




3 1761 08824755 6

UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

LGr
T532ArT
ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SEVENTH EDITION.

WITH INDEXES

BY THE

REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

VOL. II.

OXFORD,
AND 377, STRAND, LONDON;
JAMES PARKER AND CO.
WHITTAKER AND CO. LONDON.

M DCCC LXVIII.

111362
20/5/11



PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

I HAVE been enabled to obtain for the two books^a now published the complete collation of one new manuscript, which I examined in the library of St. Mark at Venice in the summer of 1830. It is numbered in the library catalogue, 364; and is the same of which some specimens were published by Zanetti in his catalogue of the manuscripts of Venice in 1740. It is written on parchment, and contains the history of Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as the work of Thucydides. It was given to the library of St. Mark by cardinal Bessarion, and is not older than the fifteenth century; but it has been carefully written, and agrees throughout, as Poppo concluded from the specimens given by Zanetti, with the manuscript marked N by Bekker and in this edition, which formerly belonged to the earls of Clarendon, and is now in the public library of the university of Cambridge. As the liberality of the university has allowed me to have the use of this latter manuscript at Rugby, during a period of five months, I have collated it in the sixth, seventh, and eighth books more carefully than had been done before, and have thus confirmed its general agreement, even in the most minute particulars, with the Venetian manuscript.

For instance, the latter chapters of the eighth book afford the following resemblances:

94, 3. πανδημεὶ ἐχώρου	πανδημεὶ om. N.V.
95, 4. ὁπότε χρῆ	ὅπως N.V.
5. ὅμως καὶ ἀντέσχον	ὅλως N.V.
6. ὥς φιλίαν	om. N.V.
96, 2. ξυρράξουσι τοσαύτη ἢ ξυμφορά	συρράξουσι καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V.
4. ὅπερ ἂν εἰ	ἂν om. N.V.
ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν	εἰ om. N.V.
98, 3. ὥς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει	οἱ om. N.V.

^a The 4th and 5th. The 6th book having been added to this volume in the present edition.

99, 1. τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς	om. N.V.
τοὺς ἐν σάμφ	τὰς N.V.
2. θέρει τῷδε	τῷδε θέρει N.V.
101, 2. ἐν καρτερίοις	ἐν καρτεροῖς N.V.
πρωϊτερον vulgo	πρωϊαίτερον N.V.
102, 2. δίωξιν εὐθὺς ποιοῦμενοι	εὐθὺς om. N.V.
ἐπὶ τῆς ἡπίρου vulgo	ἐπὶ τῆς ἱμβρου B.N.V.
αἱ ὕσταται	αἱ om. N.V.
104, 2. ὅκτω καὶ ἐξήκοντα vulgo	ὅκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V.
106, 3. πελλήναιων vulgo	πελληνέων B.N.V.
108, 2. καὶ κῶν	καὶ τὴν κῶ N.V.
4. ἀτραμύττιον	ἀτραμύττειον N.V.
109. ἀπολογήσῃται	ἀπολογήσεται N.V.

Many other instances occur in which the two manuscripts agree with only a few others in the same readings: but here, except in two cases in which the Vatican MS. B is to be joined with them, they differ from every other manuscript hitherto collated, and agree with each other only. In one well known passage, VIII. 94, 3. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, [sic vulgo legitur,] both manuscripts omit ἦ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, which was the correction proposed by Gölle from conjecture. Again, in VIII. 46, 1. the true reading ἦ Ἑλλησι πλείοσι is given by the Venetian manuscript in the original text: in the English one, the old reading μελλήσῃ πλείοσι has been corrected by a subsequent hand. In VIII. 45, 2. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες ἐς ὀμηρείαν, [sic vulgo legitur,] the Venetian MS. has, in the original text, οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν, ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρείαν. The original reading in the English MS. was the common reading, with the words ἐς ὀμηρείαν omitted; but ἀπολιπόντες has since been altered into ἀπολείπωσιν, and ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρείαν added in the margin.

These instances will shew that the Venetian manuscript has been carefully written, and contains some valuable readings. But, on the other hand, its mistakes are so numerous, as fully to confirm Bekker's opinion of the general low character of the manuscripts of Thucydides. "Quorum qui optimi sunt et anti-
" quissimi, Cisalpinus, Vaticanus, Laurentianus, Palatinus, Au-
" gustanus, longe absunt ab ea præstantia qua excellunt inter
" Isocrateos Urbinas, inter Platonicos et Demosthenicos Parisi-
" enses A et S, et si qui alii singuli singulorum scriptorum ad
" salutem fati esse destinati videntur: ut neque ejusmodi libros
" impune neglexeris, et Thucydideorum barbarismi nimis pati-
" enter ferantur." *Preface to the smaller edition*, 1824, p. iv.

This is the judgment of a man whose experience in manuscripts exceeds perhaps that of any other individual in Europe, and is therefore entitled of itself to great respect. And certainly if any one will take the trouble of observing the number of bad readings which are to be found in every manuscript of Thucydides, within the space of a few chapters, he will have no difficulty in agreeing with Bekker's opinion.

The library of St. Mark contains also four other manuscripts of Thucydides, which I partially collated, and which are marked in this edition by the letters W, X, Y, and Z. The first of these is marked in the library catalogue, 365. It is a small folio, written on paper, and contains Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as Thucydides. Its date is about the fifteenth century.

X is a large folio, written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is numbered in the catalogue, 367.

Y is a folio, also written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. Historia profana, cod. 50. This manuscript was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. It contains a great mass of unpublished scholia, written so illegibly, that the shortness of my stay at Venice did not allow me to decypher them.

Z is a folio, on parchment, of the fifteenth century, marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. cod. 5. It was formerly in the library of the Dominican convent of St. John and St. Paul at Venice. The two first books and half of the third were written by Pallas Strozzi, of Florence.

Of these four manuscripts, the first, W, I have only examined in a few chapters at the beginning of the fourth book. From so small a specimen, it is difficult to judge of its general character; but its agreement with the various families of manuscripts, as far as it has been hitherto collated, may be seen from the instances given below :

IV. 1, 1. *μεσήνην* W.K.L.O.i.m.

ἐπαγομένων W.I.d.e.

3. *ἦ καὶ μάλλον* W.A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

3, 1. *καὶ σοφοκλῆς* W.A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.Y.c.e.f.h.m.

ἐπὶ τὴν πύλον W.L.O.i.m.

2. *ἐπὶ τοῦτο* W.A.B.E.I.K.V.X.Z.i.m.

ξυνέπλευσε W.A.B.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.X.d.i.m.

αὐτὸ τότε W.A.B.E.F.H.L.N.Q.R.V.Y.h.

6, 1. *κατὰ τάχους* W.

- 8, 2. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ W.B.F.H.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.d.e.h.i.
 6. νεοῖν δυοῖν W.
 7. ἀθρόως κλήσειν W.
 9. ἐγκαταληφθέντες W.E.F.H.V.Z.
 9, 3. χωρήσας W.A.B.F.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.m.
 10, 1. μᾶλλον ἀπερισκέπτως W.A.B.F.H.K.N.V.X.Z.e.
 14, 2. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι W.A.B.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.
 15, 1. παραχρήμα W.A.B.F.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.
 2. ἡ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ W.A.F.H.K.L.O.P.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

The next manuscript, X, is the same, I believe, with that marked by Bekker, D. I have collated fifteen chapters of the fourth book, and a little more than twenty of the beginning of the eighth. Poppo considers this manuscript to belong to the same class with that marked g in the present edition: they differ, however, from each other in various instances, so that I do not think that the resemblance is clearly made out. Its character may be judged of by the specimen given below:

- VIII. 1, 1. πανσυνδὶ X.A.B.C.F.H.K.N.R.T.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 ἐπειδὴ τε ἔγνωσαν X.C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 2. στερούμενοι X.A.F.H.N.T.g.
 2, 1. αὖ τῶν X.B.C.Y.
 2. λόγον om. X.A.F.H.T.g.
 3, 1. μηλιῶς X.A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.i. Taur.
 5, 1. ἐν κατασκευῇ X.B.C.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 εὐβοῆς X.E.Y. Taur.
 ἀλκαμένη X.A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.g.k.m.
 ὧς τὴν εὐβοίαν X.K.N.Q.V.Y.d.i.
 5. φόρους ἐνόμιζε X.A.E.F.H.R.V.i.
 6, 1. ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.g.i.k.
 2. πείσουσι πέμπειν X.A.C.F.H.K.R.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.
 ἐς μὲν ἐς τὴν ἰωνίαν X.
 3. ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκαλείτο X.A.F.H.N.R.c.d.f.g.i.
 5. αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον X.A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 μελυνκρίδαν X.
 7. πρὸς ἀθήνας X.A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur.
 8, 2. αὐτοῖς πλεῖν X.A.B.F.K.R.c.f.i.
 ἄρχοντας ἔχοντας X.Q.Y. (prima manu) Taur.
 3. διεκόμισαν αὐτοῖς X. (prima manu) Q. Taur.
 10, 1. λήσουσιν X.C.E.F.H.K.R.g.i.
 3. ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος X.N.V.
 13. καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς σικελίας X.A.B.F.H.N.V. Taur.
 ὑποκλῆς X.A.F.H.N.R.V.
 αἱ λοιπαὶ X.A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.
 15, 1. ἀπολειποῦσαι X.
 2. ἀπελθουσῶν X.A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f.m.
 ἐπὶ τὴν om. X.A.F. et prima manu E.N.

- 19, 1. *ἀναία* X.A.F.G.H.K.N. (prima manu) d.i.
 4. *ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν* X.B.C. et codd. fere omnes.
ἀναγόμενοι X.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.
 20, 2. *ἀφικόμενος ἀθηναίων* X.N.V.
 21. *ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου* X.F.H.N.V.
 23, 2. *ναυμαχίαν* X.A.E.
ἀπὸ τῶν ἀθηναίων X.A.F.G.
 4. *καταλειφθεῖσαι* X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.R.T.V.g.i.k.m. Taur.
παραπέμπε τε (sic) X. *παραπέμπει* B.

The fourth of the Venetian manuscripts, marked Y, contains some good readings, and particularly in VIII. 5, 1. where it alone, with one other manuscript, has preserved *ἐν παρασκευῇ*, instead of the common reading *ἐν κατασκευῇ*; but I examined both this, and the fifth manuscript marked Z, too cursorily to be able to form any judgment as to their general merits.

In the preface to the first volume of this edition, I mentioned a manuscript of Thucydides, said to exist in the university library at Turin. I have since had an opportunity of seeing it, and found it to be a folio, written on paper, of the fifteenth century, and containing 238 leaves. There are a few scholia added by a later hand; and a note at the end of the volume, informing us that it was written by a certain priest of the name of George, in the year 1487, and finished on the fourteenth day of October. I was able to do no more than collate a few chapters of the eighth book, and refer to it in one or two remarkable passages in the other books. In III. 114. it is the only MS. which has preserved the true reading *ὁμήρους*; and in IV. 98. it reads *τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα*, the common reading being *τὰ πρόποντα*, and the later editors having altered it to *τὰ μὴ πρόποντα*, on the authority of the Cassel manuscript, H, and of the Scholiast. It agrees also with two other manuscripts, Q and R, in reading *ἀποστήσονται*, VIII. 4. instead of the corrupt form *ἀποστήσωνται*. Where I have quoted it in the present edition, I have named it simply Taur. (Codex Taurinensis.)

There is no manuscript of Thucydides in the university library at Padua, nor in the chapter library at Verona.

In addition to these Italian manuscripts, I have consulted more or less fully three others, hitherto uncollated, which exist in England. Of these, the first belongs to the public library of the university of Cambridge, and was most liberally entrusted to my care, together with the Clarendon MS. already noticed. I do not feel able to judge of its antiquity; but it agrees prin-

cipally with one of the best known manuscripts, H, [Casselan.] although unluckily this agreement is closest in the seventh and eighth books, where the authority of the manuscript H is much lower than in the earlier ones. The collation of this manuscript throughout the fourth book, as given in the present volume, will enable the reader to judge sufficiently of its value. I have distinguished it by the letter T.

The two remaining manuscripts are in the library of Mr. Severn, of Thenford House, near Banbury. They belonged formerly to Dr. Askew; were purchased, I believe, by Mr. Wodhull, the translator of Euripides, and from him came by inheritance to their present possessor. I was allowed to consult them both, and the result will be found in the present volume. I have marked them by the Italic letters *a* and *b*.

But, to say the truth, it does not appear to me that much is likely to be gained by any further collation of the manuscripts of Thucydides, unless one should be discovered either of far higher antiquity than any now known, or belonging to a wholly distinct family. In the most perplexed passages of the eighth book all the manuscripts hitherto collated fail us equally: in the forms of words all are far enough removed from the autograph of Thucydides. This corruption has gone on increasing from century to century: in the age of Strabo only "some copies" had corrupted the name of the peninsula in Argolis from *Μέθαρα* to *Μεθώρη*, whereas every vestige of the former reading has disappeared from all the manuscripts now known to be in existence. And therefore my increased acquaintance with the manuscripts of Thucydides has greatly lessened my respect for their authority; and I should not hesitate to alter the text in spite of them, wherever the grammarians, who laboured to keep alive a knowledge of the genuine Attic dialect amidst the growing barbarisms of their times, require or sanction the correction.

RUGBY, *October*, 1832.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Δ.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν Συ-
ρακοσίων δέκα νῆες πλεύσασαι καὶ Λοκρίδες ἴσαι
Μεσσήνην τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατέλαβον, αὐτῶν ἐπαγαγομένων,
καὶ ἀπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ
τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὀρώντες
προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Σικελίας καὶ
φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρ-
μώμενοί ποτε σφίσι μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἐπέλ-
θωσιν, οἱ δὲ Λοκροὶ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Ῥηγίνων, βουλόμενοι
ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς καταπολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν ἅμα
ἐς τὴν Ῥηγίνων οἱ Λοκροὶ πανστρατιᾷ, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβοηθῶσι
τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ξυνεπαγόντων Ῥηγίνων φυγά-
δων, οἱ ἦσαν παρ' αὐτοῖς. τὸ γὰρ Ῥήγιον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον
ἐστασίαζε, καὶ ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύ-

1. ἐκβολῆς F. συρράκουσίων V. 2. ἐσπλεύσασαι h. λοκρίδος G. λοκρίδων R.
3. μεσσήνην K.L.O.W.i. ἐπαγομένων I.W.d.e. 5. συρράκούσιοι V. 6. προ-
βολὴν E. 7. αὐτῶν e. 9. τῶν ῤηγίνων K.Z. ῤηγινῶν V. ῤιγηνων E.
10. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν c.f. 13. ἐπὶ om. G. πολὺ F. χρόνων a. 14. ἀδύνα-
τον g. τοὺς om. L.O.P.

I. περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν] Scholiast: σί-
του ἐκβολὴν τὴν τῶν σταχύων ἐκ τῶν
καλύκων γένεσιν φησιν: "The time of
"the corn's coming into ear."

6. προσβολὴν ἔχον] "Commands the

"approach to Sicily." Dr. Bloomfield.
Rather perhaps, "affords an approach;"
i. e. according to Göller's explanation,
quoted I. 9, 2. "contains in itself, or
"possesses, an approach to Sicily."

ATTICA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 νεσθαι, ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπετίθεντο. δηώσαντες δὲ οἱ μὲν Λο-
κροὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἀπεχώρησαν, αἱ δὲ νῆες Μεσσήνην ἐφρούρου·
καὶ ἄλλαι αἱ πληρούμεναι ἔμελλον αὐτόσε ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι
τὸν πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσεσθαι. II. ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς

ATTICA.

Invasion of Attica.
The Athenians de-
spatch the ships which
they had prepared to
Sicily, (III. 115.) with
directions to stop first
at Coreyra. Demos-
thenes goes with this
fleet, on a special
commission to act as
he should see cause
on the coast of Pelo-
ponnesus.

χρόνους τοῦ ἥρος, πρὶν τὸν σῖτον ἐν ἀκμῇ 5
εἶναι, Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβα-
λον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν· (ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρ-
χιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς·) καὶ ἐγκα-
θεζόμενοι ἐδήρουν τὴν γῆν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς
τε τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπέστειλαν, 10
ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ στρατηγούς τοὺς
ὑπολοίπους Εὐρυμέδοντα καὶ Σοφοκλέα· Πυ-
θόδωρος γὰρ ὁ τρίτος αὐτῶν ἤδη προαφίκτο
3 ἐς Σικελίαν. εἶπον δὲ τούτοις καὶ Κερκυραίων ἅμα παρα-
πλέοντας τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμεληθῆναι, οἱ ἐλθστεύοντο ὑπὸ 15
τῶν ἐν τῷ ὄρει φυγάδων· καὶ Πελοποννησίων αὐτόσε νῆες
ἐξήκοντα παρεπεπλεύκεσαν τοῖς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τιμωροῖ, καὶ
λιμοῦ ὄντος μεγάλου ἐν τῇ πόλει νομίζοντες κατασχέσειν
4 ῥαδίως τὰ πράγματα. Δημοσθένει δὲ ὄντι ιδιώτῃ μετὰ τὴν
ἀναχώρησιν τὴν ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας, αὐτῷ δεηθέντι. εἶπον χρή- 20
σθαι ταῖς ναυσὶ ταύταις, ἣν βούλεται, περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννη-
σον. III. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο πλείοντες κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν
COAST OF PELO- καὶ ἐπυνθάνοντο ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἐν Κερκύρα ἤδη
PONNESUS. εἰσὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ὁ μὲν Εὐρυμέδων
He strongly urges the policy of occu-
pying and fortify- καὶ Σοφοκλῆς ἡπείγοντο ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ὁ 25

1. ἡ E. καὶ μᾶλλον A. B. C. E. F. G. H. L. O. P. V. W. X. Y. Z. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. Haack.
Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μᾶλλον καί. 3. αἱ ἄλλαι K. ἐγκαθορμησάμεναι B. c.
4. ποιήσασθαι V. 7. ὁ Ἄγρις B. 9. τὰς] om. P. 10. τε] om. L. N.
P. V. Y. τὴν Σικελίαν c. 11. παρασκευάζ. Q. 12. πυθόδωρος δὲ L.
13. προαφίκετο N. V. Y. πρὸ ἀφίκετο E. προσαφίκετο K. 14. καὶ] om. d. i.
15. ὑπομεληθῆναι I. 17. παραπεπλεύκεσαν R. g. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν c. f. παρ-
επλεύκεσαν K. 18. λιμοῦ g. 20. τῆς ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας Y. δεηθέντι]
δηθέν τι K. 21. ταῖς ναυσὶ] om. H. βούλεται F. τὴν] om. A. 25. καὶ σο-
φοκλῆς A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. P. V. W. X. Z. c. e. f. h. a. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
καὶ ὁ σοφοκλῆς. ἡπείγοντο] ὑπείγοντο N. V. X. g. ἐπείγοντο Y.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ing Pylus, on the coast of Messenia; but his colleagues ridicule the proposal, as wild and unprofitable.

δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον ἐκέλευε
σχόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ πράξαντας ἃ δεῖ τὸν πλοῦν
ποιεῖσθαι· ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ, κατὰ τύχην χει-
μῶν ἐπιγενόμενος κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον. καὶ ὁ 2

5 Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς ἠξίου τειχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ
γὰρ ξυνεκπλεῦσαι), καὶ ἀπέφαινε πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ξύλωι τε
καὶ λίθων, καὶ φύσει καρτερόν ὃν καὶ ἔρημον αὐτό τε καὶ
ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας· ἀπέχει γὰρ σταδίους μάλιστα ἢ Πύλος
τῆς Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους, καὶ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ
10 οὔσῃ γῇ, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κορυφάσιον. οἱ 3
δὲ πολλὰς ἔφασαν εἶναι ἄκρας ἐρήμους τῆς Πελοποννήσου,
ἣν βούλεται καταλαμβάνων τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν. τῷ δὲ δια-
φορόν τι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἐτέρου μᾶλλον, λιμένος
τε προσόντος, καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας αὐτῷ τὸ

1. ἐπὶ P.G. πρῶτον om. G. ἐκέλευσε Z. 2. ποιεῖσθαι τὸν πλοῦν f. 4. ἐς]
ἐπὶ C.G.L.O.W.Z.a.i. 5. τοῦτο A.B.E.F.G.I.K.V.W.X.Z.a.i. 6. ξυνέπλευσε
A.B.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.d.g.i. Parm. ξυνέπλευσαν E. 7. καὶ ante
φύσει om. B.h. καρτερικὸν L. κρατερόν i. καὶ ἔρημον om. G. αὐτῷ N.
τε] τότε A.B.E.F.G.H.L.N.Q.R.V.W.Y.h. τοῦτο X. 8. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἢ
πύλος d.i. ἀπέχει δὲ ἢ πύλος σταδίους τῆς σπάρτης μάλιστα τετρακοσίους L.O.
ἀπέχει γὰρ πύλος στ. τῆς σπ. μ. τ. P. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἢ πύλος τῆς Σπάρτ. σταδ. μάλ.
τετρακ. G. 12. τὸ δὲ B.F. διαφέρον c.e. 13. τοῦτο τὸ χωρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι G.
λιμένος δὲ e.

5. (ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπλεῦσαι)]
“For with this view, or, in order to
“effect this object, he had sailed with
“them.” Compare I. 74, 4. ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ
λοιπὸν νέμεσθαι ἐβοηθήσατε. Matthiæ,
§. 585. Jelf, §. 634. 3. Add Xenoph.
Cyropæd. I. 6, 39. ἐπεπύγηντό σοι ἐπὶ
τούτῳ αἱ πάγαι.

8. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας] “For a con-
siderable distance.” Compare c. 12,
3. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς δόξης: and II. 76, 4,
note. 97, 5. IV. 100, 2.

10. καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν—Κορυφάσιον]
“They call it,” i. e. Pylus, “Corypha-
sium.” Compare 118, 3. V. 18, 6.

12. δαπανᾶν] Hoc est, inquit Suidas,
nostrum laudans, h. v. εἰς ἀναλώματα
μεγάλα ἐμβάλλειν. DUK. Göller thinks
that δαπανᾶν is here used in its usual
sense, and that the meaning is, “if he
“wished, by occupying them, that the
“state should exhaust its resources.”

But in this sense καταλαμβάνων would
hardly be Greek. I prefer Suidas’s in-
terpretation, that δαπανᾶν is here used
to signify εἰς ἀναλώματα μεγάλα ἐμβάλ-
λειν. Compare Antiphon, de Cæde
Herodis, p. 719. Reiske: ἀνὴρ ὃν ἐδα-
πάνησαν, i. e. “whom they exhausted
“with tortures.”

14. καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας]
“Ἐνιοὶ ἤκουσαν καὶ Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους
ὄντας αὐτῷ τῷ Δημοσθένει· ἄμεινον δὲ,
αὐτῷ τῷ χωρίῳ. οἱ γὰρ μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-
σθένους ἐληλυθότες ἐκ Ναυπάκτου Μεσ-
σήνιοι συγγενεῖς ὄντες τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πύ-
λον οἰκοῦσι Μεσσηνίοις, καὶ ὁμόφωνοι
τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τυγχάνοντες, ἔμελλον,
ὁρμώμενοι ἐκ τῆς Πύλου, πλείστα βλά-
πτειν τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οὐ διαγιγνωσκόμενοι
διὰ τὴν ὁμοφωνίαν, εἴτε πολέμοι εἰσιν
εἴτε οἰκείοι. SCHOL. Non liquet, De-
mosthenem secum adduxisse Messenios
a Naupacto, quod hic dicit Scholiastes.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἀρχαῖον καὶ ὁμοφώνους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πλείστ' ἂν βλέπειν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρμωμένους, καὶ βεβαίους ἅμα τοῦ χωρίου φύλακας ἔσεσθαι. IV. ὥς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρα-

PYLUS.

At length, the fleet
being accidentally
detained at Pylus

τηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας, ὕστερον καὶ τοῖς
ταξιάρχοις κοινώσας, ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, 5

3. ἔσεσθαι] om. Q.
χαις P.R.Z.d.e.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις—μέχρι αὐτοῖς] om. Parm. ταξιάρ-

Eos postea demum ad illum venisse intelligitur e cap. 9, 1. et 32, 2. Messenios autem, qui Naupactum tenebant, cur οἰκίους Πύλῳ et Lacedæmoniiis ὁμοφώνους esse dicat Thucydides, cognoscipotest e Pausan. Messen. XXIV. et XXVII. Pro βλέπειν Portus videtur maluisse βλάψειν, ut conveniat cum τῷ ἔσεσθαι. DUK.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις] Vide Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 4. HUDS. So little is known about the details of the Athenian army, that the office of these ταξιάρχοι can hardly be described in more than general terms. They must not be confounded with the ten officers of the same name chosen to command the infantry of Athens, divided according to the number of the tribes, whenever the whole force of the state marched out to battle together. Compare Demosthenes, Philippic I. p. 47. Reiske. Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 2, 19. and Schneider's note. Lysias against Agoratus, p. 498. and Taylor's note. Lysias against Alcibiades, II. p. 565. and Pollux, VIII. §. 94. These may be called *taxiarchs-general*; but, besides these, the name is applied to the inferior officers, who commanded the τάξεις, or elementary divisions, of the Athenian army. The long scale of subordinate commands which exists in the armies of modern Europe, was, in Greece, peculiar to Lacedæmon only: and Thucydides judged it worthy of particular notice, that in the Spartan army the gradations of rank and power were very numerous: (V. 66. 3, 4.) τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσί. In the Athenian army, as far as appears, there were only two ranks of officers, the στρατηγοὶ, or generals of the whole army, and the ταξιάρχοι, or commanders of its subordinate divisions. Now the τάξεις in the

Athenian army seems to have corresponded with the λόχος in the Peloponnesian; that is to say, it was the principal element in the divisions of the troops; and its strength varied according to circumstances, being sometimes, and perhaps regularly, a hundred men; (compare Xenoph. Cypœd. II. 1, 25. and Anabas. III. 4, 21.) but in maritime expeditions, like the one mentioned in the text, where there were no soldiers but the epibatæ of the different triremes, it is probable that the numbers of each τάξις were smaller.

5. ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας] I cannot but think, after all, that this is the correct stopping of the passage, although Poppo, Göller, and Dr. Bloomfield have put a comma after ἡσύχαζεν, and join ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας with the following clause: "till the soldiers themselves, being kept in inactivity by the bad weather, were seized with a desire to fortify the place." But the position of ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας would then be so unnatural, that nothing but the clearest necessity would make me adopt such a construction. And surely it is good sense to say, that Demosthenes, after having tried in vain to prevail either upon the generals or soldiers, continued to remain quietly at Pylus, instead of prosecuting his voyage, owing to the bad weather, which would not let him put to sea. Ἠσύχαζεν also seems to be more naturally applied to "remaining in the same place without moving," (compare VIII. 44, 4.) than to "desisting from trying to persuade the generals." It may be added, that μέχρι, when used as a conjunction, is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, like ἔως; and that ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας μέχρι would be a very unusual arrangement of the words. "Saltem ἡσύχαζον. Sed vix dubito quin delendum ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

by bad weather, the
seamen and soldiers
construct a fort for
their own amuse-
ment.

μέχρι αὐτοῖς τοῖς στρατιώταις σχολάζουσιν
ὁρμὴ † ἐσέπεσε † περιστᾶσιν ἐκτειχίσαι τὸ
χωρίον. καὶ ἐγχειρήσαντες εἰργάζοντο, σιδή-
ρια μὲν λιθουργὰ οὐκ ἔχοντες, λογάδην δὲ φέροντες λίθους,
καὶ ξυνετίθεσαν ὡς ἕκαστόν τι ξυμβαίνοι· καὶ τὸν πηλὸν, εἴ
που δέοι χρῆσθαι, ἀγγείων ἀπορία ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου ἔφερον,
ἐγκεκυφότες τε ὡς μάλιστα μέλλοι ἐπιμένειν, καὶ τὸ χεῖρε ἐς
τοῦπίσω ξυμπλέκοντες, ὅπως μὴ ἀποπίπτοι. παντί τε τρόπῳ
ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα

2. ἐσέπεσε A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.X.Z.f.g.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπέπεσε. "Sed
"ἐσπίπτειν cum dativo et de animi motibus a scriptore nostro non dicitur."
Poppo. ἐπέπεσε C.W.Y. Parm. περιστᾶσιν H.N.T.V. Parm. 48. περίστασιν A.B.
vulgo περὶ στάσιν. περὶ στάσιν E. 3. ἐγχειρίσαντες K.N.V.f. 5. τε P.
ξυμβαίνειν R.X.g. ξυμβαίνει Z. εἴ ποι B.E.h. 6. νοτου α. 7. μέλ-
λει I.P.R. εἰς τοῦπίσω C. 8. συμπλέκοντες d.i. ὑποπίπτῃ L.O.
ἀποπίπτει d. ἀποπίπτῃ R. 9. ἐπιχώματά I. ἐπιμαχώτατα τε Z.

"et servandum ἡσύχαζεν." DOBREE. In what follows I have restored the reading *περιστᾶσιν*, with all the recent editors, on the authority of H. and several other MSS. which I have myself collated. But the sense still appears uncertain. Haack and Goller interpret it "mutato consilio," in the same sense of change in which *περιέστη* is used in chap. 12, 3. and *περιέστηκεν* in I. 32, 4. But I doubt whether *περιστάντες*, as applied to men, ever signifies their changing their mind; and the simpler meaning may, I think, be the true one, that the soldiers set to work, or came round on all sides, to carry on the fortification. Comp. Euripid. *Bacchæ*, 1104. Elmsley:

φέρει, περιστᾶσαι κύκλῳ,
πτόρθον λάβεσθε, Μαινάδες—
αἱ δὲ μυρίαν χέρα
προσέθεσαν ἐλάτῃ κάξανέσπασαν χθονός.

4. λογάδην—ξυμβαίνοι] "They picked the stones which they carried, and put them together as they happened to fit." The construction of this fort seems to have resembled, on a small scale, what is called the earliest style of Cyclopiian architecture, as exemplified in the walls of Tiryns. (See sir W. Gell's *Argolis*, plate 14.) There the interstices between the larger blocks of

stone were filled up with smaller stones: and such probably was the case at Pylus; and the cement, which Thucydides shews to have been only used in parts of the work, was required to fasten these smaller stones; the larger blocks, as is generally the case in ancient walls built of massy stones, being secured by their own size and weight. See "Remarks on the military Architecture of Greece," in Walpole's *Memoirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 316. The expression *ἕκαστόν τι* resembles *πᾶς τις*: (see Viger, c. III. sect. 11. §. 14. note 15.) "Each thing, of whatever description." The use of the neuter gender is remarkable, when the substantive *λίθους* is in the masculine: but it is probably intended to express the miscellaneous materials used in the construction of the wall, "as each several thing happened to fit;" not only the large picked stones, but the smaller ones, rubbish, shingle, or whatever came in the way, and could be made serviceable.

9. ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι κ. τ. λ.] "They hastened to anticipate the Lacedæmonians, in completing the most accessible parts of the fort before they could arrive to defend their territory." *Ἐπιβοηθῆσαι* is translated by Dr. Bloomfield, "attack the place;" and he refers

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐξεργασάμενοι πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι· τὸ γὰρ πλεόν τοῦ χωρίου αὐτὸ καρτερόν ὑπῆρχε καὶ οὐδὲν ἔδει τείχους. V. οἱ δὲ

It is completed in six days; and five ships being left with Demosthenes to guard it, the rest of the fleet proceeds to Corcyra.

ἐορτήν τινα ἔτυχον ἄγοντες, καὶ ἅμα πυνθανόμενοι ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, ὥς ὅταν ἐξέλθωσιν ἢ οὐχ ὑπομενοῦντας σφᾶς ἢ ῥαδίως ληψόμενοι βία· καὶ τι καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ στρατὸς ἔτι ἐν

ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὧν ἐπέσχε. τειχίσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ χωρίου τὰ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ ἅ μάλιστα ἔδει ἐν ἡμέραις ἕξ, τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην μετὰ νεῶν πέντε αὐτοῦ φύλακα καταλείπουσι, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι ναυσὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πλοῦν καὶ Σικελίαν ἡπείγοντο. VI. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ

The news of the occupation of Pylus recalls the Peloponnesians in haste from Attica, so that this was the shortest invasion during the whole war, not exceeding fifteen days.

Ἀττικῇ ὄντες Πελοποννήσιοι ὥς ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατειλημμένης, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἶκον, νομίζοντες μὲν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἄγισ ὁ βασιλεὺς οἰκῆον σφίσι τὸ περὶ τὴν Πύλον· ἅμα δὲ πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολ-

λοῖς, χειμῶν τε ἐπιγενόμενος μείζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν ἐπίεσε τὸ στράτευμα. ὥστε πολλαχόθεν ξυνέβη ἀναχωρῆσαί τε θᾶσσον αὐτοὺς καὶ βραχυτάτην γενέσθαι τὴν ἐσβολὴν ταύτην· ἡμέρας γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα ἔμειναν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ἐξεργάσμενοι L.O.P. | 2. οὐδὲ g. | ἐδεῖτο τοῦ τείχους I. | οἱ δὲ] om. V. |
| 3. ἔχοντες h. | 5. οὐχὶ μενοῦντας I. | 6. καὶ τι καὶ A.B.F.N.V.h. Haack. | |
| Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τοι L. | καίτοι R. | vulgo καὶ τι. | ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοὺς K. |
| 8. τοῦ χωρίου] om. c.f. | 9. τὸν] καὶ d.i. | δημοσθένη C. | 13. τάχους W. |
| 14. καὶ ὁ ἄγισ Y. | 16. προεσβαλόντες E. | 17. ἐσπανίζοντο Q. | 18. δὲ C.e. |
| 20. θᾶπτον e. | αὐτοῖς E. | 21. πέντε καὶ δέκα L.O. | |

to I. 126, 7. But *βοηθεῖν* and its compounds never lose their proper notion of "defensive movement," even when the particular or subordinate operation is offensive. Thus the attack on Pylus was in order to recover possession of their own country, which had been occupied by an invader: but the term *βοηθῆσαι* could not have been used had the Lacedæmonians been going to attack a fort in Attica, instead of one

occupied by the enemy in their own dominions. So in I. 126, 7. it is applied to the efforts of the Athenians to recover possession of their own citadel, which Cylon had surprised in order to make himself tyrant.

16. πρῶ—πολλοῖς] Thom. Magister. WASS.

18. χειμῶν] "Rough, stormy, and wet weather." See the note on III. 21, 5.

THRACE. PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σιμωνίδης Ἀθηναίων
στρατηγὸς Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης Μενδαίων ἀποικίαν,
πολεμίαν δὲ οὖσαν, ξυλλέξας Ἀθηναίους τε
ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων καὶ τῶν ἐκείνῃ ξυμ-
μάχων πλήθος προδιδομένην κατέλαβε. καὶ
παραχρῆμα ἐπιβοηθησάντων Χαλκιδέων καὶ
Βοττιαίων ἐξεκρούσθη τε καὶ ἀπέβαλε πολλοὺς τῶν στρα-
τιωτῶν.

VIII. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Πελο-
ποννησίων, οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται αὐτοὶ μὲν καὶ οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν
περιοίκων εὐθὺς ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῶν
δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγίγνετο
ἡ ἔφοδος, ἄρτι ἀφιγμένων ἀφ' ἐτέρας στρα-
τείας. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελο-
πόννησον βοηθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ Πύλον, καὶ
ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα ναῦς σφῶν τὰς ἐξή-
κοντα ἔπεμψαν, αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι τὸν Λευκα-

1. σιμωνίδης ὁ ἀθηναίων e. 2. ἡϊόνα A.F. Bekk. ῥόνα H.X.Z.a.c.f.g. τὴν]
τῆς B.E.F.X. τῆς θράκης m. μενδαίων μὲν ἀποικίαν e. ἀποικίαν om. A.
5. κατέλαβε προδιδομένην g. 6. χαλκιδαίων R.Z.d.e.g.i. 7. βοττιαίων g.
9. τῶν om. d.i. 10. οἱ post καὶ om. G. ἐγγύτατοι d. 11. παροίκων c.
12. λακεδαιμονίων] πελοποννησίων d.i. 13. στρατίας R.a. 14. περιήγ-
γελον d.e. δὲ καὶ κατὰ B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καί. 16. τῇ om. L.O.i. 17. τῶν
λευκαδίων E.X.

2. Ἡϊόνα] Where this place was is uncertain. Of course it cannot be con- founded with the Eion near Amphipolis, which had belonged to Athens since the time of Cimon. See I. 98, 1. Eustathius says, Ἡϊὼν τρισυλλάβως πόλις ἐν Χερρόνησφ παρὰ Θουκυδίδῃ, but the Chersonesus is much too remote for the Chalcidians and Bottiæans to have marched thither to recover a town. Stephanus of Byzantium mentions an Eion in Pieria, which Eustathius also acknowledges, but this also is too distant from Chalcidice; and besides belonged to Macedonia. And the other Pieria east of the Strymon, and mentioned II. 99, 3. was also inaccessible to the Chalcidians; as the only passage of

the Strymon was commanded by the Athenian town of Amphipolis. But as the name of Eion is a general one, signifying shore or beach, it may have belonged to another place besides the three already noticed; and the situation of the Eion here mentioned cannot be fixed more precisely, than by saying that it was probably on some point of that long and winding coast which is broken by so many projecting points, and extends from the Strymon to the Axios.

17. αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι, &c.] Quod hic Thucydides vocat ὑπερενεχθῆναι, Strabo (l. 8.) vocat ὑπερνεολκεῖν. naves enim non remigio, sed machinis hunc Isthmum superabant, qui quidem pluries

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

closes up the mouth
of it. Sphaeteria is
occupied by the La-
cedaemonians.

δίῳν ἰσθμὸν καὶ λαθοῦσαι τὰς ἐν Ζακύνθῳ
'Αττικὰς ναῦς ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ Πύλον· παρῆν
3 δὲ ἤδη καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. Δημοσθένης δὲ προσπλεόντων
ἔτι τῶν Πελοποννησίων ὑπεκπέμπει φθάσας δύο ναῦς ἀγ-
γεῖλαι Εὐρυμέδοντι καὶ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν Ζακύνθῳ 5
4 Ἀθηναίοις παρεῖναι ὥς τοῦ χωρίου κινδυνεύοντος. καὶ αἱ μὲν
νῆες κατὰ τάχος ἔπλεον κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-
σθένους· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὥς τῷ τει-
χίσματι προσβαλοῦντες κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν,
ἐλπίζοντες ῥαδίως αἰρήσειν οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων εἶργα- 10
5 σμένον καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγων ἐνόντων. προσδεχόμενοι δὲ
καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν ἐν
νῷ εἶχον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πρότερον ἔλωσι, καὶ τοὺς ἔσπλους τοῦ
λιμένος ἐμφράξαι, ὅπως μὴ ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐφορμίσασθαι
6 ἐς αὐτόν. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλουμένη τὸν τε 15
λιμένα, παρατείνουσα καὶ ἐγγὺς ἐπικειμένη, ἐχυρὸν ποιεῖ καὶ
τοὺς ἔσπλους στενοὺς, τῇ μὲν δυοῖν νεοῖν διάπλουν κατὰ τὸ
τείχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν

3. ἡδὴ om. a. 7. ἐπέπλεον N.V. 8. ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι V. 9. τε] om. Q.
κατὰ ante θάλ.] om. K. θάλατταν d.i. 11. ὀλίγων ἀνθρώπων e. 12. καὶ] om. C.a.e.
ἀπὸ ζακύνθου A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. 13. ἔσπλους] εὐπλους I. qui et infra εὐπλους et
εὐπλον. 14. ἐφορμήσασθαι V.c. 17. δυοῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.
e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δυεῖν. νεῶν G.L.O.e. 18. καὶ] κατὰ K.

mutavit faciem, modo rescissus et aper-
tus, ut compendium fieret circuitionis
totius Leucadiorum peninsulæ, ut a
Cypselo Corinthio; postea vero per al-
luviones redditus pristinae formæ. Vide
Plinium, l. 4. c. 1. Palmerius Exercit.
pag. 50. HUDS. Thucydides eodem,
quo hic, verbo, et de eadem re etiam
supra utitur III. 15, 2. Καὶ ὀλκοὺς παρ-
εσκευάζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, ὥς
ὑπεροίσοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς
'Αθήνας θάλασσαν. Et III. 81, 1. Καὶ
ὑπερεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς
ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ περιπλέοντες ὀφθῶσιν,
ἀποκομίζονται. DUKER.

7. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-
σθένους] Ammonius ἐπιστεῖλαι coarctat
ad litteras: 'Επιστεῖλαι μὲν, inquit, διὰ
γραμμάτων. 'Επισκῆψαι δὲ διὰ λόγων.

Sed Thomas Magist. in 'Επετειλάμην:
'Επιστεῖλαι οὐ μόνον τὸ διὰ γραμμάτων,
ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ αὐτοπροσώπως κελεῦσαι, καὶ
ἐπιστολὴ ὡσαύτως. Et hunc usum τοῦ
ἐπιστεῖλαι recte ex hoc et alio loco
Thucydidis ostendit. Sic Aristoph.
Nubib. 608. 'Ἡ Σελήνη συντυχούσ' ἡμῖν
ἐπέστειλε φράσαι Πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν
'Αθηναίους. Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb.
1020. Οὕτω μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῦδ' ἐπέσταλται
λέγειν. Plura de hoc, et de ἐπιστολῇ
Stanlei. ad Æsch. Prometh. v. 3.—
DUKER.

15. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλου-
μένη] For every thing relating to the
topography of the scene of action, the
reader is referred to the maps at the
end of the volume, and to the memoir
which accompanies them.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἄλλην ἥπειρον ὅκτῳ ἢ ἐννέα· ὑλώδης τε καὶ ἀτρυβὴς πᾶσα
 ὑπ' ἐρημίας ἦν, καὶ μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου μά-
 λιστα. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἔσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρώροις βύζην 7
 κλήσειν ἐμελλον· τὴν δὲ νῆσον ταύτην φοβούμενοι μὴ ἐξ
 5 αὐτῆς τὸν πόλεμον σφίσι ποιῶνται, ὀπλίτας διεβίβασαν εἰς
 αὐτήν, καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἥπειρον ἄλλους ἔταξαν. οὕτω γὰρ τοῖς 8
 Ἀθηναίοις τὴν τε νῆσον πολεμίαν ἔσεσθαι τὴν τε ἥπειρον,
 ἀπόβασιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν· τὰ γὰρ αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου ἔξω τοῦ
 ἔσπλου πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀλίμενα ὄντα, οὐχ ἔξειν ὅθεν ὀρ-
 10 μώμενοι ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς αὐτῶν, σφεῖς δὲ ἄνευ τε ναυμα-
 χίας καὶ κινδύνου ἐκπολιορκήσειν τὸ χωρίον κατὰ τὸ εἶκος,
 σίτου τε οὐκ ἐνότος καὶ δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατειλημ-
 μένου. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ διεβίβαζον ἐς τὴν 9
 νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀποκληρώσαντες ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λό-
 15 χων. καὶ διέβησαν μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι πρότερον κατὰ διαδοχὴν,
 οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι καὶ ἐγκαταληφθέντες εἴκοσι καὶ τετρακόσιοι
 ἦσαν, καὶ Εἰλωτες οἱ περὶ αὐτούς· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐπιτάδας
 ὁ Μολόβρου.

3. ἀντιπρώροις F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.d.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίπρωροι A.B. ἀντιπρώρις E. vulgo ἀντιπρώρους ita etiam C.a. βύ-
 ζην] corr. F. om. A.B.G. βύζειν a.i. βύσσειν d. βύσειν margo d.i. σβύζην P.
 σβύζειν I. 4. συγκλήσειν A.B. κλείσειν I.V.Y.Z.e.f.g.i. ἀθρόως κλήσειν W.
 5. διεβίβαζον Q. διεβίβασεν d.i. 6. παρὰ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.
 a.c.f.g. Haack. Popp. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. γὰρ] καὶ d. 7. νῆσον ταύτην
 φοβούμενοι πολεμίαν K. 8. τὰ] καὶ B. τῆς] om. Y. 9. οὐχ ἔξειν] οὐκ ἔξην
 A.B.E.F.h. 10. τοὺς] τὰς G.d. ταῖς e. τοὺς αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.V.g.m. ["et haud
 dubie plures," Poppo.] Poppo. σφᾶς d.i. τε] τῆς d. 11. κατὰ] ὥς L.O.P.Y.
 12. προκατειλημμένου R.Y. "an κατειλημμένον?" Bekk. 13. τ' Q. καὶ] om. P.
 14. πάντων] στάντων d.i. 15. καὶ post μὲν] om. P. 16. καὶ] om. d. ἐγκατα-
 λεφθέντες C.E.F.G.H.N.V.W.Z.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατα-
 λειφθέντες. 17. δὲ αὐτῶν C.E.F.H.K.V. Poppo. Vulgo, Bekk. Goell. δ' αὐτῶν.
 18. μολοβροῦ A.B.F.H.L.O.P.V.

3. βύζην κλήσειν] Ἀθρόως· οἷον βύ-
 σάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν ἔσπλουν. SCHOL.
 "To stop up the two inlets by ships
 "placed close together, with their
 "heads looking outwards."

12. δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς] Verte,
 "cum non sat diu occupatum esset, ut
 "bene munitum esse posset." DOBREE.

13. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει—καὶ διεβίβαζον] This

sentence, where the apodosis is in διε-
 βίβαζον, is exactly similar to the begin-
 ning of chap. 21. book II. and seems
 to confirm the interpretation of that
 passage given in the note upon it.

14. ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόχων.] Λόχοι
 Λακεδαιμονίων πέντε, Αἰδώλιος, Σίνης,
 Σαρίνας, Πλόας, Μεσσόατης. SCHOL.—
 [See V. 68, 3, and the note.]

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

IX. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὁρῶν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μέλλοντας προσβάλλειν ναυσί τε ἅμα καὶ πεζῶ, παρεσκευάζετο καὶ αὐτὸς, καὶ τὰς τριήρεις αἵπερ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν καταλειφθεισῶν ἀνασπάσας ὑπὸ τὸ τεί-
 χισμα προσεσταύρωσε, καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἐξ 5
 αὐτῶν ὥπλισεν ἀσπίσι τε φαύλαις καὶ οἰσυνύναις ταῖς πολ-
 λαῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὄπλα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ πορίσασθαι, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ ληστρικῆς Μεσσηνίων τριακοντόρου καὶ κέ-
 λητος ἔλαβον, οἱ ἔτυχον παραγενόμενοι. ὀπλίται τε τῶν
 Μεσσηνίων τούτων ὥς τεσσαράκοντα ἐγένοντο, οἷς ἐχρήτο 10
 2 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς τῶν τε ἀόπλων καὶ
 ὥπλισμένων ἐπὶ τὰ τετειχισμένα μάλιστα καὶ ἐχυρὰ τοῦ
 χωρίου πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον ἔταξε, προειπὼν ἀμύνεσθαι τὸν
 πεζον, ἣν προσβάλλῃ· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπολεξάμενος ἐκ πάντων
 ἐξήκοντα ὀπλίτας καὶ τοξότας ὀλίγους ἐχώρει ἔξω τοῦ τεί- 15
 χους ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ἣ μάλιστα ἐκείνους προσεδέχετο
 πειράσειν ἀποβαίνειν ἐς χωρία μὲν χαλεπὰ καὶ πετρώδη
 πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τετραμμένα, σφίσι δὲ τοῦ τείχους ταύτη
 ἀσθνεστάτου ὄντος ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγείτο προθυμή-

4. καταληφθεισῶν A.E.F.h. 6. τοὺς πολλοὺς e. 8. καὶ] om. e. λη-
 στρικῶν L.P. τριακοντούρου G.I.V.e.m. 11. καὶ τῶν ὥπλισμένων K. 12. καὶ
 om. d. ὄχυρὰ g. 13. ἀμύνεσθαι d. 14. προσβάλλῃ B.F.H.N.Q.V. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσβάλλῃ. ἀποδεξάμενος I. 19. ἐπισπάσθαι d.
 προθυμήσασθαι G.

4. Ἀνασπάσας] Vide Suid. in ἀνα-
 σπᾷ. WASS.

5. προσεσταύρωσε.] ξύλοις ὀρθοῖς
 προσωχύρωσεν αὐτάς. SCHOL. Nam,
 quod Duker. animadvertit, etiam VII.
 25, 4. dicit, Syracusanos Vallos in mari
 defixisse, ut intra illos naves suæ sta-
 tionem haberent: eamque munitionem
 σταύρων vocat. Et ibidem cap. 38, 2;
 Niciam ante naves suas σταύρωμα in
 mari defixum habuisse, quod iis pro
 portu clauso esset. GÖLLER. Com-
 pare Appian, Civil Wars, V. 33. τὰς
 τάφρους προσεσταύρου. "Strengthened
 "the trenches with additional stakes,
 "as a chevaux de frise." Dr. Bloom-
 field and Dobree wish to read προε-

σταύρωσε or προῦσταύρωσε, comparing
 VI. 75, 2. τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν,
 but the alteration seems unnecessary.
 The present text signifies, "he hauled
 "his ships up under the fort, and set
 "a stockade close to them," "upon
 "them," i. e. "to cover them."

τοὺς ναύτας] "The rowers;" for the
 epibatæ had regular arms of their own.

19. ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγείτο, κ.τ.λ.]
 Ἐφελκύσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγείτο εἰς προθυ-
 μίαν ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος. SCHOL. But then
 we must read ἐπισπάσεσθαι and προ-
 θυμήσασθαι, for "he thought it would
 "draw them on" must require the in-
 finitive future, and not the aorist; and
 on the other hand προθυμήσασθαι must

PYLIUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

σεσθαι· οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντές ποτε ναυσὶ κρατηθή-
σεσθαι οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν ἐτείχιζον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν
ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίγνεσθαι. κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν 3
πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν χωρήσας ἔταξε τοὺς ὀπλίτας ὡς
5 εἶρξων ἦν δύνηται, καὶ παρεκελεύσατο τοιάδε.

X. “ ἌΝΔΡΕΣ οἱ ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου,
“ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ τοιάδε ἀνάγκῃ ξυνετὸς βουλέσθω
“ δοκεῖν εἶναι, ἐκλογιζόμενος ἅπαν τὸ περι-
“ εστὸς ἡμᾶς δεινὸν, μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέ-
“ πτως εὐέλπιδι ὁμόσε †χωρῆσαι† τοῖς ἐναν-
“ τίοις, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγεγόμενος. ὅσα γὰρ ἐς ἀνάγκην
“ ἀφίκται ὥσπερ τάδε, λογισμὸν ἥκιστα ἐνδεχόμενα κινδύνου

His address to his men
on the sea-shore, when
ready to receive the
IO attack.

1. κρατηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.X.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κρατήσεσθαι.
2. τὴν] om. O. 4. θάλατταν K. χωρήσας A.B.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.
Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χωρίσας. 5. δύνωνται d. 6. ξυναιρά-
μενοι E. 7. τῇ] om. c. βουλεύεσθαι I. 8. περιεστὸς C.E.K.a. Bekk. Goell.
περιεστὸς G. 9. δ' L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.f.g. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. om.
A.B.C.F.G.H.K.N.R.e. Vulgo et Bekk. ἦ. 10. χωρήσας C.G.L.N.O.P.V.Z.a.c.
f.h.i. 11. περιγεγόμενος G. ἐς] ἐπ' G.L.d. 12. τοιάδε K. τόδε Stobæus.

be in the aorist, as Dobree saw, and proposed accordingly to correct the tense, or else to read ἐπισπάσεσθαι αὐ-
τοὺς ἡγήιτο, and to leave out προθυμή-
σεσθαι.

2. ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις κ. τ. λ.] Ἐλπίς ἦν δηλονότι. SCHOL. That is, ἐλπίς ἦν must be supplied from the preceding participle ἐλπίζοντες, “and
“ they, if they could but force a land-
“ ing, calculated that the place might
“ be taken.”

3. κατὰ τοῦτο. Verto quomobrem, ut
ἡλθες δὲ κατὰ τί; Nub. 240. DOBREE.

7. ξυνετὸς βουλέσθω—δεινόν] Com-
pare III. 82, 6. τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετὸν
ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν.

9. μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέπτως] The
common reading here is μᾶλλον ἢ; the
best MSS. omit ἦ, and several, in-
cluding all those in the library of St.
Mark, supply its place with δέ, which
Haack and Poppo have adopted. The
omission appears clearly to be a mere
oversight, as some conjunction is abso-
lutely necessary; but δέ appears to me
to rest on better authority than ἦ; and
its omission can more easily be ac-

counted for by the resemblance of the
δ to the α in the beginning of the fol-
lowing word. The construction of
what follows is difficult, but I believe
that βουλέσθω alone is to be repeated,
μᾶλλον δὲ βουλέσθω ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖς
ἐναντίοις ἀπερισκέπτως εὐέλπιδι καὶ ἐκ
τούτων ἂν περιγεγόμενος. “Let him
“ choose rather to go straight to meet
“ his enemies with an unconsidering
“ cheerful hope, and thus likely to get
“ over the danger.” Several MSS.
read χωρήσας, and if we prefer this
reading, the sense will be, “but rather
“ let him choose to be thought wise,
“ by having gone straight against his
“ enemies, and by having thus in all
“ likelihood got over the danger.”
And this would agree with Hermann’s
rule, that “participles of the aorist
“ with ἂν can never have any other
“ than a past signification.” See notes
on Viger, note 281. But this rule will
not always hold good, and Elmsley
considers the expression λιποῦσ’ ἂν as
almost equivalent to the future. Notes
on Medea, 764, 5. See also Kühner,
Gr. Gr. §. 455. Jelf. §. 429. 3.

- 2“ τοῦ ταχίστου προσδεῖται. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὰ πλείω ὁρῶ πρὸς
 “ ἡμῶν ὄντα, ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι καὶ μὴ τῷ πλήθει αὐτῶν
 “ καταπλαγέντες τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσω καταπροδοῦναι.
 3“ τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου τὸ δυσέμβατον ἡμέτερον νομίζω, ([ὁ]
 “ μενόντων ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίγνεται, ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καί-5
 “ περ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὐπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος· καὶ τὸν
 “ πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν μὴ *ράδιως* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης

1. καί] om. Q. 2. ἡμᾶς K. θέλωμέν I.d.e. ἐθέλομεν C.Q.a. εἰ ἐθέλομεν Y.
 4. ὁ] om. A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.b.d.e.f.g.h.i. 48. ὅτι
 Parm. ὁ Bekk. 5. μενόντων μὲν E. Dionys. γίγνεσθαι K.d. καὶ πρὸ Parm.
 6. ἔσται] ἄτε A.V. 7. ραδίως B.E.F.H.K.N.b.h. Poppo. Goell. Vulgo, Haack.
 Bekk. ραδίας. πάλιν αὐτῷ B.Q.i. αὐτῷ] om. d.

2. ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι] The conjunction is out of its place, and the sense is μείναι τε καὶ μὴ—καταπροδοῦναι.

4. τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction in these words is answered by the τε a few lines below, τό τε πλήθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι. See Poppo, Observatt. Critic. p. 24. The relative ὁ is omitted by all the best MSS. but is acknowledged by Dionysius. (De iis quæ Thucyd. propria sunt, c. 12.) If it should be struck out, the verb γίγνεται would be better omitted, and the construction then would be uninterrupted. But γίγνεται is acknowledged by every MSS. and by Dionysius; and although the conjunctions μὲν γὰρ are harshly omitted after μενόντων, yet this harshness is more likely to be the genuine writing of Thucydides, than it is probable that almost every MS. hitherto collated, to which I may now add the five in the library of St. Mark at Venice, should have omitted the relative ὁ by accident. The authority of Dionysius is of less weight in its favour, because he still further improves the sentence in his quotation of it, by inserting μὲν after μενόντων.

[The conjunction μὲν is acknowledged by the Palatine MS. E. as well as by Dionysius. If we admit this, and read merely, μενόντων μὲν ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίγνεται, the construction will not be unlike that in I. 40, 4. Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἔνσπονδοί ἐστε, κ. τ. λ.]

6. καὶ τὸν πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν]

Ἡ διάνοια τοιαύτη. οἱ πολέμοι (φησὶν) ὑποχωρησάντων ἡμῶν, ἀποβάντες τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐπελθόντες τῷ τείχει, χαλεπότεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. εἰδότες γὰρ ὅτι, ἂν μὴ κρατήσωσιν, οὐ ραδίως ἀποχωρήσαι δυνήσονται ὀπίσω διὰ τὴν χαλεπότητα τοῦ χωρίου, μετὰ ἀπονοίας ἡμῖν μαχοῦνται, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ζητοῦντες ἢ κρατῆσαι τοῦ χωρίου. ρᾶστον γὰρ (φησὶν) ἔστιν ἔτι αὐτοὺς ὄντας ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀμύνασθαι. SCHOL. Poppo insists that there is no such thing as a dative absolute, and that therefore Thucydides must have written ὑποχωρησάντων. I believe that the dative here affords another instance of what is called the dative of relation, such as it has been explained in the note on III. 98, 1. “But if we retreat, we shall find that the ground, though difficult in itself, will yet be very practicable, if there is no one to hinder.” Of course he means that although it was in itself difficult to the enemy, yet it would be practicable to them; but this is so self-evident, that it was perfectly needless to insert τοῖς πολεμίοις. But the easiness of the ground to the enemy is spoken of not absolutely, but as a disadvantage to the Athenians; and therefore we have the dative ὑποχωρήσασι prefixed to the sentence to show that the fact, τὸ δυσέμβατον καίπερ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὐπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος, is taken as bearing upon the Athenians, and so far as it affects them.

7. μὴ *ράδιως* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης] Pro ραδίως, quod dedi ex B.F.H.K.N. b.h. ceteri codices habent ραδίας. Al-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

“ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, ἣν καὶ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν βιάζεται· ἐπὶ γὰρ ταῖς
 “ ναυσὶ ῥᾶστοί εἰσιν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀποβάντες δὲ ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ
 “ ἥδη·) τό τε πλῆθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι· κατ’
 “ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται καίπερ πολὺ ὃν ἀπορία τῆς προσορ-
 5 “ μίσεως, καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστὶν ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου μείζων,
 “ ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ
 “ ξυμβῆναι. ὥστε τὰς τούτων ἀπορίας ἀντιπάλους ἡγοῦμαι 4
 “ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει, καὶ ἅμα ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας
 “ καὶ ἐπισταμένους ἐμπειρίᾳ τὴν ναυτικὴν ἐπ’ ἄλλους ἀπό-
 10 “ βασιν, ὅτι εἴ τις ὑπομένει καὶ μὴ φόβῳ ῥοθίου καὶ νεῶν
 “ δεινότητος κατάπλου ὑποχωροίη, οὐκ ἂν ποτε βιάζοιτο, καὶ

2. δ' ἐν C. 4. προσορμήσεως E.F.Q.d.i. 6. ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν C.a. 8. τῶν
 ἡμετέρων E. ἀξιῶ ἅμα h. ἡμᾶς K. 10. ὅτι] ὁ a. ὑπομένει R.e. ῥη-
 θίου V. καὶ τῶν νεῶν δεινότητος e. καὶ δεινότητος νεῶν f.

terum exquisitius visum est. Nam etiam
 ubi εἶναι et γίνεσθαι copulæ sunt, quæ-
 dam adverbia, maxime δίχα et χωρὶς at-
 que etiam οὕτως (ut II. 47, 4. οὐδὲ φθορὰ
 οὕτως ἀνθρώπων ἐμνημονεύετο γενέσθαι.)
 ὁμοία et ἴσα (vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I.
 p. 104.) iis adduntur, ut hic ῥαδίως.
 Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 427, 889. (§. 308,
 604. Eng. Trans.) Poppon. I. p. 169.
 Kuster. (Reisig.) ad Xenoph. Œconom.
 p. 74. Viger. p. 376. Et sic Latini,
 velut Cicero pro Rosc. Amerin. c. 5.
*Omnes hanc quæstionem te prætor de
 manifestis maleficiis quotidianoque san-
 guine remissius sperant futuram.* Sal-
 lust. Jugurth. 73. *Ea res frustra fuit,*
et sic abunde. Catil. 58. Jugurth. 14.
*Ut ubivis tutius quam in regno meo es-
 sem.* 87. *Romanos laxius licentiusque
 futuros.* 94. *Uti prospectus nesusque
 per saxa facilius foret, quod exemplum
 nostro simillimum est.* Tacit. Annal.
 I. 72. *Facta arguebantur, dicta impune
 erant.* Adde Thiersch. Gr. §. 307, 5.
 Bast. ad Gregorium Corinthium, p. 83.
 Schæfer ad Dionys. de Compos. Ver-
 bor. p. 76. GÖLL.

3. κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται] “ It will
 “ only have a small force engaged.”
 Compare V. 9, 1. τὸ κατ' ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ
 ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν.

5. καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστὶν κ. τ. λ.]
 “ And we have not to do with an
 “ army on shore, superior in numbers,
 “ while it is on equal terms in other
 “ respects; but with an army fighting
 “ from its ships; and ships at sea re-
 “ quire many favourable accidents in
 “ order to act with effect.” Dr. Bloom-
 field objects to this interpretation of
 καίρια, because, he says, it requires so
 much to be supplied. But in VI. 23,
 3. the same ellipsis, if it can be called
 one, occurs, πολλὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς δέον βου-
 λεύσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι,
 where we must equally supply, “ if
 “ we would accomplish our object.”
 And I think τὰ καίρια, simply, is more
 naturally to be understood of *lucky
 accidents* than of *critical and fatal
 accidents*.

6. αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια] Αἷς τισὶ πολ-
 λῶν χρεῖα τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, οἷον εἰπεῖν,
 ἀνέμου καὶ χωρίων φιλανθρώπων καὶ εἰ-
 ρεσίας εὐκαιρου, ἵνα δυνηθῶσιν ἀντιτα-
 χθῆναι τοῖς ἐν γῇ. SCHOL.

8. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει] “ Our num-
 “ bers,” an expression which, like πλῆ-
 θος, generally signifies a large number,
 but may be also used, like it, to signify
 the amount of any number, whether it
 be large or small.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olym. 88. 4.

“ αὐτοὺς νῦν μείναι τε καὶ ἀμυνομένους παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ῥα-
 “ χίαν σώζειν ὑμᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὸ χωρίον.”

XI. Τοσαῦτα τοῦ Δημοσθένους παρακελευσαμένου οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθάρσησάν τε μᾶλλον καὶ ἐπικαταβάντες ἐτάξαντο
 2 παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμό- 5
 νιοι ἄραντες τῷ τε κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέ-
 βαλλον τῷ τείχισματι καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἅμα,
 οὔσαις τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τρισὶ ναύαρχος δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπέπλει
 Θρασυμηλίδας ὁ Κρατησικλέους Σπαρτιάτης. προσέβαλλε
 3 δὲ ἥπερ ὁ Δημοσθένης προσεδέχετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 10
 ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης, ἡμύνοντο· οἱ δὲ
 κατ’ ὀλίγας ναῦς διελόμενοι, διότι οὐκ ἦν πλείοσι προσσχεῖν,
 καὶ ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ἐποιοῦντο, προ-
 θυμία τε πάσῃ χρώμενοι καὶ παρακελευσμῷ, εἴ πως ὥσά-
 μενοι ἔλοιεν τὸ τείχισμα. πάντων δὲ φανερώτατος Βρασίδας 15
 4 ἐγένετο. τριηραρχῶν γὰρ καὶ ὀρῶν τοῦ χωρίου χαλεποῦ
 ὄντος τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ κυβερνήτας, εἴ πη καὶ δοκοίη
 δυνατόν εἶναι σχεῖν, ἀποκνοῦντας καὶ φυλασσομένους τῶν
 νεῶν μὴ ξυντρίψωσιν, ἐβόα λέγων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶη ξύλων
 φειδομένους τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ περιδεῖν τείχος 20

1. ῥαχίαν καὶ σώζειν L.O.P. 2. ὑμᾶς Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 4. ἐθάρρησάν h.
 5. ἐαυτὴν B.E.F.h. om. i. cum Thoma M. v. παρά. 6. ἄραντες] om. d. προσ-
 έβαλλον G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.h.c.d.e.g. 9. προσέβαλλε G.K.L.O.V.c.d.e. 11. ἀμ-
 φοτέρωθεν] om. f. τε] τῆς P. τε τῆς K. ἐκ] om. Q. 14. δὲ K. πα-
 ρασκευασμῷ P.e. ὅπως V. παρωσάμενοι L.O.P. 15. βρασίδας A.B.C.
 E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ βρασίδας. 16. γὰρ]
 δὲ g. om. d. 17. εἴ πη A.B.E.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴ που.
 18. δυνατόν] χαλεπὸν c.f.g. 19. συντρίψωσιν Q.g. εἷη εἰκὸς K.

1. ῥαχίαν] Ita MSS. et Suidas. He-
 rodotus τὴν πλημύραν p. 319. ῥήχην
 vocat. vid. Galenum in Lex. et Fæ-
 sium. de terra utitur D. Halicarn.
 WASS. Cap. 9, 2. hæc dixerat χω-
 ρία χαλεπὰ, καὶ πετρώδη πρὸς τὸ πέλα-
 γος τετραμένη. Schol. Æschyli Pro-
 meth. v. 712. ῥαχίαις, θαλασσίαις πέ-
 τραις. Scholiastes Morelli in Dion.
 Chrysostomi Orat. VII. Ῥαχία, ὁ τρα-
 χὺς καὶ λιθώδης αἰγιαλός· καὶ ἴσως ἀπὸ
 τοῦ ἐκέισε τὸ προσκλύζον κύμα οἰονεῖ

ρήγνυσθαι. Add. Eustath. ad Homer.
 Odyss. ε'. p. 1540. Respicit huc Plu-
 tarch. de Glor. Atheniens. p. 618. Ὁ
 παρὰ τὴν ῥαχίαν αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου παρα-
 τάττων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Δημοσθένης.—
 DUKER.

13. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει,] I have
 followed Poppo in placing the comma
 after μέρει instead of after ἀναπαύοντες;
 “Relieving each other in turn.” Com-
 pare Xenophon, Hellen. VI. 2, 29.
 κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναύτας ἀνέπαιεν.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

πεπονημένους, ἀλλὰ τὰς τε σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγνύναι ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἀποκνῆσαι ἀντὶ μεγάλων εὐεργεσιῶν τὰς ναῦς τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐπιδούναι, ὁκείλαντας δὲ καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἀποβάοντας τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ χωρίου κρατῆσαι.

XII. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοὺς τε ἄλλους τοιαῦτα ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κυβερνήτην ἀναγκάσας ὁκείλαι τὴν ναῦν ἐχώρει ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν· καὶ πειρώμενος ἀποβαίνειν ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τραυματισθεὶς πολλὰ ἐλειποψύχησέ τε, καὶ πεσόντος αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν ἡ ἀσπίς περιερρύη ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν,

But he is wounded; and the Lacedæmonians are repulsed.

1. ποιουμένους O. πεποιμη. τεί. V. 2. ἐπίβασιν e. καταγνῶναι I.K.P.R.g. καταγνύναι E. ἐκέλευσε Q.R. 4. ἀποδοῦναι P.e. 10. ἐλειποψύχησε E.F.K.R. ἐλειποθύμησε G.I.L.P.d.e. ἐλνποθύμησε O. 11. περιερρύει L. ἀπερρύη O. ἐς] ἐπὶ Q.R. εἰς C.

1. πεπονημένους] For this form and signification of the participle, exactly corresponding to the participles of what are called deponent verbs in Latin, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 493.

7. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν] Ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἔξοδος, ἀποβάθρα καλεῖται. SCHOL.

9. ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] Nothing shews more forcibly the unrivalled truth of the narrative of Thucydides than to contrast it, as we have here an opportunity of doing, with that of an ordinary historian such as Diodorus Siculus. For instance, Thucydides, well aware of the studied secrecy observed in such matters by the Lacedæmonian government, does not pretend to state the number of the Spartan land forces employed at the siege of Pylus. Diodorus, however, states it without hesitation at "twelve thousand." The soldiers sent over to Sphacteria were, according to Thucydides, drafted by lot from the several Lochi; Diodorus, to enhance the glory of the Athenians, represents them as "picked men, chosen for their valour." The siege of Pylus, Thucydides tells us, lasted during one whole day and part of the next: Diodorus carries it on through "several days." Lastly the heroic courage of Brasidas, and his

bold though unsuccessful attempt to force a landing, are told by Thucydides with equal force and simplicity; while Diodorus, in his clumsy endeavours to exalt the effect of the story, makes it only ridiculous: for he describes Brasidas as repelling a host of enemies, and killing many of the Athenians in single combat, before he was disabled. No wonder that we hear complaints of the uncertainty of history, when such a writer as Diodorus is only a fair specimen of by far the majority of those whom the world has been good-natured enough to call historians.

11. ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν] Παρεξαιρεσία ἐστὶν ὁ ἔξω τῆς εἰρεσίας τῆς νεῶς τόπος, καθ' ὃ μέρος οὐκέτι κώπαις κέχρηται. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρότατον τῆς πρύμνης καὶ τῆς πρῶρας. SCHOL.

περιερρύη] "Slipped from around," i. e. from round his arm. So περιαιρεῖν is, "to take from around;" as περιαιρεῖν τεῖχος, "to take away a wall from around a city." IV. 51. 133, I. I. 108, 2. Compare also τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένον, III. 11, 4. and the note there. So in Herodotus, III. 128, 4. τῶν βιβλίων ἐν ἑκάστων περιαιρεόμενος, "taking the rolls one by one from round the stick on which they were rolled." Thus also the word "circumscindere" in Latin; as in Livy, II. 55. "circum-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

και ἐξενεχθείσης αὐτῆς ἐς τὴν γῆν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνελόμενοι ὕστερον πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο ὃ ἕστησαν τῆς προσ-
 2 βολῆς ταύτης. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προῦθυμούντο μὲν ἀδύνατοι δ' ἦσαν ἀποβῆναι, τῶν τε χωρίων χαλεπότητι καὶ τῶν Ἀθη-
 3 ναίων μενόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ὑποχωρούντων. ἐς τοῦτό τε περι- 5
 ἔστη ἡ τύχη ὥστε Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ταύτης
 Λακωνικῆς ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκείνους ἐπιπλέοντας, Λακεδαιμονίους
 δὲ ἐκ νεῶν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν πολεμίαν οὔσαν ἐπ' Ἀθη-
 ναίους ἀποβαίνειν· ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης ἐν τῷ τότε
 τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις μάλιστα εἶναι καὶ τὰ περὶ κρατίστοις, 10
 τοῖς δὲ θαλασσίοις τε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ πλείστον προέχειν.

XIII. Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τῆς ὕστεραίας
 μέρος τι προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐπέπαυντο· καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ

The Athenian fleet
 returns from Zacyn-
 thus, and prepares to
 attack the Lacedæ-
 monians in the har-
 2 bour of Pylus.

ἐπὶ ξύλα ἐς μηχανὰς παρέπεμψαν τῶν νεῶν
 τινὰς ἐς Ἀσίνην, ἐλπίζοντες τὸ κατὰ τὸν 15
 λιμένα τεῖχος ὕψος μὲν ἔχειν, ἀποβάσεως δὲ
 μάλιστα οὔσης ἐλεῖν μηχαναῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ
 αἱ ἐκ τῆς Ζακύνθου νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραγίγνονται

1. ἀνελόμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι e.

2. τρόπαιον V.

5. τε] δὲ d. τότε c.f.g.

6. μὲν] om. K.

8. ἐκ τῶν νεῶν c.

9. ἐπῆει L.

13. καὶ τρίτῃ R.

17. ἐκ τούτου δὲ C.a.

“scindere et spoliare lictor.” “To
 “tear a man’s clothes from about
 “him.” The words in Diodorus, when
 describing the loss of Brasidas’ shield,
 are, ὁ μὲν βραχίων προέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς
 νεῶς, ἡ δ’ ἀσπίς περιρρυεῖσα καὶ πεσοῦσα
 εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, κ. τ. λ. Diodorus,
 XII. p. 318. Compare Plato, Critias,
 p. 111. περιερρυηκυίας τῆς γῆς, speaking
 off the covering of soil being washed
 bare.

9. ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης
 κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ assigns
 the explanation of the word περιέστη:
 “I call it a remarkable revolution in
 “their circumstances; for it formed at
 “that time the main glory of the La-
 “cedæmonians, that they were peculi-
 “arly an inland people, and most dis-

tinguished for their military prowess;
 “and of the Athenians, that they were
 “a nation of sailors, and unrivalled in
 “their naval power.” Ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐποίει
 τῆς δόξης seems to be the same thing as
 if it were, πολὺ μέρος τῆς δόξης ἐποίει.
 Compare II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδο-
 μήματος ἐπὶ μέγα κατέσεισε, i. e. μέγα
 μέρος τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Compare also
 IV. 100, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀσίνην] Asine was a city of
 Dryopian origin, (Herodot. VIII. 73, 3.
 Pausan. IV. 34.) situated on the western
 side of the Messenian bay; Col. Leake
 believes its site to be occupied by the
 modern village of Saratza, 3½ geogra-
 phical miles from Gallo, anciently called
 cape Acritas. See Col. Leake’s Travels
 in the Morea, vol. I. p. 443.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

τεντήκοντα· προσεβοήθησαν γὰρ τῶν τε φρουρίδων τινὲς
 αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου καὶ Χίαι τέσσαρες. ὥς δὲ εἶδον 3
 τὴν τε ἡπειρον ὀπλιτῶν περίπλεων τὴν τε νῆσον, ἔν τε τῷ
 λιμένι οὖσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ οὐκ ἐκπλεούσας, ἀπορήσαντες ὅπη
 5 καθορμίσωνται, τότε μὲν ἐς Πρωτὴν τὴν νῆσον, ἣ οὐ πολὺ
 ἀπέχει ἔρημος οὖσα, ἔπλευσαν καὶ ἠύλίσαντο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία
 παρασκευασάμενοι ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀνήγοντο, ἣν μὲν ἀντεκ-
 πλεῖν ἐθέλωσι σφίσιν ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὥς αὐτοὶ
 ἐπεσπλευσούμενοι. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὔτε ἀντανήγοντο οὔτε ἂ διε- 4
 10 νοήθησαν, φράξαι τοὺς ἔσπλους, ἔτυχον ποιήσαντες, ἥσυ-
 χάζοντες δ' ἐν τῇ γῇ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπλήρουν καὶ παρεσκευά-
 ζοντο, ἣν ἐσπλήη τις, ὥς ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ ναυμα-
 χήσοντες. XIV. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες καθ' ἑκάτερον τὸν
 BATTLE IN ἔσπλουν ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰς μὲν
 THE HARBOUR
 15 OF PYLUS. πλείους καὶ μετεώρους ἥδη τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἀντι-
 The Lacedæmonians
 are defeated, and their πρώρους προσπεσόντες ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν,

1. πεντήκοντα N.V. quæ erat conjectura Æm. Porti. Poppo. vulgo, Haack.
 Bekk. Goell. τεσσαράκοντα. 2. τέσσαρες νῆες R. 3. τῷ] om. L.O.P.
 4. πλεούσας b. ὅποι Q. 5. καθορμίσονται I.Q. πρωτὴν F.H.V. Poppo.
 (Steph. Byz. in voce.) Vulgo, et Bekk. πρώτην. 7. ἣν] εἰ K.R. ἀντι-
 πλεῖν c. 11. τε om. N.V. 12. μικρῷ K.N. Goell. ναυμαχήσαντες F.e.i.
 15. ἀντιπρώρους E.

1. †πεντήκοντα†] This is the reading of the MS. N. or the Clarendon MS. now in the public library at Cambridge, and of the best of the Venetian MSS. in the library of St. Mark, which I have designated by the letter V. It had been conjectured by Portus, and has been admitted into the text by Poppo. Forty ships had originally sailed from Athens; (c. 2, 2.) and out of the five of these which had been left at Pylus with Demosthenes, (c. 5, 2.) two had since rejoined the main body; so that there were thirty-seven ships at Zacynthus, which with the addition of four Chian ships, and some from the squadron at Naupactus, must have made in all a greater number than forty. Besides, it is said expressly in c. 23, 2. that a reinforcement of twenty ships from Athens raised the total amount of the

fleet to seventy, a number exactly confirming the present reading; for it is probable that the three ships, drawn up by Demosthenes under the walls of the fort, were still kept there, as contributing to the defence of the place, and were not again employed afloat.

7. ἣν μὲν ἀντεκπλεῖν ἐθέλωσι κ. τ. λ.] The Scholiast considers the apodosis to this first clause to be wanting; as in a similar passage, III. 3, 3. καὶ ἣν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ πείρα. See the note on III. 31, 1. The words ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν easily suggest the repetition of ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ. "They got under weigh, prepared to fight, should the enemy choose to sail out to meet them in the open sea, (to fight in the open sea,) if not, intending to sail in and attack them."

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

men in Sphacteria are
ut off from all com-
munication with the
main land.

καὶ ἐπιδιώκοντες ὡς διὰ βραχέος ἔτρωσαν μὲν
πολλὰς, πέντε δ' ἔλαβον, καὶ μίαν τούτων
αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι· ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ
καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐνέβαλλον· αἱ δὲ καὶ πληρούμεναι ἔτι πρὶν
ἀνάγεσθαι ἐκόπτοντο· καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἀναδούμενοι κενὰς εἶλκον 5
τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς φυγὴν ὠρμημένων. ἃ ὁρῶντες οἱ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι καὶ περιαλοῦντες τῷ πάθει, ὅτι περ αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρες
ἀπελαμβάνοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες
ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ξὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀνθειλκον ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι
τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος ᾧ μὴ 10
3 τινι καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ παρῆν. ἐγένετό τε ὁ θόρυβος μέγας καὶ
ἀντηλλαγμένος τοῦ ἐκατέρων τρόπου περὶ τὰς ναῦς· οἳ τε
γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ ἐκπλήξεως ὡς εἰπεῖν
ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντες
καὶ βουλόμενοι τῇ παρούσῃ τύχῃ ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐπεξελεθεῖν 15
4 ἀπὸ νεῶν ἐπεξομάχουν. πολὺν τε πόνον παρασχόντες ἀλλή-

1. διὰ βραχέως E. διαβραχέως F. 2. πέντε δὲ ἔλαβον C.E.H.K.L.O. Porpo.
4. ἐνέβαλον E.Q.e. καὶ post δὲ om. c.f.g. 6. ὠρμωμένων e. 7. περ] παρ' P.Q.
9. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι. 10. μὴ τινι] mavult Porpo μὴ τις.
12. ἐκατέρου K.g. 14. ἐκ τῆς γῆς e.i. 15. ὡς] om. O.

1. ὡς διὰ βραχέος] "As well as they
"could, considering the short distance
"which the Peloponnesians had to pass
"over, before they got to shore and
"were in comparative safety." Com-
pare Xenophon, Anab. III. 3, 9. οὔτε
οἱ περὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγον-
τας ἐδύναντο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ
χωρίῳ.

3. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις] Similia
prorsus nostro loco sunt Platonica, So-
phist. pag. 260. c. H. Steph. τὸν δὲ γε
σοφιστὴν ἔφαμεν ἐν τούτῳ πῶ τῷ τόπῳ
καταπεφευγέναι, ubi Heindorf. p. 427.
confert Xenophont. Histor. Græc. IV.
5, 5. οἱ δὲ ἐν ἰῶ Ἡραῖῳ καταπεφευγότες
ἐξήεσαν. GÖLLER. Compare however,
III. 106, 1. τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαις ἦκοντας, and
the note there. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις
ἐνέβαλλον seems a condensed expression
for ἐν τῇ γῇ οὖσαις, καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐς
αὐτήν, ἐνέβαλλον. Compare VII. 63, 1.
τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος ὀπλίτας

ἀπαράζητε. This seems the simplest
mode of explaining the expression;
yet καταπεφευγέναι, which properly
signifies "to have taken refuge," may
be used with the preposition ἐν, in
the sense of, "to have taken refuge
"in or at a place;" and Heindorf
says that we do not find the expres-
sion καταφεύγειν ἐν, but only καταπε-
φευγέναι ἐν.

10. ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος]
Vid. ad II. 8, 6. DUKER. i. e. ἕκαστος
ἐδόκει κεκωλῦσθαι τὸ ἔργον ᾧ τινὶ ἔργῳ
μὴ καὶ αὐτὸς παρῆν. Compare Herodot.
VII. 151, 3. εἴ σφι ἔτι ἐμμένει τὴν πρὸς
Ξέρξεα φιλίην συνεκράσαντο. See also
Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 474. b. Porpo ob-
jects to the insertion of the negative
between ᾧ and τινι, and wishes to read
μὴ τις. But ᾧ μὴ is an expression by
itself, and ᾧ μὴ τινι is exactly equiva-
lent to εἰ μὴ τινι. So ᾧ τινί, III. 59, 1.
is equivalent to εἴ τινι.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

λοῖς καὶ τραυματίσαντες διεκρίθησαν, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
τὰς κενὰς ναῦς πλὴν τῶν τὸ πρῶτον ληφθεισῶν διέσωσαν.
καταστάντες δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν τροπαῖόν
5 τε ἔστησαν καὶ νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν καὶ ναυαγίων ἐκράτησαν,
καὶ τὴν νῆσον εὐθὺς περιέπλεον καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχον ὥς τῶν
ἀνδρῶν ἀπειλημμένων· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πελοποννήσιοι
καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες ἔμενον κατὰ χώραν ἐπὶ
τῇ Πύλῳ.

XV. Ἐς δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ὥς ἡγγέλθη τὰ γεγενημένα
10 περὶ Πύλον, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ὥς ἐπὶ ξυμφορᾷ μεγάλη τὰ τέλη
καταβάντας ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον βουλευεῖν πα-
ραχρῆμα ὁρῶντας ὅτι ἂν δοκῇ. καὶ ὥς εἶδον
ἀδύνατον ὄν τιμωρεῖν τοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ κινδυ-
νεύειν οὐκ ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ τι παθεῖν
15 αὐτοὺς ἢ ὑπὸ πλήθους βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι,
ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἦν
ἐθέλωσι, σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους τὰ περὶ Πύλον, ἀποστείλαι

2. καινὰς B.h. τὸ πρῶτον] πρώτων L.O. διέσωσαν E. 3. τρόπαιον E.V.
4. τε] om. L.O. ναυγίων f. 6. οἱ δ' οὐδ' Q. 7. βεβοηκότες b. 9. σπάρ-
την] om. E. περὶ τὴν πύλον G.L.O.P.d.m. 10. συμφορᾷ V. καταβάντες B.
11. ἐς] ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.d.e.i. παραχρῆμα A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.Q.V.W.
X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. Dindorf. Goell. πρὸς
τὸ χρῆμα. 14. ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.
c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt ἢ. λοιμοῦ P.
15. βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι C.I.L.O.P.Q.a.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Goell. Bekk.
βιασθέντες κρατηθῆναι c. βιασθέντας ἢ κρατηθῆναι A.B.F.G.H.N.V. vulgo βιασθέν-
τας ἢ κρατηθέντας. Poppo, βιασθέντας [ἢ] κρατηθῆναι habet. 16. αὐτοὺς c.f.g.
17. θέλωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.

7. ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες]
Compare c. 8, 1. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαι-
μονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγίγνετο ἢ ἔφοδος—
περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόν-
νησον βοηθεῖν.

11. πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα] Valla legit παρα-
χρῆμα: nam vertit, *quamprimum*. Et
sic plerique MSS. Πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα Por-
tus vertit *ex tempore*. WASS. *Pro tem-
pore*: quod III. 29, 3. est *βουλευέσθαι ἐκ
τῶν παρόντων*. *Βουλευεῖν πρὸς τι* etiam
est *deliberare et statuere de re aliqua*,
etsi hoc frequentius dicitur *περὶ τινος
βουλευεῖν*. Thucyd. I. 71, 7. et IV. 87, 4.
πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εὖ. Æschyl. Pro-

meth. 1029. πρὸς ταῦτα βούλενε. DUK.
παραχρῆμα] The concurrence of al-
most all the best MSS. in favour of
this reading has determined me to adopt
it; nor is *παραχρῆμα βουλευεῖν* a need-
less command, when we consider that
it was addressed to Lacedæmonians.
But the old reading *πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα
ὁρῶντας* is in itself defensible, either as
explained by Duker (see his note) or
by Dindorf, (see Göller's note,) who
joins the words *πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα ὁρῶντας*,
as in Dionysius, de Structura Verbo-
rum, *κατασκευάζουσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ πρὸς
χρῆμα ὁρῶντες*.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις περὶ ξυμβάσεως, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὥς τάχιστα πειρᾶσθαι κομίσασθαι. XVI. δεξαμένων δὲ

Meanwhile an armistice is concluded at Pylus, which the Lacedæmonians purchase by the surrender of all their fleet to the Athenians, to be restored on the final conclusion or rupture of the negotiations.

τῶν στρατηγῶν τὸν λόγον ἐγίγνοντο σπονδαὶ τοιαίδε, Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πάσας, ὅσαι ἦσαν μακραὶ, παραδοῦναι κομίσαντας ἐς Πύλον Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν τῷ τειχίσματι μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε κατὰ θάλασσαν, Ἀθηναίους δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδράσι σῖτον ἑᾶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους †ἐκπέμπειν†¹⁰ τακτὸν καὶ μεμαγμένον, δύο χοίνικας ἐκάστῳ Ἀττικὰς ἀλφίτων καὶ δύο κοτύλας οἴνου καὶ κρέας, θεράποντι δὲ τούτων ἡμίσεα· ταῦτα δὲ ὀρώντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐσπέμπειν καὶ πλοῖον μὴδὲν ἐσπλεῖν λάθρα· φυλάσσειν δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναίους μὴδὲν ἦσσον, ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ¹⁵ ἐπιφέρειν τῷ Πελοποννησίων στρατῷ μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε

3. στρατιωτῶν C.G.K.L.O.P.a.c.f.g.
5. τῇ] om. N.V. 7. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα Q.
ἐν νήσῳ Q. 10. ἑᾶν pro ἑᾶν E.
“ἐσπέμπειν, ut mox lin. 36 [infra l. 13.] et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7.” DOBREE.
11. ἀλφίτου d. 14. λάθρα Bekk.
14. πλοῖον μὲν μὴδὲν Q. πλείον μὴδὲν I.K.e.
16. πελοποννησίῳ A.B.F.H. et V. sec. man.

ἐγίγνοντο V.

4. τοιαίδε E.

8. θάλατταν K.

9. τοὺς ἐν d.i.

τοὺς] om. d.i.

†ἐκπέμπειν†] “Lege

22. κοτίλας g.

13. πέμπειν Q.

15. μὴ post ὅσα om. Q.

10. σῖτον—μεμαγμένον] Thucydides, by adding δύο χοίνικας ἀλφίτων, shews that the words σῖτον μεμαγμένον are to be understood of barley flour; just as μάζα, or cake, is always to be understood of barley cake; on the same principle that “cake” in Scotland means oat cake; because barley was the grain most commonly used for food in Greece, as oats are in Scotland. ἄρτος, on the other hand, is to be understood of wheaten bread. See Xenophon, Œconomic. VIII. 9. The chænix was one forty-eighth of the medimnus, or one eighth of the Roman modius; i. e. about two pints, English corn measure. The allowance of two chænixes of barley meal daily to a man was the ordinary allowance to a Spartan at the public tables: (see Herodot. VI. 57, 3.) but the two cotylæ of wine were double of their home allowance. The cotyle was

one fourth part of the chænix, or about 17 sol. inches, or something more than four sevenths of a pint, wine measure. In the time of Polybius the Roman soldier's rations were only one chænix a day, but this was of wheat. Polyb. VI. 39. Herodotus certainly speaks as if he considered a chænix of barley meal the minimum that could be fixed for a soldier's daily provision: it was the common allowance made to a slave. Still, two chænixes were, no doubt, a liberal provision; but of course the Spartans would stipulate for the largest possible allowance, and their common allowance at home furnished them with an excuse for demanding more than would have been ordinarily granted to men in their circumstances.

15. ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας] See the note on I. III, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

κατὰ θάλασσαν. ὅ τι δ' ἂν τούτων παραβαίνωσιν ἐκάτεροι²
καὶ ὁτιοῦν, τότε λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. ἐσπείσθαι δὲ αὐτὰς
μέχρι οὗ ἐπανέλθωσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμονίων
πρέσβεις· ἀποστείλαι δὲ αὐτοὺς τριήρει Ἀθηναίους καὶ πάλιν
⁵ κομίσαι. ἐλθόντων δὲ τὰς τε σπονδὰς λελύσθαι ταύτας καὶ
τὰς ναῦς ἀποδοῦναι Ἀθηναίους ὁμοίας οἷαςπερ ἂν παραλά-
βωσιν. αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ νῆες³
παρεδόθησαν οὔσαι περὶ ἐξήκοντα, καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπεστά-
λησαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔλεξαν τοιαύδε.

¹⁰ XVII. “ ΕΠΕΜΨΑΝ ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,

“ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράξοντας ὅ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε

ATHENS.

SPEECH OF THE
LACEDÆMONIAN
AMBASSADORS.

(17—20.)

¹⁵ We are not departing
from the spirit of our
institutions by ad-
dressing you in a regu-
lar speech: for it is
not length of speaking,
but length of speaking
without occasion, that
²⁰ we are taught to avoid.

“ ὠφέλιμον ὃν τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς

“ τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κόσμον

“ μάλιστα μέλλῃ οἴσιν. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μα-²

“ κροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηχανοῦμεν,

“ ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον ὃν ἡμῖν οὗ μὲν βραχεῖς

“ ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι δὲ ἐν

“ ᾧ ἂν καιρὸς ἢ διδάσκοντάς τι τῶν προὔργου

“ λόγοις τὸ δέον πράσσειν. λάβετε δὲ αὐτοὺς³

“ μὴ πολεμίως μηδ' ὥς ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι,

1. ὅτε L.O.P.d.i. 3. οἱ] om. c.f.g. ἀθηναίων E.b. λακεδαιμόνιοι G.
5. τε] om. B. ταύτας] om. g. 6. ἂν] om. c. 8. οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις Q.
10. ἡμᾶς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι N.V. 11. πράξαντας A.B.F.Q.g. ἡμῖν τε e.
13. παρόντων] παραδόντων I. 14. μέλη F.R. λόγους] om. h. 16. ὃν]
om. L.O.P. μὲν ἂν βραχεῖς Dissen. p. 19. 17. ἀρκοῦσι Q.R. 18. καιρὸς
ἂν G. 20. πολεμίως c.

1. ὅ τι δ' ἂν—παραβαίνωσιν—τότε λε-
λύσθαι] i. e. “By any violation of these
“ terms on either side, in any particu-
“ lar, the truce should be *that instant*
“ considered as at an end.” “Οτε is a
needless attempt at correction, to be
found only in the worst MSS.

8. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις] Vide Palmer. Ex-
ercit. p. 51. et 727. ad Schol. Aristoph.
Equit. v. 791. DUKER.

14. τοὺς δὲ λόγους—πράσσειν] “Nor
“ will our speaking at length be a de-
“ parture from our national practice;
“ on the contrary, it is our rule to use
“ many words when many are needed,

“ and only to prefer shortness when it
“ will answer the end required just as
“ well.” The Lacedæmonian love of
brevity was probably exaggerated by
the other Greeks, and sometimes made
a joke of; as appears to be the case in
the story told by Herodotus, III. 46.

18. διδάσκοντας κ. τ. λ.] “When it
“ is the time for impressing by words
“ something that is of importance, in
“ order to effect our object.” Τι τῶν
προὔργου is illustrated by III. 109, 2.
τὸ ἐαυτῶν προὔργιαίτερον ἐποίησαντο.
“ Προὔργου, Aristoph. Plut. 623.” DO-
BREE.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

- We offer you now a most precious opportunity of establishing your prosperity on a solid and lasting basis, by not abusing it; and surely we both know better than to rely on its most uncertain favours.
- “ ὑπόμνησιν δὲ τοῦ καλῶς βουλευσασθαι πρὸς
 “ εἰδότας ἡγησάμενοι. ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν
 “ παροῦσαν ἔξῃστι καλῶς θέσθαι, ἔχουσι μὲν
 “ ὧν κρατεῖτε, προσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ
 “ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ ἀήθως τι 5
 “ ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· αἰεὶ γὰρ
 “ τοῦ πλέονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα
 5 “ ἀδοκῆτως εὐτυχεῖν. οἷς δὲ πλείους μεταβολαὶ ἐπ’
 “ ἀμφότερα ξυμβεβήκασιν, δίκαιοί εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι
 “ ταῖς εὐπραγίαις. ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι’ ἐμπειρίαν καὶ 10
 “ ἡμῖν μάλιστ’ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος προσείη. XVIII. γνῶτε
 “ δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς ἡμετέρας νῦν ξυμφορὰς ἀπιδόν-
 “ τες, οἵτινες ἀξίωμα μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 “ ἔχοντες ἤκομεν παρ’ ὑμᾶς, πρότερον αὐτοῖ
 “ κυριώτεροι νομίζοντες εἶναι δοῦναι ἐφ’ ᾧ νῦν 15
 “ ἀφιγμένοι ὑμᾶς αἰτούμεθα. καίτοι οὔτε δυ-
 “ νάμεως ἐνδεία ἐπάθομεν αὐτὸ οὔτε μείζονος
 “ προσγενομένης ὑβρίσαντες, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αἰεὶ
 “ ὑπαρχόντων γνώμη σφαλέντες, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσι τὸ

If other examples were wanting, our own disasters in this present war may sufficiently prove how little fortune can be trusted, and how wise is the policy of stopping in time, and endeavouring to secure the advantages which we have gained.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. βουλευσασθαι h. | 5. οἷ] om. e. | ἀηθές B. h. | 6. τῶν] om. A. |
| 7. πλείονος B. L. O. R. c. g. h. | πλέονας d. | 8. εὐτυχεῖσθαι A. | 9. εἶναι] om. A. |
| 10. ἡμετέρα R. | 11. ἡμῖν] ὑμῖν e. | μάλιστ’ ἂν V. | ἐκ τοῦ] om. e. |
| εἰκότως I. L. M. O. | προσείη Q. R. | γνῶναι I. | γνῶτε—ἀπιδόντες om. B. h. |
| 12. ἡμετέρας] om. L. O. P. | νῦν] om. | A. E. F. H. N. V. ante ἡμετέρας | ponit Q. |
| ἀποδιδόντες d. | 14. πρότεροι c. | 15. νομίζ. κυριώτεροι R. | κυριώτεροι V. |
| κυριώτερον g. | δοῦναι] om. G. K. | 18. προσγεγνημένης R. | 19. γνώμης I. |

7. ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται] “ Hope makes “ them desire.” Compare, both for the construction and sentiment, III. 45, 4. ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα κ. τ. λ.

9. δίκαιοί εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι κ. τ. λ.] “ May be most justly expected to be “ also most mistrustful of prosperity.” Compare III. 40, 4. ἔλεος δίκαιος ἀντιδίδοσθαι. The conjunction καί, which the Scholiast calls “ superfluous,” implies that, “ with their various experience, they may be expected to have “ learnt also to mistrust prosperity;” i. e. “ the very circumstance of their

“ experience ought to have taught it “ them.”

10. ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει κ. τ. λ.] “ And this may most fairly be supposed “ to be the case both with your city, “ owing to its experience, and with “ ours.” The words δι’ ἐμπειρίαν are meant to refer equally to both cities; for the speaker goes on to shew how Lacedæmon had experienced reverses of fortune as well as Athens.

16. δυνάμεως ἐνδεία] “ It was not, on “ one hand, from a decay of our power; “ nor, on the other, from any large and “ sudden increase of it; but finding

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

“ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως ὑπάρχει. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς διὰ τὴν παροῦ- 3
 “ σαν νῦν ῥώμην πόλεώς τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγενημένων καὶ
 “ τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶσθαι ἀεὶ μεθ’ ὑμῶν ἔσσεσθαι. σωφρόνων 4
 “ δὲ ἀνδρῶν οἵτινες τὰγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο·
 5 “ καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ εὐξυνετώτερον ἂν προσφέ-

1. ὥστε] οὐτε B. ὑμᾶς] om. c.f.g. 2. ῥώμην νῦν V. προσγεγενημένων I.O.
 προσγεγενημένης L. 3. ἀεὶ] om. c.f.g. 4. οἵτινες] om. i. ἐς] ἐπ’ K. 5. εὐξυν-
 ετώτεροι i. ἀξυν. R. ἂν] αὐ G.

“ that we had miscalculated upon our
 “ ordinary resources, a thing to which
 “ all men alike are liable.” The sense
 of ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων seems to be,
 “proceeding to argue from our ordi-
 “ nary state and resources;” or, “ar-
 “ guing upon them.” Compare II. 62,
 5. γνώμη ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πιστεύει.

2. τῶν προσγεγενημένων] “ Its acces-
 “ sions.” Compare just above, μείζονος
 προσγεγενημένης. For τὸ τῆς τύχης com-
 pare τὸ τῆς γνώμης, II. 87, 3. τὰ τῆς
 ὀργῆς, II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, IV.
 54, 3. τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὸ τῆς
 ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

3. σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν κ. τ. λ.] Σώ-
 φρονές εἰσιν, οἵτινες, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ
 ἀποβησομένου, ἐκ τῆς παρούσης εὐπρα-
 γίας ἐπὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ῥέπουσι, καὶ οὐκ
 ἐξυβρίζουσιν, ὥς παραμενούσης αὐτοῖς
 αἰὲ τῆς εὐπραγίας, ἀλλὰ συμβαίνουσι τοῖς
 ἐναντίοις. SCHOL. Compare III. 45, 7.
 πολλῆς εὐθείας ὅστις οἶεται, the expres-
 sion being confused between σώφρονες
 δὲ ἄνδρες οἵτινες ἔθεντο and σωφρόνων
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν τὸ θέσθαι. See the note on
 II. 44, 1. The construction, according to
 Poppo, is, οἵτινες ἔθεντο, νομίσωσί τε,
 passing from the indicative to the sub-
 junctive, as, elsewhere, from the sub-
 junctive to the indicative. See Poppo’s
 Prolegom. I. p. 271. and the examples
 there quoted. The words καὶ ταῖς ξυμ-
 φοραῖς—προσφέρουντο are inserted, as a
 sort of parenthesis, in the midst of the
 sentence. For the omission of ἂν, with
 the subjunctive mood νομίσωσι, see
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 527. obs. 2. Jelf,
 §. 830. Brunck on Œdip. Colon. 395.
 ed. Gaisford; and Elmsley on Euripid.
 Medea, 503. In the words immediately
 following, τοῦτῳ refers to μέρος; as if it
 were, οὐ τοῦτῳ τῷ μέρει ξυνεῖναι, καθ’
 ὅσον ἂν τις αὐτοῦ βούληται μεταχειρίζειν.
 Τοῦτῳ ξυνεῖναι seems to signify, “ to

“ abide with, rest in, or confine itself
 “ to, that part which we require.” As
 νόσῳ ξυνεῖναι signifies “ to be sick,” so
 μερεῖ ξυνεῖναι would signify “ to be
 “ partial.” Compare VI. 18, 3. ταμιεύ-
 εσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν; and
 VI. 87, 3. καθ’ ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμε-
 τέρας πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ
 αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τοῦτῳ ἀπολαβόντες χρή-
 σασθε. Finally, the genitive αὐτῶν is
 variously interpreted: Poppo refers it
 to the plural μέρη, which must be re-
 peated from the preceding μέρος; as if
 Thucydides meant, “ As the fortunes
 “ of those several parts should direct.”
 Others refer it to σωφρόνων ἀνδρῶν, in
 the earlier part of the sentence; “ As
 “ their several fortunes should direct.”
 I believe that Poppo is in the right.
 The whole passage then I would thus
 translate: “ They are sound-minded
 “ men, who, following a safe system,
 “ hold their good things as winnings
 “ that may be lost again; (and when
 “ they lose also, these same men would
 “ conduct themselves more discreetly;)
 “ and who do not think that war will
 “ suit itself to that scale on which they
 “ wish to meddle with it, but will go
 “ on even as its accidents may lead the
 “ way. τοῦτῳ ξυνεῖναι forsan delenda;
 “ vel, quod malim, leg. οὕτῳ ξυνεῖναι.”
 DOBREE.

[The words τοῦτῳ ξυνεῖναι are so diffi-
 cult, (for I allow that the interpretation
 given of them above is scarcely satis-
 factory,) that I should be glad to accept
 Dobree’s conjecture. If the present
 text be genuine, I cannot see however
 that τοῦτῳ can be made to refer to any
 other word than μέρος.]

5. καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ] Καὶ
 γὰρ τὰς συμφορὰς οὗτοι δεξιώτερον ἂν
 καὶ ὥς συνετοὶ προσδέχονται τε καὶ φέ-
 ροιεν. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

“ ροιντο· τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι μὴ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν τις
 “ αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχειρίζειν, τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι, ἀλλ’
 “ ὥς ἂν αἱ τύχαι αὐτῶν ἡγήσωνται. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ
 “ τοιοῦτοι πταίνοντες, διὰ τὸ μὴ τῷ ὀρθουμένῳ αὐτοῦ πιστεύ-
 “ οντες ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύοιντο. 5
 5 “ ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καλῶς ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς πρᾶξαι, καὶ
 “ μήποτε ὕστερον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πειθόμενοι σφαλῆτε, ἃ πολλὰ
 “ ἐνδέχεται, νομισθῆναι τύχῃ καὶ τὰ νῦν προχωρήσαντα
 “ κρατῆσαι, ἐξὸν ἀκίνδυνον δόκησιν ἰσχύος καὶ ξυνέσεως ἐς
 “ τὸ ἔπειτα καταλιπεῖν. XIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ὑμᾶς προ- 10

We invite you then
 to conclude a lasting
 peace; to ensure our
 perpetual friendship
 by not abusing your

“ καλοῦνται ἐς σπονδὰς καὶ διάλυσιν πολέμου,
 “ διδόντες μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ
 “ ἄλλην φιλίαν πολλὴν καὶ οἰκειότητα ἐς

2. βούλεται] A.F.H.Q.R. τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι] om. A. τούτῳ ἐξεῖναι d. 4. διὰ
 —πιστεύοντες] om. F.H. habet in margine F. τῷ] om. G.d.i. αὐτοὺς A.B.
 E.R. et marg. F. 5. μάλιστα ἂν c.f.g. 6. ἡμῖν P. 7. om. F.V.c.g.
 ὑμᾶς R. 7. σφαλῆται I. 8. προσχωρήσαντα f. 10. προσκαλοῦνται g.
 παρακαλοῦντες d.i. om. G. 13. πολλήν] om. L.O.P.

1. τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσιν] Ἀπὸ
 κοινου τοῦ “ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες
 “ ἂν,” μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων [καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.] ἡ
 δὲ διάνοια, σωφρονέες εἰσιν, οἵτινες οἶον-
 ται τὰ ἐκ τῶν πολέμων μὴ κατὰ προαί-
 ρεσιν ἡμετέραν ἀποβαίνειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ
 τύχην. ἐνιοὶ δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον ἐξηγή-
 σαντο· σωφρονέες εἰσιν οἱ νομίζοντες τὸν
 πόλεμον, τουτέστι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου
 νίκην, μὴ καθ’ ὃ μέρος ἂν τις αὐτοῦ μετα-
 χειρίζεται, οἷον ναυμαχῶν ἢ πεζομαχῶν,
 κατὰ τοῦτο συντυγχάνειν, ἀλλ’ ὥς ἂν ἡ
 τύχῃ ἡγήται τοῦ πολέμου. SCHOL.

3. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ τοιοῦτοι πταίνον-
 τες] Οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον
 εὐπραγίαις· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοῦμενον τὴν εὐπρα-
 γίαν λέγει. οὗτοι (φησὶν) ἐλάχιστα πταί-
 οιν ἂν οἱ τὸν πόλεμον ἐν τῷ εὐπραγεῖν
 αὐτοὶ κατατιθέμενοι. ἐξηγητικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ
 τοῦτο τοῦ “ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες
 “ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεν-
 “ το.” SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν] Ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰ εὐτυ-
 χοῖεν. SCHOL.

καταλύοιντο] Ἀναπαύοιντο. SCHOL.

6. ὁ] Ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ καταλύσασθαι, ἀντὶ
 τοῦ ἀποθέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. SCHOL.

ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ.] “ This ye have
 “ now a fair occasion for doing towards

“ us, and so to escape being thought
 “ hereafter (if ye hearken not to us,
 “ and meet with disasters, which may
 “ full well be) to have won by good
 “ luck only even your present succes-
 “ ses; when you might leave behind
 “ you a character for power and for
 “ wisdom which no after-chances could
 “ endanger.” He who knows not how
 to improve and preserve an advantage,
 may be thought not to have known
 how to gain it, but to have been in-
 debted for it only to fortune.

6. καὶ μήποτε ὕστερον νομισθῆναι] In-
 finitivus νομισθῆναι pendet a præceden-
 tibus καλῶς ἔχει, ut hæc conjungantur,
 καλῶς ἔχει ὑμῖν πρᾶξαι, καὶ μήποτε νομι-
 σθῆναι. DUKER. ἵνα μὴ, εἰάν ποτε
 σφαλῆτε ὕστερον, ἀπιθῆσαντες ἡμῖν, (ἐν-
 δέχεται γὰρ) νομισθῆτε καὶ τὰ νῦν ἄλλως
 ἡτύχηκεναι καὶ χωρὶς συνέσεως, ἐξουσίας
 ὑμῖν οὔσης, εἰρήνης γενομένης ἀνευ κινδύ-
 νων, εὐβουλίας τε καὶ ἀνδρίας δόξαν τοῖς
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνθρώποις καταλιπεῖν, ἰσχύος
 μὲν, διὰ τὸ μέναι ὑμῖν τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ
 μὴ μεταβληθῆναι, εὐβουλίας δὲ, ὅτι ἐσπεί-
 σασθε ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν, εἰδότες τὸ τῆς τύ-
 χης ἄστατον. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

present success: for no peace can be durable which leaves in one of the parties a rankling sense of humiliation and injury.

“ ἀλλήλους ὑπάρχειν, ἀνταιτοῦντες δὲ τοὺς ἐκ
“ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας, καὶ ἄμεινον ἡγούμενοι
“ ἀμφοτέροις μὴ διακινδυνεύεσθαι, εἴτε βία
“ διαφύγοιεν παρατυχούσης τινὸς σωτηρίας

5 “ εἴτε καὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντες μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθείεν. νομίζομέν
“ τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας μάλιστ’ ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως,
“ οὐκ ἦν ἀνταμυνόμενός τις καὶ ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ
“ πολέμου κατ’ ἀνάγκην ὄρκοις ἐγκαταλαμβάνων μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ
“ ἴσου ξυμβῇ, ἀλλ’ ἦν παρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-
10 “ εἰκὲς καὶ ἀρετῇ † αὐτὸν † νικήσας, παρὰ ἃ προσεδέχετο,

3. ἀμφοτέροι E.h. κινδυνεύεσθαι K. ἦν E. 4. παρασχοῦσης G.
5. νομίζοντες e. 6. διαλύσασθαι d.i. 9. παρὸν] παρὰ K. 10. † αὐτὸν †
K.d.h.i. αὐτὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.N.P.Q.V.X.a.c.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
Bekk. Goell. vulgo αὐτός. περὶ M.b.e.

1. ὑπάρχειν] This word keeps its proper meaning. “That there should subsist a general, friendly, and intimate feeling between us, which would always dispose us on every particular occurrence to support and cooperate with one another;” “the general feeling should always be at hand to influence and determine our particular practice.”

5. νομίζομέν τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας κ. τ. λ.] “And we think that great enmities would be most effectually reconciled, not if one party acting on the principle of retaliation, and because he has been generally successful in the war, were to bind his adversary by compulsory oaths, and conclude a peace with him on unequal terms; but if, when he might do all this, he were to consult humanity and moderation, and having conquered him by his virtue, were, contrary to his expectations, to make peace with him on moderate conditions.” Dr. Bloomfield has anticipated me in reading αὐτὸν νικήσας instead of αὐτὸς αὐτός: and in supposing that the ν was lost from the recurrence of the same letter in the beginning of νικήσας. I cannot think that ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ νικήσας can mean, as the Scholiast explains it, τῇ φιланθρωπία αὐτὸ τὸ πλεονεκτικὸν κατακρατήσῃ: for this seems to me neither to resemble

the spirit nor the language of Thucydides. The parts of the different members of the antithesis are as usual exactly opposed to one another: thus ἀνταμυνόμενος is opposed to πρὸς τὸ ἐπεικὲς—ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ πολέμου to ἀρετῇ αὐτὸν νικήσας and κατ’ ἀνάγκην—ξυμβῇ to παρὰ ἃ—ξυναλλαγή. The words πρὸς τὸ ἐπεικὲς, i. e. σκοπῶν πρὸς τὸ ἐπεικὲς, (Compare Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 591. 8.) almost exactly answer to our expression, “consulting humanity.” If αὐτὸν be admitted as the true reading, the nominative case to προσεδέχετο is supplied at once; but in any case it is easier to understand αὐτὸς from the whole context, than to imagine, with Poppo, that προσεδέχετο can bear a passive sense. For the accusative αὐτὸν, the words “his enemy” are so evidently implied after ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, that there seems no difficulty in referring to a substantive so clearly and necessarily understood. The expression ἀρετῇ νικήσας is illustrated by Dr. Bloomfield by quotations from several writers: for instance, Euripid. Hercul. Fur. 339. ἀρετῇ σε νικῶ, θνητὸς ὢν, θεὸν μέγαν. Compare also the words of the Falisci to the Romans, when submitting to them in consequence of the generosity of Camillus. οὐ τοσοῦτον τῇ δυνάμει λείπεσθαι δοκοῦντας ὥσον ἡττᾶσθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς ὁμολογοῦντας. Plutarch, Camillus, c. 10.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

- 3 “μετρίως ξυναλλαγῇ. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη ὁ ἐναντίος μὴ ἀντα-
 “μύνεσθαι ὡς βιασθεῖς ἀλλ’ ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετὴν, ἐτοιμό-
 4 “τερός ἐστὶν αἰσχύνῃ ἐμμένειν οἷς ξυνέθετο. καὶ μᾶλλον
 “πρὸς τοὺς μειζόνως ἐχθροὺς τοῦτο δρῶσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ
 “πρὸς τοὺς τὰ μέτρια διενεχθέντας· πεφύκασί τε τοῖς μὲν 5
 “ἐκουσίως ἐνδοῦσιν ἀνθησασθαι μεθ’ ἡδονῆς, πρὸς δὲ τὰ
 “ὑπεραυχόунτα καὶ παρὰ γνώμην διακινδυνεύειν. XX.

Let us make peace be-
 fore some irreparable
 loss on our part ren-
 ders reconciliation im-
 possible; and entitle
 yourselves to the gra-
 titude of Greece, by
 terminating generous-
 ly this fatal war, when
 ambition might tempt
 you to continue it.

- “ἡμῖν δὲ καλῶς, εἴπερ ποτὲ, ἔχει ἀμφοτέροις
 “ἢ ξυναλλαγῇ, πρὶν τι ἀνήκεστον διὰ μέσου
 “γενόμενον ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν, ἐν ᾧ ἀνάγκη 10
 “αἰδῖον ὑμῖν ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν
 “ἔχειν, ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκα-
 2 “λούμεθα. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν
 “δόξης καὶ ἡμετέρας φιλίας προσγιγνομένης,

1. ἤδη] om. Q. ἀνταμύνασθαι B.h. 3. τις αἰσχύνῃ d.i. 4. τοὺς] om. P.
 5. τοὺς μέτρια C.G.K.c.e.f.g. τοὺς μετρίως d. 6. ἐκουσίως] ἐκούσιν Lex. Seg.
 p. 126, 1. ἀντίσασθαι Q. 10. καταλαμβάνειν V. 12. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.F.H.
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 14. προ-
 γιγνομένης i. προσγεγεννημένης L.

1. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη κ. τ. λ.] Com-
 pare the sentiments of the Privernates
 before the Roman senate, Livy, VIII.
 21.

2. βιασθεῖς] Vid. Suidam in ἐβιά-
 ζοντο. ἐβιάζοντο alibi ἐπὶ τῶν πασχόν-
 των. Homerus: Αἴας δ’ οὐκέτ’ ἔμμινε·
 ΒΙΑΖΕΤΟ γὰρ βελέεσσι. D. Halic. βε-
 βιασμένα σχήματα: Interpres, per vim
 figuras. immo, figuras coactas. Ὀφεί-
 λων—ἀρετὴν Thom. Mag. in βούλομαι,
 qui ἀνταμύνασθαι habet. WASS.

6. πρὸς δὲ τὰ ὑπεραυχόунτα] Of this
 use of the neuter instead of the mas-
 culine, which is common enough in
 Thucydides, Poppo has collected a
 number of examples, Prolegom. I. p.
 103. ch. viii.

11. ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν]
 That is, “we shall hate you not only
 “nationally, for the wound you will
 “have inflicted on Sparta; but indi-
 “vidually, because so many of us will
 “have lost our own near relations by
 “your inflexibility.” The Spartan

aristocracy would feel it a personal
 wound to lose at once so many of its
 members, connected by blood or mar-
 riage with its principal families. Com-
 pare Thucyd. V. 15, 1.

12. ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκα-
 λούμεθα] i. e. τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίοις φίλους
 γίνεσθαι βεβαίως, τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν προσ-
 λαβόντας.

13. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων] Ἔτι δὲ ὄντων
 ἀδιακρίτων καὶ ἀμφιβόλων τῶν πραγμά-
 των τῶν κατὰ τὴν Σφακτηρίαν, εἴτε ἀλί-
 σκονται οἱ ἄνδρες εἴτε διαφεύγουσι, καὶ
 ὑμῖν μὲν δόξης προσγιγνομένης καὶ φιλίας
 παρ’ ἡμῶν, εἰάν σπειςώμεθα ὥσπερ νῦν
 ἔχομεν, ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρὶν
 αἰσχροῦ τινὸς πειραθῆναι (ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὶν
 ἀλῶναι τοὺς ἄνδρας) τῆς συμφορᾶς
 μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, διαλλαγώμεν.—
 SCHOL.

ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Things being yet
 “undecided.” Compare Herodot. VII.
 37, 2. οὔτε ἐπινεφέλων ἐόντων, and Thu-
 cyd. I. 7. πλοῖμωτέρων ὄντων, and the
 note there.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

- “ ἡμῖν δὲ πρὸ αἰσχροῦ τινὸς ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθε-
 “ μένης, διαλλαγώμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ τε ἀντὶ πολέμου εἰρήνην
 “ ἐλώμεθα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησιν ἀνάπασιν κακῶν
 “ ποιήσωμεν· οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἡγήσονται.
 5 “ πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς ὁποτέρων ἀρξάντων· κατα- 3
 “ λύσεως δὲ γιγνομένης, ἥς νῦν ὑμεῖς τὸ πλεόν κύριοι ἐστε,
 “ τὴν χάριν ὑμῖν προσθήσουσιν. ἦν τε γινώτε, Λακεδαιμο- 4
 “ νίοις ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, αὐτῶν τε
 “ προκαλεσαμένων, χαρισαμένοις τε μᾶλλον ἢ βιασαμένοις.
 10 “ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τὰ ἐνόντα ἀγαθὰ σκοπεῖτε ὅσα εἰκὸς εἶναι· 5
 “ ἡμῶν γὰρ καὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα λεγόντων τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνι-
 “ κὸν ἴστε ὅτι ὑποδεέστερον ὢν τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει.”

XXI. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοσαῦτα εἶπον, νομίζοντες
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ σπονδῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμεῖν,
 15 The Athenians, at the σφῶν δὲ ἐναντιουμένων κωλύεσθαι, διδομένης
 instigation of Cleon, σφῶν δὲ εἰρήνης ἀσμένους δέξεσθαι τε καὶ τοὺς
 insist on such hard

1. πρὸς I. συμφορᾶς c.h. διατιθεμένης d.i. 3. ἀνάπασιν b. καλῶν e.i.
 4. ποιήσωμεν E. F. H. ἡγήσονται B. 5. πολεμοῦντων e. πολεμοῦντας f.
 μὲν addidi sumptum ex A. B. C. E. F. G. H. L. O. P. V. X. c. d. e. f. g. Parm. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σαφῶς P. 6. γιγνομένης A. B. E. F. H. X. h. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo γενομένης. 8. βεβαίους K. 9. βιασαμένων C. 10. εἶναι] om. G.
 11. ταῦτα F. τότε A. F. L. O. P. R. d. g. h. i. 12. ὅτι] om. F. 13. οὖν]
 om. L. O. P. 15. διδομένης εἰρήνης d.i. 16. τε εἰρήνης Parm. ἀσμένους
 δέξεσθαι I. K. X. c. f. g. Poppo. ἀσμένως δέξεσθαι L. O. P. Parm. Bekker. Goell.
 ἀσμένως δέξασθαι H. R. e. m. ἀσμένους δέξασθαι C. E. F. G. Q. V. a. e. Haack. ἀσμέ-
 νως δέχεσθαι A. h. ἀσμένους δέχεσθαι B. vulgo δέξεσθαι τε ἀσμένως.

1. ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης]
 These words admit of two interpreta-
 tions; either, “our disaster being set-
 tled on tolerable terms,” in the sense
 in which καταθέσθαι πόλεμον is used by
 Demosthenes and Lysias, that is, “to
 lay down or terminate a war,” (De-
 mosth. Fals. Legat. p. 425. Reiske. Ly-
 sias, Olymp. p. 914. Reiske,) or else,
 “our misfortune being laid upon us
 lightly;” taking καταθέσθαι in the
 sense of bestowing or rendering. So
 Xenophon, Venat. X. 8. εἰς τοῦτον τὴν
 ὀργὴν κατέθετο. “Vents or bestows all
 his anger upon him.” Compare also
 Sophocl. Œdip. Colon. 1215. αἱ μακρὰ
 ἡμέραι κατέθεντο δὴ Λύπας ἐγγυτέρω.

4. οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς] Ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ

γενέσθαι δηλονότι τὴν εἰρήνην, ὑμᾶς νο-
 μιούσιν αἰτιωτέρους. ἀντὶ τοῦ, πλεόν τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὑμῖν τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης
 ὁμολογήσουσιν. ὁ δὲ καὶ σύνδεσμος οὐ
 περιττῶς κεῖται, ἀλλ’ ἀναγκαίως. λέγει
 γὰρ ὅτι τῷ τε νομίσαι ὑμᾶς νενικηκέ-
 ναι, καὶ τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ὑμᾶς
 μέλλονσιν ἀνενεγκεῖν. SCHOL.

5. πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς] Πο-
 λεμοῦνται γὰρ, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ πράγμα-
 τος, τίς ἐστὶν ὁ προκαταρξάμενος τοῦ πο-
 λέμου, εἴτε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἴτε ὁ Ἀθη-
 ναῖος, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. SCHOL.

7. ἦν τε γινώτε, Λακεδαιμονίοις] Ἄν τε
 πεισθῇτε, ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις φί-
 λους γενέσθαι, χάριν δοῦσιν μᾶλλον, ἢ περ
 βιασθεῖσιν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

12. τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει] Either, “will

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

2 terms, that the Lacedæmonians, after trying in vain to be allowed to negotiate with a certain number of plenipotentiaries, instead of discussing the terms before the assembly of the people, at last break off the negotiation.

21, 22.

ἀνδρας ἀποδώσειν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς, ἔχοντες τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἥδη σφίσις ἐνόμιζον ἐτοίμους εἶναι ὅπταν βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, τοῦ δὲ πλέονος ὠρέγοντο. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνῆγε Κλέων ὁ Κλεαινέτου, 5 ἀνὴρ δημαγωγὸς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὦν καὶ τῷ πλήθει πιθανώτατος· καὶ ἔπεισεν ἀποκρίνασθαι ὡς χρὴ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ παραδόντας πρῶτον κομισθῆναι Ἀθήναζε, ἐλθόντων δὲ, ἀποδόντας Λακεδαιμονίους Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροϊζῆνα 10 καὶ Ἀχαΐαν, ἃ οὐ πολέμῳ ἔλαβον ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ξυμβάσεως, Ἀθηναίων συγχωρησάντων κατὰ ξυμφορὰς καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε δεομένων τι μᾶλλον σπονδῶν, κομίσασθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ὅποσον ἂν δοκῇ χρόνον ἀμφοτέροις. XXII. οἱ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόκρισιν οὐδὲν 15 ἀντεῖπον, ξυνέδρους δὲ σφίσις ἐκέλευον ἐλέσθαι, οἵτινες λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου συμβήσονται κατὰ 2 ἡσυχίαν ὅ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους. Κλέων δὲ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, λέγων γινώσκειν μὲν καὶ πρότερον οὐδὲν ἐν νῶ ἔχοντας δίκαιον αὐτοὺς, σαφὲς δ' εἶναι καὶ νῦν, οἵτινες τῷ 20

3. βούλωνται F.H.c. πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι G.h.m. 5. μᾶλλον L. κλεαινέτα P. 7. πιθανώτατος E. καὶ] om. Q. εἶπεν ἀποκρίνεσθαι d. 8. σφᾶς E. 9. πρῶτον] om. d.i. 10. νίκαιαν P. τροϊζῆνα B.E.F.G.H. K.V.h. 11. ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ C.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Porro. 12. συγχωρησάντων C. κατὰ συμφορὰς e. κατὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς L. 14. ὅποσων I. 16. ἐκέλευον] om. A. 18. δὴ] om. d. δεῖ E.F. 19. γινώσκειν V. καὶ] om. P. οὐδὲ d. ἐν νῶ] om. e. 20. ἔχοντας d.e. σαφεῖς d. σαφές εἶδέναι V.

“honour us in the highest degree;” or, “being inferior, will pay respect to “the greatest powers;” but the first interpretation is to be preferred.

I. τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς—ἥδη σφίσις ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] Ποιεῖσθαι bis cogitandum, sic, τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ἥδη σφίσις ἐνόμιζον ἐτοίμους εἶναι ποιεῖσθαι ὅπταν [σφεῖς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι] βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. GÖLLER. But may not ἐτοίμους be the feminine gender here, as according to a great majority of the best MSS. we have νῆες ἐτοιμοί

ἥδη οὔσαι, VIII. 26, 1. and ἐτοίμου βοηθείας Demosthen. Chersones. p. 93. Reiske. The sense would then be, “thinking that the peace lay ready “for them, i. e. was at their disposal, whenever they chose to conclude it.”

19. πολὺς ἐνέκειτο] “Sallust. Jugurth. “84. Multus instabat.” GÖLLER. Compare Herodot. VII. 158, 1. Γέλων δὲ πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο. “Fell vehemently “upon them.” “Attacked them vehemently.”

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

μὲν πλήθει οὐδὲν ἐθέλουσιν εἰπεῖν, ὀλίγοις δὲ ἀνδράσι ξύνε-
 δροι βούλονται γίνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ εἴ τι ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται,
 λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἅπασιν. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε 3
 σφίσιν οἶόν τε ὃν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ξυμ-
 5 φορᾶς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δια-
 βληθῶσιν εἰπόντες καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἂ προῦκαλοῦντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ
 τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι. XXIII. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν διε-

PYLUS.

10 Rupture of the ar-
 mistice. The Athe-
 nians refuse to re-
 store the Lacedæmo-
 nian fleet, and com-
 mence a strict block-
 ade of Sphacteria.

λύοντο εὐθὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ αἱ περὶ Πύλον, καὶ
 τὰς ναῦς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπῆτουν, καθάπερ
 ξυνέκειτο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες
 ἐπιδρομὴν τε τῷ τειχίσματι παράσπονδον καὶ
 ἄλλα οὐκ ἀξιόλογα δοκοῦντα εἶναι οὐκ ἀπεδί-
 15 δωσαν, ἰσχυρίζομενοι ὅτι δὴ εἶρητο, εἰ καὶ ὅτιοῦν παραβαθῇ,
 λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντέλεγον τε,
 καὶ ἀδίκημα ἐπικαλέσαντες τὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀπελθόντες ἐς
 πόλεμον καθίσταντο. καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύλον ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων 2
 κατὰ κράτος ἐπολεμεῖτο, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δυοῖν ἐναντίαιν αἰὲ
 τὴν νῆσον περιπλέοντες τῆς ἡμέρας, (τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ
 20 ἅπασαι περιώρμουν, πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ὁπότε ἄνεμος

1. ἐθέλωσιν K. δέ] om. b. 4. εἴ τι Poppo: libri omnes εἴτε. [Poppo-
 nis emendationem receperunt Haack. Bekk. Goell.] καὶ τι ὑπὸ d. τὰς
 ξυμφορὰς P. τῆς συμφορὰς C.e. 5. διαβληθῶσιν post εἰπόντες ponunt c.f.
 post τυχόντες g. 7. ἐπιμετρίως d.i. ποιήσαντας A.B.F.P.h. προκα-
 λοῦνται d. προῦκαλοῦνται i. προκαλοῦντο V. 8. ἀθηναίων i. 9. διεκελεύοντο e.
 εὐθέως K. περὶ τὴν πύλον N. περὶ τὸν πύλον K. 13. ἀξιόλογα] ὀλίγα f.g.
 ἀπέδωσαν c.g. ἀπεδίδωσαν I. 14. καὶ] om. d.i. παραβασθῇ d. 16. τὸ τῶν
 νηῶν] om. R. ἐπελθόντες Q. 17. ἀπ' I. ἀμφοτέροις c.f.g. 18. κατὰ
 κράτος] om. f.g. δυεῖν O. post δυοῖν cum A.B.E.F.H.h. omisi νεοῖν. [Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk.] ἐναντίαν B.F. 20. πλὴν τὰς i. πρὸς] περὶ L.O.P.

18. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν κ. τ. λ.] We have the
 nominative instead of the genitive ὑπ'
 Ἀθηναίων, because ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐπο-
 λεμεῖτο is the same thing in sense as
 ἀμφοτέροι ἐπολέμουν. Poppo well com-
 pares V. 70. ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν Ἀργεῖοι μὲν
 —χωροῦντες. See Jelf, §. 708, 1.

δυοῖν ἐναντίαιν] That is, "sailing
 "round in opposite directions, so as
 "to meet one another." Compare I.
 93, 5.

20. περιώρμουν] Περιορμεῖν est, ut ait
 Pollux, I. 122. τὸ ἐν κύκλῳ περιπλεῖν
 νῆσον, καὶ προσκαθῆσθαι πολιορκητικῶς
 νήσῳ ἀπὸ νεῶν. Sic infr. cap. 26, 7.
 III. 6, 1. dicit περιορμίζεσθαι· καὶ πε-
 ριορμισάμενοι τὸ πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως.
 DUK.

πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος κ. τ. λ.]
 "Quoties ventus spirabat, non circum-
 "ibant τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος." Vide c.
 26, 7. l. 97. DOBREE.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

εἴη· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς εἴκοσι νῆες ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν φυλακὴν, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἐβδομήκοντα ἐγένοντο·) Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι τῷ τείχει, σκοποῦντες καιρὸν εἴ τις παραπέσοι ὥστε τοὺς ἄνδρας σῶσαι.

5

XXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Συρακοσιοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρὸς ταῖς ἐν Μεσσήνῃ φρουρούσαις ναυσὶ τὸ

SICILY.

Renewed attempt of
the Syracusans and
their allies against

2 Rhegium.

ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὃ παρεσκευάζοντο προσκομί-
σαντες, τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῆς Μεσ-

σῆνης. καὶ μάλιστα ἐνήγον οἱ Λοκροὶ τῶν 10

Ῥηγίνων κατὰ ἔχθραν, καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν πανδημεὶ

3 ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσθαι ἐβούλοντο,

ὁρῶντες τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰς μὲν παρούσας ὀλίγας ναῦς, ταῖς

δὲ πλείοσι καὶ μελλούσαις ἥξειν πυνθανόμενοι τὴν νῆσον

4 πολιορκεῖσθαι. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσειαν τῷ ναυτικῷ, τὸ Ῥήγιον 15

ἤλπιζον περὶ τε καὶ ναυσὶν ἐφορμοῦντες ῥαδίως χειρώσα-

σθαι, καὶ ἤδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίνεσθαι· ξύνεγ-

γυς γὰρ κειμένου τοῦ τε Ῥηγίου ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Ἰταλίας

τῆς τε Μεσσήνης τῆς Σικελίας, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε οὐκ ἂν

5 εἶναι ἐφορμεῖν καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν. ἔστι δὲ ὁ πορθμὸς ἡ 20

3. ἐν τε τῇ C.F.G.H.K.N.V.a.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. στρατενόμενοι f.

6. ἐν σικελίᾳ A.B. συρράκοῦσιοι R.V. καὶ ξύμμαχοι e. καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι

H.V.c.h. 8. ὅπερ ἐσκευάζοντο V. 9. ἐποιοῦντο τῆς A.B.F. 10. Λοκροὶ E.

11. ῥηγινῶν V. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν B.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.h.m. Parm. Haack.

Poppo. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν d.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν. 12. καὶ ναυ-

μαχίαν V. 16. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.Q.d.e.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

ceteri χειρώσεσθαι. 17. σφῶν g. 18. τοῦ ῥηγίου L. τῆς τε] καὶ τῆς Q.

19. ἀθηναίοις οὐκ L.O.P. ἂν εἶναι A.B.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.X.a.g.m. Parm.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνείναι. 20. ἐφορμὴν E.

8. ὁ παρεσκευάζοντο] Compare IV. I, 4.

11. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν] This is the reading of the best MSS. in this place, as of all the MSS. hitherto collated in IV. I, 3. It is true that the other form, ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν, which Bekker and Gölle have retained, is equally right in itself, as we have ἀναβεβλήκεσαν, III. 23, 1. καταπεπτῶκει, IV. 90, 2. γεγένητο, V. 14, 2. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 164. obs. 1. But we have not only ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν,

IV. I, 4. but ἐσεβεβλήκει, III. 96, 3; so that there seems no reason for disregarding the authority of the best MSS. which in this place also follow the same form.

19. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε] This also is an instance of the τε being out of its place, as the sense is, ἐφορμεῖν τε καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν: "The Athenians would be "both unable to cruise against them, "and to be masters of the strait." See I. 49, 7. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 300.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

μεταξὺ Ῥηγίου θάλασσα καὶ Μεσσήνης, ἥπερ βραχύτατον
 Σικελία τῆς ἡπείρου ἀπέχει· καὶ ἔστιν ἡ Χάρυβδις κληθεῖσα
 τοῦτο, ἣ Ὀδυσσεὺς λέγεται διαπλεῦσαι· διὰ στενότητα δὲ
 καὶ ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσηνικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικε-
 5 λικοῦ, ἐσπίπτουσα ἡ θάλασσα ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ ῥοώδης οὔσα
 εἰκότως χαλεπὴ ἐνομίσθη. XXV. ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ μεταξὺ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶν ὀλίγῳ
 πλείοσιν ἢ τριάκοντα ἠναγκάσθησαν ὀψὲ τῆς
 ἡμέρας ναυμαχῆσαι περὶ πλοίου διαπλέοντος,
 10 ἀντεπαναγόμενοι πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίων ναὺς ἐκ-
 καίδεκα καὶ Ῥηγίνας ὀκτώ. καὶ νικηθέντες 2
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τάχους ἀπέπλευσαν,
 ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, ἐς τὰ οἰκεία στρατόπεδα,
 τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, μίαν
 15 ναὺν ἀπολέσαντες· καὶ νύξ ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.
 μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐκ τῆς 3

4. τοῦ τυρσηνικοῦ d. 5. ἡ θάλασσα] om. R. 6. ἐν] καὶ I. τὸ E.
 9. πλοίου δὲ διαπλέοντος L.O.P.e. 10. ἀντεπαγόμενοι A.B.F.H.L.N.V.h. Poppo.
 11. ῥηγίας K. ῥηγίων e. ῥηγινὰς V. 12. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων N.V. 13. οἰκεία om. G.
 14. ῥηγίῳ g. 15. ἐγένετο O.P. 16. δέ] om. O. οἱ δὲ λοκροὶ μετὰ τοῦτο μὲν R.
 ἐκ τῆς ῥηγίων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.a. ἐκ τῶν ῥηγίων d.f.g.i. Parm. ἐκ
 τῆς ῥηγίων V. vulgo ἐκ τῆς τῶν ῥηγίων.

3. διὰ στενότητα δὲ κ. τ. λ.] “Cha-
 “rybdis appears to be an agitated wa-
 “ter, of from seventy to ninety fathoms
 “in depth, circling in quick eddies.
 “It is owing probably to the meeting
 “of the harbour and lateral currents
 “with the main one, the latter being
 “forced over in this direction by the
 “opposite point of Pezzo. This agrees
 “in some measure with the relation of
 “Thucydides, who is the only writer
 “of remote antiquity, I remember to
 “have read, who has assigned this
 “danger its true situation, and not
 “exaggerated its effects.” *Captain
 Smyth, Memoir on Sicily*, pp. 123,
 124.

14. τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥη-
 γίῳ] The Syracusans had a naval camp
 at Messina; the Locrians had one at
 Rhegium, as their army was besieging

the place. But immediately afterwards,
 when the Locrian army returned home,
 the Locrian ships crossed over to Pe-
 lorus, where the Syracusans joined
 them from Messina. This seems to be
 a sufficient explanation of the passage,
 without supposing it to be so wholly
 ungrammatical as that ἀπέπλευσαν
 should not refer to νικηθέντες, but to
 ἕκαστοι. If this were so, not only would
 the words διὰ τάχους be unmeaning;
 for why should the Athenians sail away
 in haste, as they were victorious? but
 also ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον would have
 no force; for what *chance* or *happening*
 could there be in the matter, if both
 parties merely returned to their own
 proper stations? Finally, Thucydides
 would not, I think, in that case have
 written ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, but simply
 ἑκάτεροι ἀπέπλευσαν.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

Ῥηγίνων, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Πελωρίδα τῆς Μεσσήνης συλλεγεῖσθαι αἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων νῆες ὄρμουν καὶ ὁ πεζὸς 4 αὐτοῖς παρῆν. προσπλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγίνοι ὀρῶντες τὰς ναῦς κενὰς ἐνέβαλον, καὶ χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβληθείσῃ μίαν ναὺν αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποκολυμβή- 5 σάντων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐσβάντων ἐς τὰς ναῦς καὶ παραπλέοντων ἀπὸ κάλῳ ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην, αὖθις προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων καὶ

2. συρράκουσίων V. 3. ῤηγίνοι V. 4. ἐνέβαλλον V. 5. αὐτοὶ C.K.N. a.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. 6. τῶν] καὶ i. om. d. συρράκουσίων R. συρράκουσίων V. ἐσβάντων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.O.P.V. a.b.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐμβάντων. ἐς ante τὰς om. K. 7. κάλως P. 8. προσβάλλοντες Q. οἱ] om. c.g.

4. χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ] Vide Schefferi Milit. Naval. l. 2. c. 7. HUDS.

5. αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν] The reading αὐτοὶ is confirmed, in addition to the MSS. formerly collated, by the Laurentian MS. (C.) and one of those at Thenford. On the other hand, the MS. numbered 367, in the library of St. Mark at Venice, (X.) and that in the library at Parma, read αὐτοῖς. But αὐτοὶ is undoubtedly the true reading, as the example of III. 98, 1. referred to by Duker to justify αὐτοῖς, is nothing at all to the purpose; and αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, "the Athenians on their part lost a ship," is properly put with reference to the words just before, μίαν ναὺν ἀπολέσαντες, applied to the Syracusans. The "iron grapple" was thrown by the Syracusans, from the shore, on one of the attacking ships of the Athenians; and the crew, unable to disengage themselves, escaped by swimming to the ships of their friends, leaving their vessel in the hands of the enemy. "αὐτοὶ" malim (quomodo ni fallor Scholiast.) "ob ἑτέραν, (p. 33. l. 1.) ne quid dicam "de ἐπιβληθείσῃ." DOBREE.

7. ἀπὸ κάλῳ] Pollux, I. 113. ἐπλέομεν ἀπὸ κάλων. et, ἐν χρῶ τῆς γῆς παραπλέοντες, ἐκ κάλων ἔλκοντες τὴν ναὺν. Polybius, Strabo, et Diodorus Sicul. dicunt ῥυμουλκεῖν, et ῥυμουλκεῖσθαι: Latini remulco trahere, et trahi. Vid. Suid. in ῥυμουλκῶ, Sigon. ad Liv. XXV. 30. et Scheffer. II. de Milit. Nav. 5. Genitivus κάλως, quemadmodum est in Cod.

Dan. fortassis nusquam alibi invenitur. Κάλῳ, et κάλως dixerunt Attici, teste Eustathio in Homer. Iliad. χ'. p. 1271. Unde nominativus κάλωες apud Apollon. Rhod. II. Argonaut. 727. Stephan. Append. ad script. al. de Dialect. p. 149. DUKER.

8. ἀποσιμωσάντων] This word admits of various explanations: 1. From σιμός, "having a turn-up nose," comes the general notion of turning, twisting, &c.; so that ἀποσιμῶν would signify "to twist or wind oneself away," meaning that the Syracusan ships "explucuerunt sese," "wound themselves out from between the Athenians and the shore, and got out to the open sea." And this sense of "moving in an oblique direction" suits the passage in Xenophon, Hellenic. V. 4, 50. where the present reading is ἐπισίμωσας. 2. If Hesychius be correct in explaining σιμόν to mean "ground with a steep ascent," the scholiast's explanation, μετεωρισάντων τὰς ναῦς, may be quite correct, and the word may signify no more than "getting their vessels out into the open sea." 3. Hesychius also says that σίμιον signifies "a shore" or beach," αἰγιαλός. If this be so, ἀποσιμῶν may mean no more than "getting away from the shore." But, however derived, the sense of the word in this passage is clear; namely, that the Syracusan ships, seeing the Athenians preparing to attack them while they were towed along from the shore,

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

προεμβалόντων, ἑτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι. καὶ ἐν τῷ παρά-6
 πλῶ καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τοιουτοτρόπῳ γενομένη οὐκ ἔλασσαν
 ἔχοντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι παρεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Μεσ-
 σήνῃ λιμένα.

5 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, Καμαρίνης ἀγγελθείσης προδίδοσθαι 7
 Συρακοσίους ὑπὲρ Ἀρχίου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἔπλευσαν
 ἐκεῖσε· Μεσσήνιοι δ' ἐν τούτῳ πανδημεῖ κατὰ γῆν καὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Νάξον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν ὁμορον
 οὔσαν. καὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τειχήρεις ποιήσαντες τοὺς 8
 10 Νάξιους ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ περι-
 πλεύσαντες κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην ποταμὸν τὴν γῆν ἐδήουν,
 τῷ δὲ πεζῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ 9
 Σικελοὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄκρων πολλοὶ κατέβαινον βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ
 τοὺς Μεσσηνίους. καὶ οἱ Νάξιοι ὥς εἶδον, θαρσήσαντες καὶ
 15 παρακελεύόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ὥς οἱ Λεοντῖνοι σφίσι καὶ [οἱ]
 ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ξύμμαχοι ἐς τιμωρίαν ἐπέρχονται, ἐκδρα-
 μόντες ἄφνω ἐκ τῆς πόλεως προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις,
 καὶ τρέψαντες ἀπέκτεινάν τε ὑπὲρ χιλίους, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ
 χαλεπῶς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· καὶ γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι ἐν ταῖς
 20 ὁδοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς πλείστους διέφθειραν. καὶ αἱ νῆες 10

1. ἐμβалόντων d.i. προεμβалλόντων G. ἀπολλύουσι I.Q. ἀπολλύουσιν V.
 2. καί—γενομένη] om. H.P. ἐν τῇ G. καὶ ἐν τῇ—γιγνομένη e. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ
 E.F.L. 3. συρράκοσιοι R. συρράκούσιοι V. εἰς τὸν C. τῇ] om. Q. 6. ὑπὸ
 ἀρχίου V. 10. μὲν τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ e. 11. ἀκεσίνην F. ἀσεκίνην d.
 12. ἐσέβαλλον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.V.a.c. Haack. Goell. Bekk. †ἐσέβαλλον† Porro,
 cui legendum videtur προσέβαλλον. vulgo ἐσέβαλον. 15. αὐτοῖς P. καὶ οἱ E.G.
 καὶ ἄλλοι A.B. Bekker. 16. ἐσέρχονται h. ἐσδραμόντες c.

and thus having no space to manœuvre, on a sudden threw off their towing ropes, made their way out to the open sea by a lateral movement, and then became the assailants, instead of waiting quietly to receive the attack of the enemy.

11. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην] "In the direction, or on the side, of the river 'Acesines.'" Compare κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον, III. 7, 3, and note.

12. ἐσέβαλλον] 'Εσβάλλειν Thucydidi nunquam significat adoriri urbem, sed, irruptionem facere in terram: nec un-

quam cum πρὸς conjungitur. Scribe igitur προσέβαλλον, quæ verba jam II. 79, 9. in libris confusa vidimus. PORRO. If ἐσέβαλλον be genuine, it must mean, "They directed their movements in "their incursion towards the city;" as if ἐσέβαλλον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν were a condensed expression for ἐσβαλόντες ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

15. παρακελεύόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] That is, as Dr. Bloomfield rightly explains it, παρακελεύσεις ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ποιούμενοι. Compare V. 69.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὕστερον ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκασται διεκρί-
 11 θησαν. Λεοντῖνοι δὲ εὐθὺς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μετὰ Ἀθηναίων
 ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὥς κεκακωμένην ἐστράτευον, καὶ προσ-
 βάλλοντες οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν
 12 ἐπείρων, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἐπεκδρομὴν δὲ ποιησά- 5
 μενοι οἱ Μεσσήνιοι καὶ Λοκρῶν τινὲς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοτέλους,
 οἱ μετὰ τὸ πάθος ἐγκατελείφθησαν φρουροὶ, ἑξαπιναίως
 προσπεσόντες τρέπουσι τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Λεοντίνων
 τὸ πολὺ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 καὶ ἀποβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐβοήθουν, καὶ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς 10
 Μεσσηνίους πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, τεταραγμένοις ἐπιγενόμενοι·
 13 καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον. μετὰ δὲ
 τοῦτο οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἕλληνες ἄνευ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 κατὰ γῆν ἐστράτευον ἐπ' ἀλλήλους.

XXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ 15
 Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατό-
 PYLUS. πεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμενεν.

2 Progress of the block-
 ade. Various means
 practised by the Lace-
 daemonians to throw
 supplies into Sphac-
 teria.

ἐπίπονος δ' ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἡ φυλακὴ σί-
 του τε ἀπορία καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη
 ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου, 20
 καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν

1. ἕκασται] om. A. 2. Λεοντῖνοι] λατῖνοι b. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.
 3. κεκακωμένοι f. κεκαμένην d.i. ἐστράτευσαν O.P.d.e.i. προσβαλόντες
 K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.i. 5. ἐπείρων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.c.f.g.h.i.
 Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειρώντο. ἀπεκδρομὴν g. ἐπεκδρομὴν
 ποιησάμενοι δὲ C.a. 7. τέλος e. 8. προσπεσόντες] om. A. 13. οἱ ἐν e.
 14. ἀλλήλοις Q. 19. τε] om. d.i. καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορία e.

5. ἐπείρων] Compare c. 43, 5. ἐπὶ τὴν
 Σολύγειαν πειράσειν. In both instances
 πειρᾶν seems almost to assume the sense
 of “making an attack;” into which
 indeed it runs naturally from “making
 “an attempt.”

21. διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα] The word
 διαμᾶσθαι is not quite synonymous
 with διορύττειν, but seems to include
 the notion of shovelling, or clearing
 away, as well as that of penetrating.
 A dog scratching a hole with his paws

seems to give exactly the picture of
 διαμᾶσθαι. It is this notion of “clear-
 “ing away” which makes the word
 applicable to the mowing of grass or
 corn. ἄμη, σκαφίον πλατύ: Schol. i. e.
 a shovel. Compare Euripid. Bacchæ,
 665. ἄκροισι δακτύλοισι διαμῶσαι χθόνα.
 Appian, Punica, c. 40. διαμώμενος τὴν
 ψάμμον. Arrian, Expedit. Alexand. VI.
 23, 5. 26, 12. διαμώμενους τὸν κάχληκα,
 as in Thucydides.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

κάχληκα οἱ πλείστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἔπινον οἶον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ.
 στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγίγνετο, καὶ 3
 τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἔχουσῶν ὄρμον αἱ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῇ ἤρουντο
 κατὰ μέρος, αἱ δὲ μετέωροι ὥρμουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ 4
 5 χρόνος παρεῖχε παρὰ λόγον ἐπιγιγνόμενος, οὗς ᾤοντο ἡμερῶν
 ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσειν ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ
 χρωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν 5
 νῆσον ἐσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἀληλεμένον καὶ οἶνον
 καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρώμα, οἶον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν
 10 ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ, καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῷ
 ἐσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσῆγον ἄλλοι 6
 τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλῶτες, ἀπαίροντες
 ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὁπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες
 ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ 7
 15 ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι· ῥᾶον γὰρ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν
 τριήρων ἐλάνθανον, ὁπότε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη· ἄπορον

2. ἐγένετο c. 4. πλείστην καὶ ὁ L.O.Q. 6. ἐρήμῳ L.O.Q. ἀλμυρῷ ὕδατι G.
 7. ἦν λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 8. ἐσάγειν V. σῖτον τὸν K. ἀληλεμένον A.C.F.K.a.
 Goell. Bekk. ἀληλεσμένον ceteri (Haack. Poppo.) præter E. qui ἀληλησμένον.
 9. οἶον] οἱ G.I. om. d. 10. ξυμφέρῃ A.F.H.h. Goell. Bekk. *ξυμφέρῃ* Poppo.
 ξυμφέρει C.E.R.a. ξυμφέρον e. vulgo et Haack. ξυμφέροι. οἶον ἂν om. N. qui
 mox ξυμφέρει habet. Ita V. τῶν] om. d.i. τῶν τριήρ. τὴν φυλ. V. 11. εἰσα-
 γαγόντι V. 13. ὅθεν O.P. 16. τριηρῶν H.K. εἴη] ἦει e.

5. οὗς ᾤοντο] This is a striking instance how completely the relative in Greek and Latin at the beginning of a sentence corresponds to the demonstrative pronoun, with such a conjunction as the sense requires, in English. Οὗς, properly speaking, has no antecedent; but by resolving it into its English equivalent, we see how naturally the subject to which it refers may be understood from the context: "The unexpected length of the siege gave them great discouragement; for they thought to reduce them in a few days," &c. Compare VIII. 76, 6. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι, οἳ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν κ. τ. λ.

7. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] The construction might have been τὸ τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνιους προειπεῖν, or, ὅτι προ-

εἶπον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, or, αἴτιοι ἦσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. But as in Latin, the number of the verb is suited to either nominative; and speaking logically, αἴτιον is more properly the subject of the proposition than οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

9. οἶον ἂν—ξυμφέρῃ] The subjunctive mood is used, as being that which the Lacedæmonians themselves would use in their proclamation: "Any man may carry in wine, cheese, and any other article of provision, such as may be useful against a siege." The old reading οἶον ἂν ξυμφέροι violates the common rule of Greek construction, by which the optative mood after a relative is used without ἂν, the subjunctive with it. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 527.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

γὰρ ἐγίγνετο περιορμεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἀφειδῆς ὁ κατάπλους καθε-
στήκει· ἐπώκελλον γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων, καὶ
οἱ ὀπλῖται περὶ τὰς κατάρσεις τῆς νήσου ἐφύλασσον. ὅσοι
8 δὲ γαλήνῃ κινδυνεύσειαν, ἡλίσκοντο. ἐσένεον δὲ καὶ κατὰ
τὸν λιμένα κολυμβηταὶ ὕψυδροι, καλωδίῳ ἐν ἄσκοις ἐφέλ- 5
κοντες μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην καὶ λίνου σπέρμα κεκομμένον·
9 ὧν τὸ πρῶτον λανθανόντων φυλακαὶ ὕστερον ἐγένοντο. παντί
τε τρόπῳ ἐκάτεροι ἐτεχνῶντο, οἱ μὲν ἐσπέμπειν τὰ σιτία, οἱ
δὲ μὴ λανθάνειν σφᾶς.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις πυνθανόμενοι περὶ τῆς 10
στρατιᾶς ὅτι ταλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σῖτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι
ἐσπλεῖ, ἡπόρουν καὶ ἐδεδοίκεσαν μὴ σφῶν
χειμῶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐπιλάβοι, ὁρῶντες τῶν τε
ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κομιδὴν
ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην—ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ καὶ 15
οὐδ' ἐν θέρει οἰοί τε ὄντες ἱκανὰ περιπέμπειν,

ATHENS.

Uneasiness felt at A-
thens on account of
the length of the block-
ade: Cleon imputes it
to the insufficiency of
the generals of the
commonwealth.

1. καθειστήκει G.Q.c.d.f.g.i. et corr. F. 2. ὠκελλον i. ἐπώκελον a. 3. ὅση
c.g. 4. ἐσένουν d. ἐπένεον margo N. et V. δὲ] om. A.B.F.H.R.h.
5. κολυμβητοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R.a.c.d.e.f.g. καλώδια Suidas v. ὕψυδρος.
6. καταμεμελιτωμένην e. κεκομμένον V. 8. τε] γε A.E. δὲ F. τε τῷ K.b.
ἐτεχνῶντο] ἐχρῶντο C.K.V.a.c.g. ἐκπέμπειν i. 10. δὲ] om. P. 13. ἐπι-
λάβῃ R.c.g. τε om. G. 14. περὶ πελοπόννησον C.G.P.a.d.e. 16. οἰόν I.

4. ἐσένεον—κεκομμένον] Suidas in
ὕψυδρος. WASS.

6. μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην] Laudat
Eustathius ad Hom. Odys. α'. p. 1390.
WASS. "Poppy seed mixed with ho-
ney." "Papaveris sativi tria genera:
"candidum, cujus semen tostum in
"secunda mensa cum melle apud an-
"tiquos dabatur." Pliny, Histor. Na-
tur. XIX. 8. Athenæus speaks of
"poppy bread," i. e. bread sprinkled
with poppy seeds on one side, and with
sesamum, or parsley, on the other. Com-
pare Athenæus, III. 75. Schweighæus.
and Casaubon's note, with the passage
of Pliny already quoted. The seeds of
the *nigella damascena*, or fennel flower,
are used by the Greeks at this day in
the same manner, together with *sesa-
mum*. See Dr. Sibthorpe in Walpole's
Memoirs, vol. I. p. 246.

15. ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ] The words of
this sentence are confused, though the
sense is clear. The setting in of bad
weather would defeat the blockade in
two ways, by rendering it impossible
for them to feed their armament, and
by hindering their ships from watching
the island effectually: τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων
—τόν τε ἔφορμον. For provisions, to
carry them round Peloponnesus by sea
would be out of the question, and even
in summer they could not send enough
by this mode of conveyance; nor, again,
could the men supply themselves, be-
cause they were in an uninhabited
country. (Compare ch. 3, 2. ἔρρημον αὐτό
τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.) This last
difficulty is stated in four words, ἅμα
ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ; where ἐς χωρίον ἔρη-
μον, as Thucydides, according to Göl-
ler, ought to have written, would only

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

—τόν τε ἔφορμον χωρίων ἀλιμένων ὄντων οὐκ ἐσόμενον, ἀλλ' ἢ σφῶν ἀνέντων τὴν φυλακὴν περιγενήσεσθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας, ἢ τοῖς πλοίοις ἅ τὸν σῖτον αὐτοῖς ἦγε χεიმῶνα τηρήσαντας ἐκπλεύσεσθαι. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο μάλιστα τοὺς 2
5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτι ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐνόμιζον οὐκέτι σφίσιν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι· καὶ μετεμέλλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι. Κλέων δὲ γνούς αὐτῶν τὴν ἐς αὐτὸν 3
ὑποψίαν περὶ τῆς κωλύμης τῆς ξυμβάσεως οὐ τάληθ' ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. παραινούντων δὲ τῶν ἀφιγμέ-
10 νων, εἰ μὴ σφίσι πιστεύουσι, κατασκόπους τινὰς πέμψαι, ἡρέθη κατάσκοπος αὐτὸς μετὰ Θεογένους ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων. καὶ γνούς ὅτι ἀναγκασθήσεται ἢ ταῦτά λέγειν οἷς διέβαλλεν 4
ἢ τάναντία εἰπὼν ψευδὴς φανήσεσθαι, παρῆναι τοῖς Ἀθη-

2. ἀφέντων K. περιγενέσθαι g. 3. ἅ σῖτον c. τηρήσαντες V. τὸν χεიმῶνα L. 4. δὲ A.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τε. 6. μετεμέλλοντο I.d.e. 7. αὐτὸν] αὐτὸν Bekk. 8. κωλύμης I. 11. θεαγένους G.L.O.c.d.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. θεογένους Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ ἁθην. V. Bekk. 12. διέβαλεν G.L.Q.d.e.i. 13. φανήσεσθαι] γενήσεσθαι B.h.

have led to worse confusion, as the reader might have then been tempted to join these words too closely with those immediately preceding them, as if the construction were τὴν κομιδὴν ἐς χωρίον ἔρμημον: whereas the words ἅμα—ἐρήμῳ are, in fact, almost parenthetical; and if expanded into a more grammatical sentence, the whole would run thus: ὁρῶντες τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων τὴν—κομιδὴν ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην, (ἅμα δὲ ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ στρατευομένοις οὐκ ἦν αὐτόθεν porízεσθαι, καὶ οὐδ' ἐν θέρει—περιπέμπειν,) τὸν τε ἔφορμον—οὐκ ἐσόμενον.

4. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο κ. τ. λ.] “Above all, the conduct of the Lacedæmonians alarmed them, because “they thought that their abstaining “from any further overtures for peace “arose from their feeling themselves “on strong ground.” Ἐχοντάς τι ἰσχυρόν. “Having some strong point “in their game which made them sure “of winning.” This is Göller’s and Dr. Bloomfield’s mode of interpreting the passage, and I think it on the whole the best. Yet ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι will bear, I think, a future sense, “they “thought they would no more make

“overtures, as feeling their own “strength, and that the Athenians had “failed in obliging their men to sur- “render.” And this was the interpretation of Portus. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 154.

11. Θεογένους] Why Haack and Poppo should have chosen to follow some of the worst MSS., in reading Θεαγένους, I am at a loss to understand. That Θεαγένης is the more common name is surely the very reason why the copyists were unlikely to have altered it into Θεογένης, if Θεαγένης had been the original reading. But Θεογένης is a genuine Athenian name, and occurs not only in Xenophon’s Hellenics, I. 3, 13. II. 3, 2. but also in an inscription, of a date not later, certainly, than the Peloponnesian war, where it appears amongst the names of several other Athenians of the several tribes who had fallen in battle. See Böckh, Inscript. Græc. pars. II. cl. 3. p. 298. Possibly the Theogenes here spoken of is the very individual mentioned by Aristophanes in the Wasps, v. 1378. which play was first acted only three years after the affair of Sphacteria.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ναίοις, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς καὶ ὠρμημένους τι τὸ πλέον τῇ γνώμῃ
στρατεύειν, ὥς χρὴ κατασκόπους μὲν μὴ πέμπειν μηδὲ
διαμέλλειν καιρὸν παριέντας, εἰ δὲ δοκεῖ αὐτοῖς ἀληθῆ εἶναι
5 τὰ ἀγγελλόμενα, πλεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. καὶ ἐς Νικίαν τὸν
Νικηράτου στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἀπεσήμαινεν, ἐχθρὸς ὢν καὶ 5
ἐπιτιμῶν, ῥάδιον εἶναι παρασκευῇ, εἰ ἄνδρες εἶεν οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ, πλεύσαντας λαβεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ αὐτὸς γ'
ἂν, εἰ ἦρχε, ποιῆσαι τοῦτο. XXVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας τῶν τε
'Αθηναίων τι ὑποθορυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα,
ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλεῖ, εἰ ῥαδίον γε αὐτῷ φαίνεται, 10
καὶ ἅμα ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα, ἐκέλευεν ἦν
τινα βούλεται δύναμιν λαβόντα τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς
εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἴομενος
αὐτὸν λόγῳ μόνον ἀφιέναι ἐτοιμὸς ἦν, γνοὺς
δὲ τῷ ὄντι παραδωσείοντα ἀνεχώρει καὶ οὐκ 15
ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν, δεδιῶς ἤδη

NICIAS, the first of
the ten generals, of-
fers to resign the
command to Cleon.
Cleon accepts it, but
finding Nicias in ear-
nest, wishes to resign
2 it. The people force
him to keep it, and
he undertakes to con-
quer Sphacteria within
twenty days.

1. ὠρμημένους τὸ A. τῆς γνώμης L.N.V. 3. διαμέλειν L.Q.V. δοκῇ K.
4. τὸν νικίαν νικηράτου K. 5. ἀπεσήμανεν e. ἀπεσήμαινεν ante στρατηγὸν
ponunt O.P. 6. εἰ οἱ ἄνδρες K. εἰ om. e. οἱ ἄνδρ. V. 7. πλεύσαντες O.g.
αὐτὸς γὰρ V. 9. ὑποθορυβησάντων τι e. 10. πλεῖ O.P. Bekk. ed. 1832.
Poppo. "Vid. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 220. et nos I. i. p. 230." POPPO. πλέοι d.
vulgo, Haack. πλέει. ῥάδιον αὐτῷ G.O.P.d. αὐτῷ f. 11. ἦν τινα H.K.
14. μόνῳ e. 15. τῷ ὄντι] ὅτι Q. 16. αὐτὸν i.

5. ἀπεσήμαινεν] "He pointedly al-
luded to Nicias; his words were
"pointed at Nicias." In Herodotus,
V. 20, 1. τούτου μὲν περί αὐτοὶ ἀποσημα-
νέετε: "On this point yourselves will
"signify, or express, what are your
"wishes." Ἀποσημαίνειν ἐς seems to
resemble the expression ἀποβλέπειν ἐς,
"To point at a person." Ὑπὸ διδα-
σκάλου χορὸς ἀποσημηναντος, (Plato,
Euthydemus, c. 5.) is, "at the signal
"of the master or teacher." The sense
given by Hesychius, ἀποσημανῶ, ἀπο-
διώξω, i.e. "to drive into banishment,"
occurs in Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 13.
and II. 3, 21. τὰ χρήματα ἀποσημῆνα-
σθαι; i.e. "to mark out for public
"sale." So ἀποσημαίνεσθαι, as applied
to a person, seems to be, "to mark him
"out to get rid of him;" as ἐπισημαίνεσθαι

(Isocrat. Panathen. p. 233. b. and Æ-
schines, fals. Legat. p. 230. Reiske) sig-
nifies "to mark with approbation."

12. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι] "For all that
"concerned them," i.e. "the gene-
"rals." The accusative case occurs
again in Dionysius, VII. 45. τὸ γ' ἐπὶ
τούτων εἶναι μέρος: and τὸ κατὰ τούτων
εἶναι occurs in Xenoph. Anab. I. 6,
9. The dative, on the other hand, is
used VIII. 48, 5. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις
εἶναι. In all these cases the use of the
infinitive εἶναι is similar to the expres-
sions ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὴν πρῶτην
εἶναι. See Hermann on Viger, nott.
177, 178. The same meaning is else-
where expressed without εἶναι; as τό γ'
ἐπ' ἐκείνους, Lysias against Simon, p.
160. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, Demosth. ag. Polycles,
p. 1210. Reiske.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενός οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑποχωρῆσαι. αὐθις
 δὲ ὁ Νικίας ἐκέλευε, καὶ ἐξίστατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πύλῳ ἀρχῆς, καὶ
 μάρτυρας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δὲ, οἷον ὄχλος φιλεῖ 3
 ποιεῖν, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέων ὑπέφευγε τὸν πλοῦν καὶ ἐξαν-
 5 χώρει τὰ εἰρημένα, τόσῳ ἐπεκελεύοντο τῷ Νικίᾳ παραδι-
 δόναι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκείνῳ ἐπεβόων πλεῖν. ὥστε οὐκ ἔχων 4
 ὅπως τῶν εἰρημένων ἔτι ἐξαπαλλαγῇ, ὑφίσταται τὸν πλοῦν,
 καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε φοβεῖσθαι ἔφη Λακεδαιμονίους πλεύ-
 σεσθαί τε λαβὼν ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Λημνίους δὲ
 10 καὶ Ἰμβρίους τοὺς παρόντας, καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἕκ τε
 Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους·
 ταῦτα δὲ ἔχων ἔφη πρὸς τοῖς ἐν Πύλῳ στρατιώταις ἐντὸς
 ἡμερῶν εἴκοσιν ἢ ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίους ζῶντας ἢ αὐτοῦ
 ἀποκτενεῖν. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ἐνέπεσε μὲν τι καὶ γέλωτος 5
 15 τῇ κουφολογίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ἀσμένους δ' ὅμως ἐγίγνετο τοῖς
 σώφροσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, λογιζομένοις δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν τοῦ
 ἐτέρου τεύξεσθαι, ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ὃ μᾶλλον

1. οἱ] om. e. ἀποχωρῆσαι d. 2. ἐκέλευσε Q. πύλου B.h. 4. ὅσα B.
 ἐξέφευγε P. 5. τόσον G.O.P.d.e.i. τόσοι C.a. ἐπικελεύοντι V. τὸν
 νικίαν e. 6. ἐπεβόουν C.a. ὥστε] ὥσπερ c. 7. ἔτι] om. c. g. ὑπε-
 ξελλαγή e. ἐπαλλαγή c. ἐσαπαλλαγή Q. 9. ἐκ τῆς Q. 10. ἐμβρίους O.
 τε] τῆς O.P. 12. τοῖς—στρατιώταις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.f.g.h.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς—στρατιώτας. 13. ἄξιον] ἔξειν I. ζῶν-
 τας] om. L.Q. 14. ἐνέπεσέ τι K.c.e.g. ἐνέπεσέν τι C. 15. ἀσμένως d.
 δὲ ὅμως V. ἐγένετο G.O.m. 16. δυεῖν F.G.O. 17. μάλιστα B.h.

4. ἐξανεχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα] “Tried to
 “back out of what he had said,” is a
 very exact though not a very elegant
 translation of these words; ἐξαναχωρεῖν
 is used with an accusative case, because
 it has simply the sense of “evading,
 “escaping from,” just as Livy writes
 “egredi urbem,” XXII. 55. because
 “egredi” is synonymous with “relin-
 “quere.”

10. οἱ ἦσαν ἕκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες]
 This also is an instance, as Haack
 rightly explains it, of a confused con-
 struction; it should be either καὶ ἕκ τε
 Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες πελταστὰς, καὶ ἄλλο-
 θεν τοξότας, or else, ἔτι δὲ πελταστὰς τε

οἱ ἦσαν ἐξ Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες, καὶ ἄλλο-
 θεν τοξότας.

17. ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ἢ Λα-
 κεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώσασθαι] Com-
 pare III. 46, 2. παρασκευάσασθαι πολι-
 ορκία τε παρατενείσθαι, where, as in this
 place, the aorist has been rightly sub-
 stituted for the future by the recent
 editors, on the authority of the best
 MSS. In ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι there is the
 notion of a continued future circum-
 stance, “they would get rid of Cleon
 “and be rid of him from thencefor-
 “ward,” whereas χειρώσασθαι expresses
 one single action, with regard to which
 the time is unessential.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἤλπιζον, ἣ σφαλεῖσι γνώμης Λακεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώ-
σασθαι. XXIX. καὶ πάντα διαπραξάμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,

PYLUS.

He associates Demos-
thenes with himself in
the command, and pro-
ceeds to Pylus. An ac-
cidental fire in Sphac-
teria had burnt the
wood, and discovered
3 to the Athenians the
enemy's position. Cle-
on prepares to make a
descent on the island.

29, 30.

καὶ ψηφισαμένων Ἀθηναίων αὐτῷ τὸν πλοῦν,
τῶν τε ἐν Πύλῳ στρατηγῶν ἓνα προσελλόμενος
Δημοσθένην, τὴν ἀγωγὴν διὰ τάχους ἐποιεῖτο. 5
τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προσέλαβε πυνθανόμενος
τὴν ἀπόβασιν αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νῆσον διανοεῖσθαι.
οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται κακοπαθοῦντες τοῦ χωρίου
τῇ ἀπορίᾳ καὶ μᾶλλον πολιορκούμενοι ἢ πο-
λιορκοῦντες ὥρμητο διακινδυνεύσαι. καὶ αὐτῷ 10
ἔτι ῥώμην καὶ ἡ νῆσος ἐμπρησθεῖσα παρέσχε.
4 πρότερον μὲν γὰρ οὔσης αὐτῆς ὑλώδους ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ
ἀτριβοῦς διὰ τὴν αἰὲ ἐρημίαν ἐφοβεῖτο, καὶ πρὸς τῶν πολε-
μίων τοῦτο ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι· πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν στρατοπέδῳ
ἀποβάντι ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου προσβάλλοντας αὐτοὺς βλά- 15
πτειν· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκείνων ἀμαρτίας καὶ παρασκευὴν
ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δῆλα εἶναι, τοῦ δὲ αὐτῶν
στρατοπέδου καταφανῇ ἂν εἶναι πάντα τὰ ἀμαρτήματα,
ὥστε προσπίπτειν ἂν αὐτοὺς ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἥ βούλονται·

1. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.N.Q.V.d.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι.
2. διαπραξάμενος ὁ κλέων E. 4. τῶν ἐν O.P. ἐν τῇ πύλῳ d. 5. ἀγωγὴν A.B.
E.F.G.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγωγὴν. Conf. VI. 29, 3. τάχος P.
7. αὐτὸν] om. b. τὴν] om. c. 10. αὐτῷ ἔτι] ἔτι τῷ ἔτι B. 11. πα-
ρέσχε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.V.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέιχε.
12. μὲν] om. c. οὔσης αὐτῆς E.F.G. αὐτῆς οὔσης A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἐπὶ
πολὺ O. 13. διατριβοῦς b. τὴν ἐρημίαν h. ἐφοβεῖτο πρὸς A.B.F.
14. ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον τοῦτο εἶναι c.g. τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι μᾶλλον O. 15. ἀπο-
βάντας d.i. ἐξαποβάντι E. προσβαλόντας G.L.O.Q.m. προσβαλοῦντας e.
17. ἀπὸ L.Q.c.g. εἶναι δῆλα G.O.P.d.e.m. αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ G. αὐτῶν Bekk.
19. προσπίπτειν F. ἂν] om. K.Q. αὐτοὺς] om. V.

5. τὴν ἀγωγὴν] This reading has been received by the recent editors, in this place as well as in VI. 29, 3, instead of the common reading ἀναγωγὴν. ἀγωγὴ refers to the voyage generally, ἀναγωγὴ to the commencement of it; the former therefore seems to suit best with the imperfect tense ἐποιεῖτο, "was proceed-

"ing to sail," or "was preparing for "his voyage." ἀγωγὴ, ὁδός. Hesychius.

14. πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν κ. τ. λ.] Brevius dictum pro αὐτοὺς γὰρ στρατοπέδῳ ἀποβάντι, εἰ καὶ πολὺ ἦν, ὅμως προσβάλλον-
τας ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου, βλάπτειν ἂν αὐτό.
HAAK.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐπ' ἐκείνοις γὰρ ἂν εἶναι τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν. εἰ δ' αὖ ἐς δασὺ 5
χωρίον βιάζοιτο ὁμόσε ἰέναι, τοὺς ἐλάσσους ἐμπείρους δὲ
τῆς χώρας †κρείττους† ἐνόμιζε τῶν πλεόνων ἀπείρων· λαν-
θάνειν τε ἂν τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον πολὺ ὃν διαφθειρόμενον,
5 οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προσόψεως ἢ χρῆν ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν.
XXX. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ πάθους, ὃ διὰ τὴν ὕλην μέρος
τι ἐγένετο, οὐχ ἦκιστα αὐτὸν ταῦτα ἐσῆι. τῶν δὲ στρατιω- 2
τῶν ἀναγκασθέντων διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τῆς νήσου τοῖς
ἐσχάτοις προσίσχοντας ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, καὶ
10 ἐμπρήσαντός τινος κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης ἄκοντος καὶ ἀπὸ
τούτου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὸ πολὺ αὐτῆς ἔλαθε κατα-
καυθέν. οὕτω δὲ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους μᾶλλον κατιδὼν 3
πλείους ὄντας, ὑπονοῶν πρότερον ἐλάσσοσι τὸν σῆτον
†αὐτοῦ† ἐσπέμπειν, †τότε† ὥς ἐπ' ἀξιοχρεῶν τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. ἂν εἶναι A.B.F.H.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶναι N.V. vulgo εἶναι ἂν. ἐν δ' ἂν
ἐς C. εἰ δ' ἂν a. αὖ] οὖν K. 2. βιάζοιτο d.e. 3. κρείσσους e. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. πλεόνων L. 4. τὸ] αὐτὸ b. ἐαυτὸν A. ἐαυτοῦ O. 5. οὐκ]
om. b. προσόψεως Bekker. in edit. 1832. ἐχρῆν O. 7. εἰσῆι V. 9. προ-
ίσχοντας A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. G. προῖσχοντες N. προσχόντας V. ἀριστοποιήσα-
σθαι d.i. φυλακῆς b. 10. μικρὸν G. τῆς] om C.G.d.e. 11. κατα-
καυσθέν V. 14. †αὐτοῦ† Poppo. τότε [δέ] ὥς Poppo. quem secuti sunt
Haack. et Goell. τό, τε N.

6. μέρος τι ἐγένετο] Is not the sense of μέρος τι here the same as in I. 23, 4. μέρος τι φθείρασα, and in VII. 30, 2. that is, does it not signify, "mainly, in a "great degree," rather than "partly?"

8. διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κ. τ. λ.] "The Athenian soldiers having been forced, "from want of room, to land and take "their dinners on the water's edge in "the island, with a guard posted in "advance to prevent any surprise from "the enemy." Compare c. 26, 3. στε-
νοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδενομένοις ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. The Peloponnesians occupied all the shore of the harbour, except the space immediately under the walls of the fort; and the coast outside the harbour, besides its distance, was too rocky to allow them to run their ships on it. They had therefore scarcely any other land on which they could disembark except the shore of Sphacteria itself. For the expression ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, (literally, to

take one's meals in a state of guard-
ing in advance,) compare δι' ἀνακωχῆς ἐγένεσθε, I. 40, 4. and the note there. "Whilst they were at their meals they "had outposts fixed, to guard against "surprise." Compare Xenophon, Hel-
len. VI. 2, 29. speaking of Iphicrates : Φυλακάς γε μὴν, εἰ τύχοι ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ ἀριστοποιούμενος, τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὥσπερ προσήκει, καθίστη, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰρόμενος αὐ τοὺς ἰστούς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκόπει.

10. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης] Compare ἐπὶ μέγα τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, II. 76, 4. and the note there.

14. †αὐτοῦ†] It is not the omission of the subject in this clause that makes αὐτοῦ most suspicious; but the apparent flatness and uselessness of the word itself in its present situation. Poppo therefore proposes to read αὐ-
τούς; Dr. Bloomfield prefers αὐτοῖς.

†τότε†] Poppo and Haack insert δὲ after this word, in order to make the

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ναίους μᾶλλον σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι, τὴν τε νῆσον εὐαποβα-
τωτέρα οὖσαν, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν παρεσκευάζετο στρατιάν τε
μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἐγγὺς ξυμμάχων καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐτοιμά-
ζων. Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ τε προπέμψας ἄγγελον ὥς ἤξων, καὶ
ἔχων στρατιάν ἣν ἡτήσατο, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πύλον. καὶ ἅμα
γενόμενοι πέμπουσι πρῶτον ἐς τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατόπεδον
κῆρυκα, προκαλούμενοι εἰ βούλονται ἄνευ κινδύνου τοὺς ἐν
τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρας σφίσι τά τε ὄπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κελεύειν
παραδοῦναι, ἐφ' ᾧ φυλακῇ τῇ μετρία τηρήσονται, ἕως ἄν τι
περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ. XXXI. οὐ προσδεξαμένων δὲ 10

After summoning the
enemy in vain to sur-
render, Cleon effects a
landing on Sphacteria.
Position of the Lacedæ-
monian garrison,
and disposition of the

αὐτῶν μίαν μὲν ἡμέραν ἐπέσχον, τῇ δ' ὕστε-
ραία ἀνηγάγοντο μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπ' ὀλίγας ναῦς
τοὺς ὀπλίτας πάντας ἐπιβιβάσαντες, πρὸ δὲ
τῆς ἕω ὀλίγον ἀπέβαινον τῆς νήσου ἑκατέ-
ρῳθεν, ἐκ τε τοῦ πελάγους καὶ πρὸς τοῦ λιμέ- 15

1. τῇ τε νήσῳ Q. 2. στρατειαν h. 3. μεταπεμπόντων B. 6. ἐς τὸ]
om. K. 7. προκαλούμενον d.g. 9. τηρήσονται H. 10. περὶ πλέο-
νος B. συμβαθῇ V.h. ξυμβασθῇ c. ξυμβιβασθῇ d. δεξαμένων g. 11. αὐ-
τῶν] αὐ C.E.K.Q.b.c.g. ὑπέσχον f. 12. ἀνηγάγοντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.
a.b.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνήγαγον. 13. αὐτοὺς
ὀπλίτας C.e. 14. ἐπέβαινον V.d.i. τὴν νήσον O. 15. πρὸς A.B.E.F.H.K.N.
c.f.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρό.

sentence grammatical; as they say, that ποιεῖσθαι depends on ὑπονῶν, or on νομίζων, which could be extracted from it. Another way of correcting the passage consists in reading τό τε—ποιεῖσθαι, referring thus the three clauses τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους,—τό τε—τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—ποιεῖσθαι,—τὴν τε νῆσον, all to the same word κατιδῶν. "Perceiving that the Lacedæmonians were more numerous,—and perceiving the increased anxiety of the Athenians, as they considered the enterprise to be now deserving of their serious efforts, and (perceiving) the increased facility of disembarkation on the island, he prepared," &c. Dr. Bloomfield by his translation appears to understand the passage in this manner, but he has no note on it. It is seldom that the particle τε occurs in three successive clauses, yet a similar instance is to be found, VIII. 96, 2. στρατοπέδον τε ἀφε-

στηκότος,—ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν,—αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, for there seems no reason to follow the recent editors in inclosing the last τε in brackets.

5. ἅμα γενόμενοι] This is an instance of the adverb ἅμα used as the predicate of a sentence, as is frequently the case with the opposite adverbs δίχα and χωρίς. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 308. Poppo, Prolegom, I. p. 169.

10. περὶ τοῦ πλέονος] Τὸ πλέον is "summa rerum," or as Shakespeare calls it, "the main;" "Then let's make haste away and look unto the main." Henry VI. part II. act I. scene 1. Compare IV. 117, 1. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω.

15. πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος] This is undoubtedly the true reading, approved by Duker, and adopted by Haack, Poppo, and Dr. Bloomfield. Duker refers to III. 21, 2. IV. 130, 1. Add also I. 62, 1. and the note there.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

Athenians for attack-
ing them.

31, 32.

νος, ὀκτακόσιοι μάλιστα ὄντες ὀπλῖται, καὶ
 ἐχώρουν δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον φυλακτήριον
 τῆς νήσου. ὧδε γὰρ διετετάχατο. ἐν ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ πρώτῃ
 φυλακῇ ὡς τριάκοντα ἦσαν ὀπλῖται, μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώ-
 5 τατόν τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ οἱ πλείστοι αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐπιτάδας
 ὁ ἄρχων εἶχε, μέρος δέ τι οὐ πολὺ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐφύ-
 λασσε τῆς νήσου τὸ πρὸς τὴν Πύλον, ὃ ἦν ἔκ τε θαλάσσης
 ἀπόκρημνον καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἥκιστα ἐπίμαχον· καὶ γάρ τι καὶ
 ἔρυμα αὐτόθι ἦν παλαιὸν λίθων λογάδην πεποιημένον, ὃ
 10 ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ὠφέλιμον ἂν εἶναι, εἰ καταλαμβάνοι ἀναχώ-
 ρησις βιαιοτέρα. οὕτω μὲν τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. XXXII. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν πρώτους φύλακας, οἷς ἐπέδραμον, εὐθὺς
 διαφθείρουσιν ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὄπλα,
 καὶ λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν οἰομένων αὐτῶν τὰς ναῦς κατὰ
 15 τὸ ἔθος ἐς ἔφορμον τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν. ἅμα δὲ ἔφ' ἡγενομένη

1. ὄντες] om. V. 6. εἶχε] ἦρχε P.V.d.e. αὐτὸ Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ f. ceteri
 αὐτοῦ. τὸ ἔσχατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. :
 vulgo omittunt articulum. Sed malim τοῦσχατον quod est III. 36. ΒΕΚΚ.
 7. νήσου πρὸς K.d.i. τε τῆς θαλάσσης Q.F. 8. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τι καὶ f. 9. ἔρυμα H.
 λίθῳ K. ὃ] om. O.P. 10. ἂν] om. Q. καταλαμβάνει K.V.c.e.f.g. 11. βι-
 αιοτέρα B.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.Q.V.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. et correctus
 A. vulgo βεβαιοτέρα. 14. λαθόντας d. τῆς C. 15. ἐς] om. P.

4. μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώτατον] Poppo
 notices the omission of the article be-
 fore μέσον. (Prolegom. I. p. 195.)
 "But," he observes, the MSS. omit it
 "in other similar passages, II. 81, 2.
 "IV. 96, 3. where the printed editions
 "insert it." [The later editors have
 again omitted it.] So also we have
 δεξιὸν κέρας, IV. 93, 4. VI. 67, 1.
 The reason appears to be that the
 words μέσος, δεξιός, and the rest of
 the same nature, are in themselves so
 definite when used in describing the
 position of an army, that they have
 come nearly to resemble proper names,
 and thus the article is omitted or in-
 serted apparently at pleasure. Thus
 βασιλεὺς, as applied to the king of
 Persia, is used as a proper name, and
 in this instance the article is almost
 always omitted.

6. αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον] This is Bekker's
 correction of the old reading αὐτοῦ
 ἔσχατον; and the later editors have
 adopted it. He, however, would prefer
 τοῦσχατον, as does Dobree, which has
 the advantage of best accounting for
 the common corrupt reading. No dis-
 tinction of words being made in the
 oldest MSS. a copyist might easily
 have omitted a syllable in αυτοουσχα-
 τον, and have written αυτοουσχατον,
 which a subsequent copyist, by an un-
 lucky attempt at correction, may have
 altered into αυτοουσχατον.

13. ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ λαθόντες]
 "Both because from the early hour
 "the men were not yet afoot, and be-
 "cause their landing had been effected
 "without observation." λαθόντες τὴν
 ἀπόβασιν is equivalent to τὴν ἀπόβασιν
 οὐ προϋδόντας.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

καὶ ὁ ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον, ἐκ μὲν νεῶν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλειόνων πάντες πλὴν θαλαμίων, ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐσκευασμένοι, τοξόται τε ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ πελτασταὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσους τούτων, Μεσσηνίων τε οἱ βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον, πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους 5 3 φυλάκων. Δημοσθένους δὲ τάξαντος διέστησαν κατὰ διακοσίους τε καὶ πλείους, ἔστι δ' ἡ ἐλάσσους, τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες, ὅπως ὅτι πλείστη ἀπορία ἡ τοῖς πολεμίοις πανταχόθεν †κεκυκλωμένοις,† καὶ μὴ ἔχωσι πρὸς ὃ τι ἀντιτάσσονται, ἀλλ' ἀμφίβολοι γίνωνται τῷ πλήθει, εἰ 10 μὲν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἐπίοιεν, ὑπὸ τῶν κατόπιν βαλλόμενοι, εἰ δὲ 4 τοῖς πλαγίοις, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρατεταγμένων. κατὰ νότου τε αἰὲ ἐμελλον αὐτοῖς, ἡ χωρήσειαν, οἱ πολέμοι ἔσεσθαι ψιλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀπορώτατοι τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις

1. καὶ ἄλλος P. ἐπέβαινον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. ἐπέβαι-
 νεν d. μὲν τῶν νεῶν Q. ὀγδοήκοντα G.I.O.P.d.e.i. 2. ἕκαστος ἐσκευασμένος
 d.i. 4. ἐλάττους O.e. τούτων] om. L. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.f.h.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 6. δέ] τε L.Q. 7. τε] om. C.O.P.
 8. μετεωρότερα P. μετέωρα Q. ὅτι] ἔτι c.f.g. 9. πολεμίοις] ἐναντίοις G.P.d.

κεκωλυμένοις C.E.F.H.K.N.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. κεκωλυμένοις A.B. κυκλου-
 μένοις O.P.V. ἔχουσι A.B.C.E.G.I.K.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i. 10. ὃ τι] ὃ i. ἀντι-
 τάσσονται i. τάσσονται Q. γίνονται V. γίνονται L. γίνοντο c.f.g. 11. βου-
 λόμενοι f. 13. τε καὶ αἰὲ L.O.P.Q. ἡ] οἱ d. 14. ψιλοὶ ἔσεσθαι Q.

2. πλὴν θαλαμίων] The thalamii were the lowest rank of rowers, and consisted of the least efficient men, who were probably wholly unprovided with arms, and incompetent to go into action. Thus much appears from the joke in Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1106. (1074. Dindorf.) and from the allusion in *Æschylus*, *Agamem.* 1607. (1628. Schütz.) But a clear understanding of their position and arrangement depends on the solution of that hitherto unconquerable problem, the construction of the ancient trireme.

[There is a relief representing a trireme in the museum at Naples; but it shews how little such representations can be depended on for giving us any real knowledge. The oars dip in the water almost perpendicularly, and by looking underneath, the points of two more rows may be observed, one within

the other, and the innermost row seemed to pass through the keel. But the oars of the outer row are made to touch one another along their whole length, and are made at such an angle with the ship's side, and so long in the blade, as to involve a physical impossibility of working them. No reliance therefore can be placed on the accuracy of any part of the representation.]

5. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον] "All who were on duty in guarding any positions about Pylus;" or simpler perhaps, "the occupying force," i.e. the troops who held the country, or were quartered in it. Compare VIII. 28, 2. ἐπὶ Ἰασον ἐν ἡ' Ἀμόργης κατείχε.

10. ἀμφίβολοι] ἐκατέρωθεν βαλλόμενοι. SCHOL. Compare c. 36, 3. and II. 76, 3.

14. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι] Either "the most helpless," or "those who were most difficult to deal with," i.e. the most

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

καὶ λίθοις καὶ σφενδόναϊς ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν· φεύγοντές τε γὰρ ἐκράτουν καὶ ἀναχωρουῦσιν ἐπέκειντο. τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη ὁ Δημοσθένης τό τε 5 πρῶτον τὴν ἀπόβασιν ἐπενόει καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἔταξεν.

5 XXXIII. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἐπιτάδαν, καὶ ὅπερ ἦν πλείστον τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὡς εἶδον τό τε πρῶτον φυλακτῆριον δια- Commencement of the action: the Lacedæmonians are annoyed by the light troops of the Athenians, without being able to retaliate on them with any effect.

10 ὀπλίταις οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν προσμῖξαι οὐδὲ τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἐμπειρίᾳ χρῆσασθαι· οἱ γὰρ ψιλοὶ ἐκατέρωθεν βάλλοντες εἶργον, καὶ ἅμα ἐκεῖνοι οὐκ ἀντεπήεσαν ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον· τοὺς 15 δὲ ψιλοὺς, ἧ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσθέοντες προσκείοντο, ἔτρεπον, καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες ἡμύνοντο, ἄνθρωποι κούφως

1. ἔχοντος f. οἷς μὴ δὲ V. 2. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. ἐκρότουν K. 3. τοιαύτην μὲν γνώμην L. 4. πρῶτην L. 7. συνετάξαντο A.V.d.e. 8. ὀπλοῖς c.g. 11. νῶτον K. 14. οὐ κατεπήεσαν C.K. 15. ἐπιθέοντες G.L.O.P.Q.d.f.i. προσεπιθέοντες R. 16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες A.E.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. καὶ ὑποστρέφοντες K. καὶ οἱ ὑποφεύγοντες e. vulgo, Bekk. καὶ οἱ. κούφοι d.

harassing and most annoying. See the note of the Scholiast. The word itself, like φοβερὸς, (see II. 3, 4. and the note,) like *ignarus* in Latin, and many words in all languages, is undoubtedly capable of an active as well as a neuter signification. Poppo, Göller, and Dobree, prefer the latter sense given by the Scholiast, "most difficult to deal with." "They would have the enemy on their rear, light armed, and the most difficult to deal with, arrows, darts, stones, and slings making them strong at a distance, nor was it possible so much as to get near them." Thucydides says οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν instead of οἷς οὐδὲ ἐπελθεῖν, because all the sentence may be considered as Demosthenes' reasons for the dispositions which he was going to make, and therefore as partaking of the character of the oratio obliqua. ἐκράτουν is equivalent to κρατήσιν ἔμελλον, a well known signification of the imperfect tense. See III. 57, 3. and the note there.

οἱ ἀπορώτατοι, τοξεύμασιν] Οἱ μὲν ἐξηγήσαντο, οἱ ἀποροὶ ὀπλων καὶ τοξεύμασι μόνοις χρώμενοι· οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, οἱ εἰς ἀπορίαν καθιστάντες τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους τοῖς τοξεύμασιν. ὁ καὶ βέλτιον. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Ὅμηρος ἐχρήσατο τῇ τοιαύτῃ λέξει, χλωρὸν ἐπὶ πᾶσι δέος [Il. vii. 479.] οὐκ αὐτὸ ἔχον τὴν χλωρότητα, ἀλλ' ἐτέροις αὐτὴν ἐμποιοῦν. καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον φασὶ μαίνόμενον, οὐχ ὅτι αὐτὸς μαίνεται, ἀλλ' ὅτι ποιεῖ μαίνεσθαι. SCHOL.

15. αὐτοῖς] Lege αὐτοῖς, i. e. Lacedæmoniis. Vid. c. 34. init. προσπίπτουεν, sc. οἱ ψιλοὶ. DOBREE. That αὐτοῖς refers to the Lacedæmonians is undoubted, but the necessity of the change to αὐτοῖς does not appear.

16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Matthiæ, (Gr. Gr. §. 286.) in writing οἱ instead of οἱ, because the word is here the old form of the demonstrative pronoun, from ὅς, οὗ. See Matthiæ, §. 484. c. and Hermann on Viger, note 28. Jelf, §. 816. 3. κούφως τε ἐσκευασμένοι κ. τ. λ.] On

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

τε ἔσκευασμένοι καὶ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχέων ὄντων, ἐν οἷς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἠδύναντο διώκειν ὄπλα ἔχοντες. XXXIV. χρόνον μὲν οὖν τινὰ ὀλίγον οὕτω πρὸς

The Athenian light troops gradually become more confident, and the Lacedæmonians more distressed and discouraged, till at last

ἀλλήλους ἠκροβολίσαντο· τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμο- 5

νίων οὐκέτι ὀξέως ἐπεκθεῖν ἢ προσπίπτοιεν δυναμένων, γνόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ ψилоὶ βραδυτέρους ἤδη ὄντας τῷ ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὄψει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλείστον εἰληφότες πολ-

λαπλάσιοι φαινόμενοι, καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι μᾶλλον μηκέτι δει- 10
νους αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως σφίσι φαίνεσθαι, ὅτι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἄξια τῆς προσδοκίας ἐπεπόνθεσαν, ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον ἀπέβαινον τῇ γνώμῃ δεδουλωμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, καταφρονήσαν-
τες καὶ ἐμβοήσαντες ἀθρόοι ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἔβαλλον

1. τε] om. O. προσλαμβάνοντες G.P.c.d.f. 3. ἠδύναντο A.B.F.K.L.O.
Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἔδυναντο. 5. ἠκριβολογίσαντο E. 6. ἐπελθεῖν Q.d.e.
7. γνόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς H. 8. ἀμύνεσθαι R.V. sed superscript. ασθαι. 11. ὁμοίους i.
12. ἐπεπόθησαν P. τὸ πρῶτον L.R.f. ἐπέβαινον correctus A. et V. 13. κατα-
φρονήσαντες οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ Dionysius. 14. καὶ ἐμβοήσαντες] om. O.P.e. καὶ
ἐκβοήσαντες d.i. καὶ ἐμβοηθήσαντες C.L.b. ἀθρόοι] om. Q. ἔβαλον d.

the whole, the best way of understanding this sentence seems to be that followed by Haack and Poppo, who consider the words *κούφως τε—χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι* to be the main distinctions of the passage, and make the other conjunctions *καὶ προλαμβάνοντες*, —*καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας*,—merely serve to unite subordinate clauses to the principal members of the sentence. The sense then might be more clearly expressed thus, *ἡμύνοντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν κούφως ἔσκευασμένοι καὶ δι' αὐτὸ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, τῶν δὲ χωρίων χαλεπῶν ὄντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχέων*. For *προλαμβάνοντες τῆς φυγῆς*, compare Herodot. III. 105, 2. *προλαμβάνειν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, “getting a good way off in their flight before the enemy could make any progress in pursuing them.” If *χαλεπότητι* is meant to be distinguished from *τραχέων*, it may allude to the ascents which the Spartans had to overcome in getting at the enemy; for their assailants occupied *τὰ μετεωρότατα τῶν χωρίων*, c. 32. 3. or to the obstacles pre-

sented by the late burning of the wood, such as the heaps of ashes, and the stumps and roots of the trees.

8. *καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὄψει κ. τ. λ.*] *Τῇ τε ὄψει* and *καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι* answer to one another: “On the one hand, their own eyes gave them most confidence, by shewing them the great superiority of their own numbers; and, besides, they were now become more familiar with the sight of the Spartans, and did not think them so terrible as they had done at first.” Τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλείστον: “The greatest part of their confidence.” The words ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον κ. τ. λ. refer to *μηκέτι δεινούς ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι*: “Having by habit learnt to regard them no longer as so terrible as when they first landed with spirits cowed like slaves before their masters at the thought of attacking Lacedæmonians.” Λακεδαιμονίους, without the article, signifies, “such men as the Lacedæmonians, the bravest and most disciplined soldiers in Greece.” See note on III. 57. 2.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

λίθοις τε καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις, ὥς ἕκαστός τι πρόχει-
 ρον εἶχε. γενομένης δὲ τῆς βοῆς ἅμα τῇ ἐπιδρομῇ ἔκπληξίς 2
 τε ἐνέπεσεν ἀνθρώποις ἀήθεσι τοιαύτης μάχης, καὶ ὁ κονιορ-
 τὸς τῆς ὕλης νεωστὶ κεκαυμένης ἐχώρει πολὺς ἄνω, ἄπορόν
 5 τε ἦν ἰδεῖν τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν τοξευμάτων καὶ λίθων ἀπὸ
 πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ ἅμα φερομένων. τό 3
 τε ἔργον ἐνταῦθα χαλεπὸν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καθίστατο·
 οὔτε γὰρ οἱ πῖλοι ἔστεγον τὰ τοξεύματα, δοράτιά τε ἐναπο-
 κέκλαστο βαλλομένων, εἶχόν τε οὐδὲν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς χρή-
 10 σασθαι ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς

1. τι] τις e. 3. τε] τις e. 4. πολὺς] πολλῶ O. 5. πρὸ αὐτοῦ E.H.K.L.N.
 O.P.V. Poppo. ὑπὸ τοξευμάτων e. 6. τό τε] τότε Q. 7. τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-
 νίοις χαλεπὸν e. καθίσταντο b. 8. ἔστεγον τοξεύματα C.e. ἐναποκέκλαστο d.
 9. εἶχον δὲ Q. 10. ἀποκεκλειμένοι Q.d. ἀποκεκλεισμένοι I.L.N.V.e. ἐναποκε-
 κλημένοι c.f.g.

8. οἱ πῖλοι] Πῖλοί εἰσι τὰ ἐξ ἐρίου
 πηκτὰ ἐνδύματα, ὥσπερ θωράκιά τινα ὑπὸ
 τὰ στήθη, ἃ ἐνδυνόμεθα. SCHOL. The
 old interpretation of the word πῖλοι
 was "caps" or "hats." Levêque ob-
 jected that there was no reason why
 the cap should be mentioned particu-
 larly rather than any other part of the
 soldier's defensive arms; and referring
 to the origin of the word as connected
 with the Latin *villus*, he understood it
 of cuirasses rather than of caps, the
 term itself being general, and signify-
 ing what is called in English "felt,"
 whether this felt be used for a cap or
 for a cuirass. And Levêque has been
 followed by Poppo and Göller. On
 the other hand, πῖλος is the well known
 term for the common hat or cap of the
 Lacedæmonians, such as is seen in the
 representations of Castor and Pollux,
 the Spartan heroes; who were drawn
 as wearing the πῖλος "quia Lacones
 "fuerunt, quibus pileatis pugnare mos
 "est." Paullus Diaconus, Epitom. Fest.
 Götting therefore, urging this and other
 arguments, insists that πῖλοι in this
 passage of Thucydides can mean only
 caps or hats. Geschichte der Romischen
 Staatsverfassung, p. 13. not. 7. And
 there was a reason why the headpiece
 should be mentioned particularly, if we
 remember that the arrows were likely

to be shot up into the air, so as to fall
 down into the midst of the Spartan
 ranks; and under such circumstances
 the soldier's head was the part most
 exposed; and the insufficiency of his
 headpiece a point especially to be no-
 ticed.

δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων]
 "The enemies' missiles had broken off
 "in their armour and bodies, when
 "they had been exposed to their
 "shots." Βαλλομένων clearly refers to
 the Lacedæmonians, the substantive
 being understood from the preposition
 ἐν in ἐναποκέκλαστο: "had broken off
 "in *them*, when they were shot at."
 The inconvenience of the broken ar-
 rows and javelins thus sticking in the
 soldiers' armour is well illustrated by
 what is recorded of Marius; (Plu-
 tarch, Marius, c. 25.) that he ordered
 the shafts of his soldiers' pila to be
 fastened to the wood of the spear only
 by a wooden peg, in order that, when
 discharged, it might break off the
 more readily in the arms or body of
 the enemy.

10. ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ
 προορᾶν] "Prevented, as far as their
 "sight was concerned, from seeing
 "any thing before them, and unable
 "to hear," &c. Τῇ ὄψει cannot surely
 mean, as Göller interprets it, τῆς ὄψεως

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

μείζονος βοῆς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς παραγγελλόμενα
οὐκ ἔσακούοντες, κινδύνου τε πανταχόθεν περιεστῶτος, καὶ
οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐλπίδα καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἀμυνομένους σωθῆναι.
XXXV. τέλος δὲ τραυματιζομένων ἤδη πολλῶν διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ
ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀναστρέφεσθαι, συγκλήσαντες ἐχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 5
they retreat to the extreme point of the island, and there defend themselves with more success, from having their rear covered by the sea. ἔσχατον ἔρυμα τῆς νήσου, ὃ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέειχε,
καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν φύλακας. ὥς δὲ ἐνέδοσαν, ἐνταῦθα ἤδη πολλῷ ἔτι πλέονι βοῇ τεταρση-
κότες οἱ ψίλοι ἐπέκειντο, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμο-
νίων ὅσοι μὲν ὑποχωροῦντες ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο, 10
ἀπέθνησκον, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ διαφυγόντες ἐς τὸ ἔρυμα μετὰ τῶν
ταύτῃ φυλάκων ἐτάξαντο παρὰ πᾶν ὥς ἀμυνόμενοι ἥπερ ἦν
3 ἐπίμαχον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπισπόμενοι περίοδον μὲν αὐτῶν
καὶ κύκλωσιν χωρίου ἰσχύϊ οὐχ εἶχον, προσιόντες δὲ ἐξ
4 ἐναντίας ὥσασθαι ἐπειρῶντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν καὶ τῆς 15
ἡμέρας τὸ πλείστον ταλαιπωρούμενοι ἀμφοτέροι ὑπὸ τε τῆς
μάχης καὶ δίψους καὶ ἡλίου ἀντεῖχον, πειρώμενοι οἱ μὲν
ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ μετεώρου, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐνδοῦναι, ῥᾶον δ' οἱ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡμύναντο ἢ ἐν τῷ πρὶν, οὐκ οὔσης σφῶν τῆς
κυκλώσεως ἐς τὰ πλάγια. XXXVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπέραντον 20
ἦν, προσελθὼν ὁ τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγὸς
Κλέωνι καὶ Δημοσθένει ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν

A Messenian discovers
a path along the cliffs,
by which he conducts

1. ἐν αὐτοῖς] ἐαυτοῖς c. ἐν αὐτοῖς Bekk. 2. ἔσακούοντες L.O.Q. 5. ἀναστρέ-
φοντες B. συγκλείσαντες Q.V.d.e.i. ἐπὶ d.i. 8. πλέονι A.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.
N.O.V.c.e.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλέον. τεταρρηκότες
A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.h. 9. ἐπέκειντο I.e. ἐνέκειντο L.O.P.Q. 10. ἐγκα-
ταλαμβάνοντο V. 11. ἀποφυγόντες d.i. 12. φυλάκων L.O. παράπαν K.
ἀμυνομένοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. ἀμυνόμενον c. 13. ἐπισπόμενοι A.B.G.H.V.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπώμενοι. 14. προσιέντας P. προσιέντες L.O.
15. ὥσασθαι I.e. 16. ὑπὸ τῆς P.i. 17. δίψης E.V.d.i. 18. ἐξελάσσεσθαι P.
ἐκ μετεώρου C.G.K.L.O.c.e.g. ῥάδιον c.g. ῥᾶον δὲ οἱ V. 19. ἡμύναντο A.B.E.
F.H.Q.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμύνοντο. 20. ἐς] ὥς O. δὲ] om. H.
ἀπήρατον b.

τῇ κωλύσει, but is simply "in their
"seeing;" i. e. their eyes were of no
use, on account of the dust; nor their
ears, on account of the clamours of the
enemy. Compare III. 22, 2.

22. ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν σφᾶς] "Se

"frustra laborare," i. e. exercitum to-
tum. DOBREE in Indic. Thucydid.
See V. 71, 3. note. But because the
Messenian, although including himself
in the Athenian army, yet did not con-
sider himself as a principal person in

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

a party of Athenians, and establishes them in a position commanding the enemy's rear.

σφᾶς· εἰ δὲ βούλονται ἑαυτῷ δοῦναι τῶν τοξοτῶν μέρος τι καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν περιμέναι κατὰ νώτου αὐτοῖς ὁδῷ ἣ ἂν αὐτὸς εὗρη, δοκεῖν βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον. λαβὼν δὲ ἃ ᾗτήσατο, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς 2 ὁρμήσας ὥστε μὴ ἰδεῖν ἐκείνους, κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρῆικον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου προσβαίνων, καὶ ἣ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι χωρίου ἰσχυρῷ πιστεύσαντες οὐκ ἐφύλασσον, χαλεπῶς τε καὶ μόλις περιελθὼν ἔλαθε, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μετεώρου ἐξαπίνης ἀναφανεῖς κατὰ νώτου αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν τῷ ἀδοκῆτῳ ἐξέπληξε, 10 τοὺς δὲ ἃ προσεδέχοντο ἰδόντας πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσε. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βαλλόμενοι τε ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη καὶ 3 γιγνόμενοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ξυμπτώματι, ὥς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, τῷ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις, ἐκείνοί τε γὰρ τῇ ἀτραπῷ περιελθόντων τῶν Περσῶν διεφθάρησαν, οὗτοί τε ἀμφίβολοι 15 ἤδη ὄντες οὐκέτι ἀντεῖχον, ἀλλὰ πολλοῖς τε ὀλίγοι μαχόμενοι

1. αὐτῷ E. 2. καὶ om. G. προῖεναι N.V. 5. ἐκείνους καὶ κατὰ L.O.P. παρῆικον H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.i.m. et correcti A.F. et C. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρῆικον. 6. προσβαίνων A.E.F.G. προβαίνων B.d.g. Bekk. Goell. προ[σ]βαίνων Poppo. ἣ] om. L.O.P. 8. ἐπὶ] ἐκ c. 10. μᾶλλον πολλῷ R. 13. τε om. E. 15. ἤδη] om. d.i. ἀλλὰ πω i. πολλοῖς ὀλίγοι d.i. ὀλίγα H.

it, the accusative σφᾶς is used rather than the nominative σφεῖς, as if the persons spoken of were distinct from the speaker.

4. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὁρμήσας] "He set out from a point out of sight of the enemy, that they might not observe the movement; and getting on wherever the cliffy shore of the island allowed a passage, he, with great difficulty, got round without their seeing him, and suddenly appeared on the summit of the cliff in their rear." I cannot understand why this passage should be considered difficult. Every one knows that there are many cliffs which it is very possible to ascend by a scrambling diagonal line of ascent, finding a footing wherever you can, κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρῆικον, and out of sight of any one on the top, unless they are standing on the very edge, on purpose to observe what is going on below. In this way the Messenians gradually ad-

vanced along the side or face of the cliff, till, having got round to the rear of the enemy's position, they suddenly shewed themselves on the top of it. Προβαίνων is an unnecessary alteration; for προσβαίνων is, "getting on towards his object;" i. e. in this instance, "getting up." Compare III. 22, 4. IV. 129, 4. κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι. and VII. 43, 3.

11. καὶ γιγνόμενοι κ. τ. λ.] This is another instance of a confusion of two different constructions. It would be regular, either if the τε after ἐκείνοι, and the words οὗτοί τε immediately afterwards, were omitted; or else, by changing γιγνόμενοι into ἐγίγνοντο, and placing a colon at Θερμοπύλαις, leaving all the rest of the sentence as it is.

12. ὥς μικρὸν] Herodot. II. 10, 2. ὥς εἶναι σμικρὰ ταῦτα μεγάλοισι συμβαλέειν. Ubi pro καλεῖμενον MS. Bodl. καλεόμενον: aliter Med. sed male. Vid. I. 6. 164. II. 14. WASS.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

καὶ ἀσθενεῖα σωμάτων διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκράτουν ἤδη τῶν ἐφόδων. XXXVII. γνοὺς δὲ

The Athenian generals summon the Lacedæmonians to surrender.

ὁ Κλέων καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὅτι εἰ καὶ ὅποσον οὖν μᾶλλον ἐνδώσουσι, διαφθαρησομένους αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς σφετέρως στρατιᾶς, ἔπαυσαν τὴν μάχην καὶ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἀπείρξαν, βουλόμενοι ἀγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ζῶντας, εἴ πως τοῦ κηρύγματος ἀκούσαντες ἐπικλασθεῖεν τῇ γνώμῃ τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡσση-
2 θεῖεν τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλονται τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστε βου-
λεῦσαι ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ. XXXVIII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες

To which they consent, after some hesitation, and are made prisoners, to the number of 292 men, of whom about 120 were Spartans.

παρήκαν τὰς ἀσπίδας οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἀνέσεισαν, δηλοῦντες προσίεσθαι τὰ κεκηρυγμένα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα γενομένης τῆς ἀνακωχῆς ξυνῆλθον ἐς λόγους ὃ τε Κλέων καὶ
15 ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ἐκείνων Στύφων ὁ Φάρακος, τῶν πρότερον ἀρχόντων τοῦ μὲν πρώτου τεθνηκότος Ἐπιτάδου, τοῦ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν Ἴππαγρέτου ἐφηρημένου ἐν τοῖς

1. σιτοδείαν F.
8. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα O.
ρίεκαν R.d.

2. ἐφοδίω L.O.P.

10. καὶ σφᾶς ἀθηναίοις ὡς αὐτοὺς τε βουλ. K.

14. γινομένης Q.

15. ἀνακοχῆς V.

3. ὅποσον Q. ὅπόσον οὖν F.H.

12. πα-

18. ὑφηρημένου m.

2. γνοὺς — ὅτι — διαφθαρησομένους] Another confusion, between γνοὺς διαφθαρησομένους and γνοὺς ὅτι διαφθαρῇσονται. Compare c. 92, 7. δείξαι ὅτι —κτάσθωσαν.

9. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλονται] In ἐκήρυξαν is contained the sense of "they sent a herald to ask." Compare Herodot. VII. 134, 4. A little below, in the words ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ, ἐκείνοις is accommodated to the general subject of the sentence, i.e. the Lacedæmonians, rather than to the subject of the particular verb βουλευσάμενοι. But the last clause is equivalent to ὥστε παθεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις βουλευομένοις δοκῇ.

18. Ἴππαγρέτου] This is clearly a proper name, like Hipparchus; and has nothing to do with the hippagretæ, spoken of by Xenophon, the com-

manders of that chosen body of three hundred heavy armed soldiers, who used to act as the guard of the Spartan king in battle. (See Xenophon, Respub. Lacedæm. 4, 3. Hellenic. III. 3, 9. and Timæus, Lexicon Platon. in voce.) In the words that follow, τρίτος ἐφηρημένος ἀρχεῖν κατὰ νόμον, there seems to me, as I have already observed, to be an intimation that the Lacedæmonians usually appointed three staff officers, as they may be called, on any detached service, whose order of succession was regularly fixed; so that if any accident happened to the first, the second might take the command in chief, and so the third, if necessary; but that their staff went no further; and if all the three were disabled, the lochagi were then to settle which of

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

νεκροῖς ἔτι ζῶντος κειμένου ὡς τεθνεῶτος, αὐτὸς τρίτος ἐφη-
ρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, εἴ τι ἐκείνοι πάσχοιεν. ἔλεγε δὲ ²
ὁ Στύφω καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι βούλονται διακηρυκέσασθαι
πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους ὅτι χρὴ σφᾶς ποι-
⁵ εῖν. καὶ ἐκείνων μὲν οὐδένα ἀφέντων, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-³
ναίων καλούντων ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου κήρυκας καὶ γενομένων
ἐπερωτήσεων δις ἢ τρίς, ὁ τελευταῖος διαπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ
τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνὴρ ἀπήγγειλεν ὅτι
“ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κελεύουσιν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
¹⁰ “ βουλευέσθαι, μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιοῦντας.” οἱ δὲ καθ' ἑαυ-
τοὺς βουλευσάμενοι τὰ ὅπλα παρέδωσαν καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς.
καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν νύκτα ἐν φυ-⁴
λακῇ εἶχον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν
Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὰ ἄλλα διεσκευ-
¹⁵ ᾶζοντο ὡς ἐς πλοῦν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοῖς τριηράρχοις διεδί-
δωσαν ἐς φυλακὴν, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες
τοὺς νεκροὺς διεκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ⁵
ζῶντες ἐλήφθησαν τοσοῖδε· εἴκοσι μὲν ὀπλῖται διέβησαν καὶ
τετρακόσιοι οἱ πάντες· τούτων ζῶντες ἐκομίσθησαν ὀκτὼ
²⁰ ἀποδέοντες τριακόσιοι, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀπέθανον. καὶ Σπαρτιᾶται
τούτων ἦσαν τῶν ζώντων περὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. Ἀθηναίων
δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν· ἡ γὰρ μάχη οὐ σταδία ἦν.
XXXIX. χρόνος δὲ ὁ ξύμπας ἐγένετο, ὅσον οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν
τῇ νήσῳ ἐπολιορκήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ

1. τεθνεόντος g. 4. ἡπείρῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους P. 6. γενομένων ἐπερωτή-
σεων A.B.E.F.G.H.N.O.V.d.e.f.h.i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. γενομένων ἐπ' ἐρωτή-
σεως K.L.g. Haack. γενομένων ἐπερωτημάτων Q. γενομένων ἐπερωτήσεως C.P.b.c.
vulgo γενομένης ἐπερωτήσεως. 9. αὐτῶν] om. d. 10. βουλευέσθαι c.g.
12. καὶ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν νύκτα] om. K. 14. τροπαῖον E.V. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα
Bekk. 15. ὡς] om. i. τριηράρχαις I.L.O.P.V.d.g. et recens C. διέδωσαν
K.N.V. ἐδίδωσαν d.i. 19. οἱ] om. Q.V.e. 21. ζώντων εἴκοσι Dionysius.
23. δὲ ξύμπας K. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐν R.f. 24. ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας K.

their own number was to act for the time as general. And this seems to agree with the mention of *three* Spartan officers sent to command at Heraclea, and the same number in Acarnania, and on other occasions, as already mentioned in the note on III. 100, 3.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

The blockade had
 2 lasted ten weeks and
 two days: and Cleon
 fulfilled his promise
 of bringing them to
 Athens within twenty
 days after he took the
 command to act against
 them.

νήσῳ μάχης, ἐβδομήκοντα ἡμέραι καὶ δύο.
 τούτων περὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οἱ πρέσβεις
 περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἀπήεσαν, ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο,
 τὰς δὲ ἄλλας τοῖς ἐσπλέουσι λάθρα διετρέ-
 φοντο. καὶ ἦν σίτος ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ἄλλα 5
 βρώματα ἐγκατελήφθη· ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων Ἐπιτάδας
 3 ἐνδεεστέρως ἐκάστῳ παρεῖχεν ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν. οἱ μὲν
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ
 ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἐκάτεροι ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τοῦ Κλέωνος καίπερ
 μανιώδης οὔσα ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη· ἐντὸς γὰρ εἴκοσιν ἡμε- 10
 ρῶν ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. XL. παρὰ γνώμην
 General astonishment throughout Greece at
 the termination of this
 affair. τε δὲ μάλιστα τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτο
 τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο· τοὺς γὰρ Λακεδαιμο-
 νίους οὔτε λιμῶ οὔτ' ἀνάγκη οὐδεμιᾷ ἡξίου
 τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι, ἀλλὰ ἔχοντας καὶ μαχομένους ὥς 15
 2 ἐδύναντο ἀποθνήσκειν. ἀπιστοῦντές τε μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παρα-
 δόντας τοῖς τεθνεῶσιν ὁμοίους, καί τινος ἐρομένου ποτὲ
 ὕστερον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμάχων δι' ἀχθηδόνα ἓνα τῶν ἐκ

2. ἡμέρας f. 3. ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο C.b.d.e.i. 4. ἐμπέλουσι S.O.P.Q. λάθρα Bekk.
 5. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα K.N. 6. ἐγκατελείφθη C.E.F.G.H.I.N.V.b.d.e. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. Hæc sæpe permutantur: sed ἐγκατελήφθη
 hic non deterius est vulgato. Et sic Scholiastes quoque videtur legisse: nam
 paullo post interpretatur τὰ εὑρεθέντα σιτία. DUKER. 7. παρεῖχεν ἐκάστῳ d.e.i.
 9. ἐκάτεροι ἐκ τῆς πύλου c.g. 12. τε] om. g. δῆ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. μετὰ
 O. τοῦτον K. 13. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ d.i. 16. ἀπιστοῦν d.i. ἀπιστοῦντάς G.
 17. ποτὲ] om. d.i.

11. ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη] Thomas Magister scribit, Poëtas ὑφίσταμαι dicere, pro ὑπισχνοῦμαι; sed tamen etiam Thucydidem eo semel sic uti hoc loco. Verum non solus Thucydides, quod Thomas videtur velle, sed etiam Plato ὑφίσταμαι pro ὑπισχνοῦμαι dixit. Locum indicavit Budæus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 494. ex Alcib. II. non longe a principio: Εἰ δέ σε δρώῃ ἔλαττον δοκοῦντα ἔχειν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πάσης Εὐρώπης ὑποσταίῃ σοι, scil. τύραννον γενέσθαι. DUKER.

16. ἀπιστοῦντές τε κ. τ. λ.] Sæpissime participium in nominativo ponitur, ita ut scriptor verbum ei accommodatum

vel præcessisse putet, vel subicere in mente habeat, pro quo deinde structura mutata aliud dictionis genus infertur, quo fit ut nominativus pro aliis casibus positus videatur. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 108. Poppo quotes similar instances from III. 34, 3. and IV. 80, 3. Thucydides may be supposed to have intended his sentence to end thus: "And it was "from not believing the prisoners to "be the same sort of men as those who "had been killed, that they gave occa- "sion to the famous answer of a Lace- "dæmonian," &c.

18. δι' ἀχθηδόνα] Ἀχθηδῶν vox apud Thucydidem poetica, ut dicit Diony-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

τῆς νήσου αἰχμαλώτων εἰ οἱ τεθνεῶτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι, ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτῷ πολλοῦ ἂν ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οὔστον), εἰ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς διεγίνωσκε, δῆλωσιν ποιούμενος ὅτι ὁ ἐντυγχάνων τοῖς τε λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι 5 διεφθείρετο.

XLI. Κομισθέντων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλευσαν δεσμοῖς μὲν αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν μέχρι οὗ τι ξυμβῶσιν, ἣν δ' οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸ τούτου ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐσβάλλωσιν, ἐξαγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι. τῆς δὲ 2 Πύλου φυλακὴν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου Μεσσηνῖοι ὥς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ Πύλος τῆς Μεσσηνίδος ποτὲ οὔσης γῆς) πέμψαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐπιτηδειοτάτους ἐλήϊζόν τε τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πλείστα

The prisoners are taken to Athens; and a garrison, consisting chiefly of Messenians from Naupactus, is placed in Pylus. The Lacedæmonians make an ineffectual attempt to obtain peace.

1. εἰ οἱ] οἱ εὐ c. ἡ οἱ f. τεθνηκότες Q.R.f. καλοὶ] om. A. καὶ ἀγαθοὶ F.H.Q.R.V.f. 2. ἂν] om. Q.f. ἄξιον ἂν R. λέγω d. 3. διεγίνωσκε V. 7. δεσμοῖς μὲν] μὲν om. d. φυλάττειν d.i. οὗ τι] οὗτοι H.K. 8. ἣν] εἰ d.i. οἱ] om. Q. 9. ἐσβάλλωσιν A.B.C.F.H.I. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐμβάλλωσιν L. G. et vulgo ἐσβάλλωσιν. ἐξαγαγόντας e. 11. ἐς] om. L.O.P. 12. τῶν μεσσηνίων V. 13. γῆς] om. E. 14. ἐλήϊζοντο G.P.d. τε]

sus Halicarnasseus, tom. II. p. 133. Utitur tamen ea ipsa Dionysius in Antiq. Rom. p. 572. HUDS. Etiam alios prosæ scriptores hoc vocabulo usos ostendit Wasse in Indice. Add. Lucian. Toxar. p. 37. μὴ πρὸς ἀχθηδόνα μου ἀκούσης. DUKER. "For insult's sake; "to vex and annoy them." This must be the sense, although the more usual expression would be ἐπ' ἀχθηδόνι, or πρὸς ἀχθηδόνα, as Göller rightly observes. Compare διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτήν, c. 102, 4.

1. εἰ οἱ τεθνεῶτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι] Καλοὶ κάγαθοι was the well known title by which the higher classes in Greece loved to designate themselves, corresponding, in the union which it expressed of personal qualities, with a certain superiority of birth and condition, more nearly with our word "gentleman" than with any other. The Spartans prided themselves on being

all καλοὶ κάγαθοί; and the question, put probably by a democratical seaman, was intended to sneer at once at the pretension and at the name. Its drift seems to be, "You, who have "allowed yourselves to become the "prisoners of us low people, cannot "certainly be those boasted καλοὶ κάγαθοί, of whom we hear so much; the "killed then, we presume, were all "καλοὶ κάγαθοί."

2. τὸν ἄτρακτον] We are not to suppose that the Spartan used this word contemptuously, in the sense of "spin-dle," or "a woman's weapon;" but that ἄτρακτος was one of the ordinary Spartan words to express what the other Greeks called οὔστός. "Ἄδρακτος "is found for arrow," says Dr. Bloomfield, "in the Greek of the middle ages, " (see Dufresne, Gloss. in voce,) and "ἄδρακτι is found in the same sense in "modern Greek."

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

3 ἔβλαπτον ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀμαθεῖς
 ὄντες ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ ληστείας καὶ τοιούτου πολέμου,
 τῶν τε Εἰλώτων αὐτομολούντων καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ
 μακρότερον σφίσι τι νεωτερισθῇ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν, οὐ
 ῥαδίως ἔφερον, ἀλλὰ καίπερ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἔνδηλοι εἶναι 5
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπρεσβεύοντο παρ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπειρῶντο τὴν
 4 τε Πύλον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομίζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ μειζόνων τε
 ὠρέγοντο καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων αὐτοὺς ἀπράκτους ἀπέ-
 πεμπον. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Πύλον γενόμενα.

XLII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθὺς Ἀθηναῖοι 10
 εἰς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ δισχι-
 λίοις ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ
 COAST. διακοσίοις ἱππεῦσιν· ἡκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν
 Athenian expedition against the coast of
 Corinth. The troops land near Soligia. ξυμμάχων Μιλήσιοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ Καρύ-
 στιοι, ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου τρίτος 15
 2 αὐτός. πλέοντες δὲ, ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον μετὰ Χερσονήσου τε

1. ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες] om. L.O.Q.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου.

om. Q. 5. καίπερ οἱ E.F. ἔνδηλον Q.

πρὸς e.

ναῖοι Q.

11. κόρινθον K.L.O.P.b.

πενῦσι διακοσίοις c.g. δὴ K.

2. καὶ τοιούτου A.B.F.H.V.h. Poppo.

3. γε Q.

4. τῶν] om. c.e.i.

εὐδηλον f.

10. εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα f.

κορινθίων Q.

16. πλέοντος E.Q.

4. τῶν] om. c.e.i.

εὐδηλοι E.R.

οἱ ἀθη-

ναυσὶ] om. b.

ἅμα ἔσω V.

τὴν]

6. παρ']

οἱ ἀθη-

13. ἱπ-

8. καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων] Huc respicit Aristoph. Pace, v. 636, 637. Add. ibi Scholiast. DUKER.

16. πλέοντες δὲ ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον] The words ἅμα ἔφ' must be taken with ἔσχον, and not with πλέοντες; for if the Athenians had set out from Piræus at daybreak, on a summer morning, they would not only have arrived on the coast of Corinth long before dark, but their fleet would have been visible for some hours before it landed; so that the Corinthians must have had ample time to prepare for its reception. But by leaving Piræus at night, or in the evening, their movements on the voyage were concealed from the enemy, and they made the shore while it was still dark, and ran their ships on the beach just at daybreak; so that the Corinthians knew nothing of their motions till they saw them already landed.

For the geography of this expedition, see the memoir accompanying the map.

[Poppo says that ἅμα ἔφ' and νυκτός, (see §. 4.) cannot signify the same point of time, and therefore that ἅμα ἔφ' must be taken with πλέοντες, and that the arrival of the fleet on the coast of Corinth may have been delayed by the nature of the voyage. But ἅμα ἔφ' and νυκτός may refer to the same time, just as Thucydides calls the same time ἐτι νύκτα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον, II. 3, 4. The order and run of the words, however, are in favour of joining ἅμα ἔφ' with πλέοντες, and it is possible certainly that the fleet may have left Athens in the cool of the morning, and have waited during the heat of the day between Salamis and the main land, so as not to come near the Corinthian coast till nightfall. But it appears from c. 43, 2. that the right wing of the Athe-

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olym. p. 88. 4.

καὶ Ῥείτου ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῦ χωρίου ὑπὲρ οὗ ὁ †Σολύγιος†
 λόφος ἐστίν, ἐφ' ὃν Δωριῆς τὸ πάλαι ἰδρυθέντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 πόλει Κορινθίοις ἐπολέμουν οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι καὶ κώμη νῦν
 ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Σολύγεια καλουμένη ἐστίν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ
 5 τούτου, ἔνθα αἱ νῆες κατέσχον, ἡ μὲν κώμη αὕτη δώδεκα
 σταδίου ἀπέχει, ἡ δὲ Κορινθίων πόλις ἐξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ ἰσθμὸς
 εἴκοσι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ προπυθόμενοι ἐξ Ἀργούς ὅτι ἡ στρα- 3
 τία ἤξει τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πλείονος, ἐβοήθησαν ἐς ἰσθμὸν

1. ῤήτου correctus C.G.I.K.d.e.i. οὗ F.H.Q.c.d. ὃν K. Σολύγιος.
 Ob sequ. Σολύγεια ex Steph. Byz. cum Goell. recepimus. PORPO. 2. ἐφ' c.d.
 Δωριεῖς correcti C.E. et V. ἰδρύνθεντες E. 4. ἐστίν] om. L.O.P.
 ἀπὸ—κώμη] om. L.O.P. 7. εἴκοσι] εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν Palmerius. κορίνθιοι δὲ
 προπυθόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. κορίνθιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι O. vulgo προπυθόμενοι δὲ κορίνθιοι.

nian army was engaged with the enemy as soon as it had landed, εὐθὺς ἀποβε-
 βηκότι, and we cannot suppose that the
 army had been kept on board all night,
 after arriving on the coast in the even-
 ing or before midnight. It is more
 likely that the fleet left Piræus in the
 evening, arrived on the enemy's coast
 just at daybreak, and that the army
 was disembarked immediately.]

1. Ῥείτου] Alveos quosdam aquarum
 in Attica Ῥείτους dictos memorat Thu-
 cydid. II. 10, 2. et Pausan. Attic. cap.
 xxxviii. et Corinth. xxiv. Hic quoque
 fortassis ejusmodi alveus designatur.
 Sed nihil de hoc Ῥείτω apud alios in-
 venio. Fr. Portus in Commentar. scribit
 esse oppidum, sed sine testimonio Scrip-
 torum veterum. Σολύγης λόφος Po-
 lyæno, I. 39, 1. Pinedo ad Stephanum
 putat hic legendum Σολύγιος, ut in
 Stephano. DUKER.

3. οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι] Compare Strabo,
 VIII. 1, 2. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ ἔθνους
 ἐπικρατοῦντος ἐν τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ
 οἱ ἐντὸς Αἰολεῖς πρότερον ἦσαν, εἴτ' ἐμί-
 χθησαν, Ἰώνων μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὸν Αἰ-
 γιαλὸν κατασχόντων, τῶν δ' Ἡρακλειδῶν
 τοὺς Δωριέας καταγαγόντων. In the tra-
 ditions of Greece, the Æolian was ac-
 counted the most ancient of the Hel-
 lenian nations, and to have constituted
 the earliest population of Peloponnesus
 and of the north of Greece. See the
 note on III. 2, 3. The Dorians, a peo-
 ple of the same original stock, had,

from the nature of their territory, so
 little kept pace with the advance of the
 Æolians in civilization, that their inva-
 sion of Peloponnesus was like the in-
 vasion of a foreign people. Compare
 the successive invasions of England by
 the Saxons, Danes, and Normans; all
 originally of the same race, but so
 altered by their various fortunes, that
 the Danish invaders had no national
 sympathy with the Anglo-Saxons of Al-
 fred and Ethelred; and the Normans,
 having changed their language, as well
 as their habits, were regarded both by
 Saxons and Danes as not only a dif-
 ferent nation, but actually a different
 race. The historians of Denmark speak
 of the Norman conquerors of England
 as a people of Roman or Latin race,
 and deplore the conquest as a triumph
 of the Roman blood and language over
 the Teutonic. See Thierry, Hist. de la
 Conquête de l'Angleterre, tom. I. pp.
 391, 392. ed. 1^{ere}.

4. ἀπὸ δὲ—κατέσχον] Thom. Magist.
 in προσέσχον: ubi excidit ἔνθα. DUK.

8. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἐκ πλείονος usitatum
 est Thucydidi VIII. 88. εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκὸς,
 ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνου γνώμην. Et
 cum supplemento χρόνον. Ibid. 91, 1.
 Ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονος χρόνον ὁ Θηραμένης
 διεθρόει. DUKER. Dubium est, utrum
 ἐκ πλείονος construi voluerit cum προ-
 πυθόμενοι, an cum ἐβοήθησαν. v. Duk. et
 Abresch. p. 410. GOTTL.

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ· καὶ ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ καὶ ἐν
 Λευκαδία ἀπῆσαν αὐτῶν πεντακόσιοι φρουροί· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι
 4 πανδημεὶ ἐπετήρουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ κατασχέσουσιν. ὥς
 δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔλαθον νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες καὶ τὰ σημεία
 αὐτοῖς ἦρθη, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν ἐν Κεγκρεῖᾳ, 5
 ἣν ἄρα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμῶνα ἴωσιν, ἐβοήθουν
 κατὰ τάχος. XLIII. καὶ Βάττος μὲν ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρα-
 τηγῶν (δύο γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ οἱ παρόντες,) λαβὼν λόχον ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην
 φυλάξων ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν· Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς 10
 2 ἄλλοις ξυνέβαλε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δεξιῷ
 κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐθὺς ἀποβεβηκότι πρὸ
 τῆς Χερσονήσου οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπέκειντο, ἔπειτα
 δὲ καὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι. καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ
 3 ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα. καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ 15
 Καρυστίων (οὗτοι γὰρ παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν ἔσχατοι) ἐδέ-

1. καὶ ἀμπρακίᾳ P. 2. ἀπῆσαν Bekk. Dobree. Libri omnes et Poppo, ἀπῆσαν. [ἀπῆσαν in ed. 2. Goell.] 5. αὐτῶν v. αὐτῶν Bekk. κεγκρεῖα E. κεγχρεῖα Q. 6. κρομμῶνα corr. F.Q.g. Poppo. Goell. in ed. 2. κρυμμῶνα N.V. κρομμῶνα T. vulgo, Bekk. κρομμύωνα. 7. βάτος d. et Parm. 8. Deest οἱ Parm. 9. σολύγειον e. λουσύγειαν c. σολυγίαν E. 10. φυλάσσων g. 11. ξυνέβαλλεν A.B.E.F.G.H.h. Bekker. πρῶτον A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρῶτα. 12. ἀθηναίων καὶ καρυστίων εὐθὺς N.V. πρὸς L.O. 13. χερρονήσου E.G. ἀπέκειντο Parm. 16. παρατεταμέ- νοι L.O. ἐδέξαντο τοὺς Q.

2. [ἀπῆσαν†] In ἀπῆσαν inest simul ἀπῆσαν, ut vicissim dicimus παραγίγνεσθαι sive παρῆναι εἰς τινα τόπον. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 178. And he compares VIII. 11, 3. τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ καταφυγὴν. The cases, however, are not quite parallel; and in another passage (IV. 128, 1.) Poppo has himself altered ἐπιόντας into ἐπόντας, although ἐπιόντας is at least as defensible as ἀπῆσαν in the present instance. My objection to ἀπῆσαν is not only on account of the preposition ἐν accompanying it, but because, if it were ἐς Ἀμπρακίαν, it would still appear not to be the word required by the sense; for it is not the *departure* at this precise period, but the *absence* of the 500 soldiers, that Thucydides means to speak of.

3. οἱ κατασχέσουσιν] Thomas Magist. 1. d. ἡ κατασχ. Hæc etiam alibi permittuntur. Vid. ad I. 136, 3. DUKER.

4. τὰ σημεία αὐτοῖς ἦρθη] Αὐτοῖς (φησὶ) τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἦρθη τὰ σημεία παρὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, σημαίνοντων αὐτοῖς ὅτι πολέμοι ἐπῆλθον. δεῖ δὲ προσπακοῦσαι τὸ ἡμέρας γενομένης. SCHOL. Articulum addit, significans signa, de quibus convenerat; scil. signa Corinthiis ex illa regione ubi Athenienses noctu appulerant, a suis data. Sic infra, c. 111, 1. postquam scriptor dixit, Brasidas pelastas suos jussisse ὅπως ὁπότε—τὸ σημείον ἀρθείη ὁ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδράμοιεν, exeunte capite subjicit: ἔπειτα τὸ σημείον τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον. GÖLL.

ξαντό τε τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ ἐώσαντο μόλις· οἱ δὲ ὑποχω-
 ρήσαντες πρὸς αἵμασιαν (ἦν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον πρόσαντες πᾶν),
 βάλλοντες τοῖς λίθοις καθύπερθεν ὄντες καὶ παιωνίσαντες
 ἐπήεσαν αὖθις· δεξαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν χερσὶν ἦν
 5 πάλιν ἡ μάχη. λόχος δέ τις τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπιβοηθήσας 4
 τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρα εαυτῶν ἔτρεψε τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ δεξιὸν
 κέρας καὶ ἐπεδίωξεν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν· πάλιν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν
 νεῶν ἀνέστρεψαν οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Καρύστιοι. τὸ δὲ 5
 ἄλλο στρατόπεδον ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐμάχετο συνεχῶς, μάλιστα
 10 δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Λυκόφρων ὦν
 κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνετο· ἥλπιζον γὰρ
 αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην πειράσειν. XLIV. χρό-
 νον μὲν οὖν πολὺν ἀντεῖχον οὐκ ἐνδιδόντες ἀλλήλοις· ἔπειτα
 (ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ ἱππῆς ὠφέλιμοι ξυμμαχόμενοι,
 15 τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἐχόντων ἵππους) ἐτράποντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ
 ὑπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὸν λόφον καὶ ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ οὐκέτι
 κατέβαινον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον. ἐν δὲ τῇ τροπῇ ταύτῃ κατὰ τὸ 2

1. ἐσώσαντο N.V. ἐώσαντο E. ὑποχωρήσαντες B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.T.V.b.
 c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπερχωρήσαντες. 2. πρὸς]
 ἐς d. Parm. ἐπάναντες E. 3. παιανίσαντες corr. F.L.O. 4. ἐπέ-
 βησαν E. ἦν πάλιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. πάλιν αὖ g. vulgo πάλιν ἦν. 5. λόχιος f. λόγος E. ἐπι-
 βοήσας A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, R.T.h.i. Parm. 6. εαυτῷ A.E.F.f. αὐτῷ E.
 ἔστρεψε I. 7. εἰς τὴν θάλ. V. 8. ἀνέστρεψαν B.h. ἀνέτρεψαν d. ἀνέ-
 στραψαν c.g. καὶ καρύστιοι Q. 9. συνεχῶς Bekk. 10. κέρα] om.
 L.O.P. 12. σολυγίαν E. σολύγειον d.e. Σολύγειγιον Parm. 13. οὐ μὲν
 διδόντες Parm. ἐνδόντες Q. 14. γὰρ ἦσαν f. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.
 ὠφελόμενοι g. συμμαχόμενοι K. 16. τὰ] om. g.

3. τοῖς λίθοις] “With the stones of
 “which the wall just mentioned (αἵμα-
 “σιὰ) was built.” This determines the
 sense of αἵμασιὰ, if there could be any
 doubt about it.

12. ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν—πειράσειν] Pop-
 po translates these words, “auf den
 “flecken einen versuch machen;” cor-
 responding exactly with the English
 idiom, “to make an attempt upon the
 “village.” But Göller, referring to I.
 61, 2. and IV. 70, 2. says that in this
 sense πειράσειν would be followed by a

genitive case. The Scholiast under-
 stands ἐλθεῖν. But πειράσειν surely may
 very well imply ἐλθεῖν, as in the English
 familiar idiom, “they expected that they
 “would try for Solygeia;” i. e. would
 try to get there.

16. ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα] “Piled their
 “arms;” i. e. set up their long spears
 in groups together, as hop-poles are
 piled in the fields during winter, and
 rested their shields upon them; a cer-
 tain sign that they were not going to
 move again. See the note on II. 2, 5.

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοί τε αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον καὶ Λυκόφρων
 ὁ στρατηγός. ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οὐ κατὰ
 δίωξιν πολλὴν οὐδὲ ταχείας φυγῆς γενομένης, ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη,
 3 ἐπαναχωρήσασα πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἰδρύθη. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ὥς οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπῆρσαν ἐς μάχην, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἐσκύ- 5
 λευον καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνηροῦντο, τροπαῖόν τε εὐθέως
 4 ἔστησαν. τοῖς δ' ἡμίσεσι τῶν Κορινθίων, οἱ ἐν τῇ Κεγχρειᾷ
 ἐκάθηντο φύλακες μὴ ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα πλεύσωσι, τούτοις
 οὐ κατάδηλος ἡ μάχη ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ Ὀνείου· κονιορ-
 τὸν δὲ ὥς εἶδον καὶ ὥς ἔγνωσαν, ἐβοήθουν εὐθύς. ἐβοήθησαν 10
 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἰσθό-
 5 μενοι τὸ γεγενημένον. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξύμπαντας
 αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας, καὶ νομίσαντες τῶν ἐγγὺς ἀστυγειτόνων
 Πελοποννησίων βοήθειαν ἐπιέναι, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ
 τὰς ναῦς, ἔχοντες τὰ σκυλεύματα καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς 15
 6 πλὴν δυοῖν οὓς ἐγκατέλιπον οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν. καὶ ἀνα-
 βάντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπεραιώθησαν ἐς τὰς ἐπικείμενας
 νήσους, ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν ἐπικηρυκευσάμενοι τοὺς νεκροὺς οὓς
 ἐγκατέλιπον ὑποσπόνδους ἀνείλonton. ἀπέθανον δὲ Κορινθίων
 μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ 20
 ἐλάσσους πεντήκοντα.

1. αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν om. Q. vulgo ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν. 4. πρὸς] ἐς c.g. ἰδρύν-
 θη E. ἰδρύσθη i. 5. ὥς] om. K.O. ἀπῆρσαν e. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς A.B.
 C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 τοὺς τε ἀλλοτρίους νεκροὺς. ἐσκύλευσαν L. 6. τροπαῖον V. εὐθύς K.
 7. τῇ om. G. 10. ὥς εἶδον καὶ ἔγνωσαν G.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.f. εὐθύς] αὐτοῖς d.
 ἐβόησαν b. 12. οἱ] om. f. 13. αὐτοὺς] om. F.K. 16. δυεῖν F.L.O.
 ἐγκατέλιπον d. οὐ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo μή.

1. οἱ πλείστοι] "The most of those
 "who were killed at all were killed
 "on the right wing." Compare VII.
 30, 2.

16. οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν] The old read-
 ing, μὴ δυνάμενοι, would imply that
 "their not being able to find the bo-
 "dies" was only their own statement,
 for which Thucydides did not mean to

pledge himself. See the note on IV.
 130, 6. But as there seems no reason
 why the fact should be in any way
 doubtful, and as the character of Nicias
 is a sufficient warrant that he would
 have done his utmost to look for the
 bodies, the reading of the best MSS.,
 οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν, is decidedly to be
 preferred.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

XLV. Ἄραντες δὲ ἐκ τῶν νήσων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπλευσαν αὐθημερὸν ἐς Κρομμύωνα τῆς Κορινθίας· ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίου· καὶ καθορμисάμενοι τὴν τε γῆν ἐδήωσαν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ηὐλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία παραπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν πρῶτον καὶ ἀπόβασιν τινα ποιησάμενοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς †Μεθώνην† τὴν μεταξὺ Ἐπιδαύρου καὶ Τροιζῆνος, καὶ ἀπολαβόντες τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχισαν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ, καὶ φρούριον καταστησάμενοι ἐλήστευον τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον τὴν τε Τροιζηνίαν γῆν καὶ Ἀλιάδα καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίαν. ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐξετείχισαν τὸ χωρίον, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XLVI. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο, καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀπήραν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Κέρκυραν ἐστράτευσαν μετὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῆς Ἰστώνης Κερκυραίων καθιδρυμένους, οἱ τότε μετὰ τὴν

2. ἐς ἐπὶ I. ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.e. ἀπέχει—σταδίου om. E. 5. περιπλεύσαντες Q. 8. τροιζηνος B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g. Infra IV. 118. A.B. τροιζηνι. ἀποβάντες c. 9. ἐτείχισαν V. 11. ἀλιάδα i. Parm. 12. ἐτείχισαν Parm. 14. χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα Poppo. Goell. χρόνον ταῦτα A.B.E.F.H. N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον καθ' ὃν ταῦτα. 18. τῇ ἰστώνῃ Dobree. ἰστόνης g.

2. Κρομμύωνα] Gr. passim Κρομμύωνα, quomodo Strab. IX. p. 390. WASS. (Ita N. et V.)

9. τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ] There is an exceedingly good view of this peninsula, and of the whole line of the adjacent coast, as seen from a hill near Trœzen, given in plate 25 of sir W. Gell's Argolis. The place is now called Μέθανα, as the name is written by Pausanias and by Strabo, with the remark on the part of the latter, "that in some copies of Thucydides it was written Μεθώνη, like "the town so called in Macedonia." As the Macedonian town was the more famous, the reading Μεθώνη probably

prevailed more and more, and is now found in every MS. of Thucydides at present in existence.

14. τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο] I have followed Poppo and Göller in retaining this reading, as being at once most like Thucydides' usual manner of expression in similar cases, (see III. 17, 1. 18, 1. 94, 1.) and also as accounting most easily for the variations in the MSS. as the ὃν might have been accidentally omitted, from being confounded with the last syllable of the preceding word χρόνον, when the words were all written together, without any separation.

19. τότε] "At the time I spoke of before." See VIII. 20, 1. 40, 3. 62, 3.

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

Istone, where the wreck of the aristocratical party had taken refuge.

(III. 85.)

The garrison of Istone surrender at discretion to the Athenians. Perfidious trick of the popular party, to tempt them to try to escape, in order that the capitulation might be broken.

στάσιν διαβάντες ἐκράτουν τε τῆς γῆς καὶ
πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον. προσβαλόντες δὲ τὸ μὲν
τείχισμα εἶλον, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καταπεφευγότες
ἀθρόοι πρὸς μετέωρόν τι ξυνέβησαν ὥστε τοὺς
μὲν ἐπικούρους παραδοῦναι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν τὰ 5
ὄπλα παραδόντων τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον δια-
γνῶναι. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν νῆσον οἱ στρατηγοὶ
τὴν Πτυχίαν ἐς φυλακὴν διεκόμισαν ὑπο-
σπόνδους, μέχρι οὗ Ἀθήναζε πεμφθῶσιν, ὥστε
4 ἂν τις ἀλῶ ἀποδιδράσκων ἅπασι λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ 10
δὲ τοῦ δήμου προστάται τῶν Κερκυραίων, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐλθόντας οὐκ ἀποκτείνωσι, μηχανῶνται τοι-
5 ὄνδε τι. τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πείθουσί τινας ὀλίγους, ὑποπέμ-
ψαντες φίλους καὶ διδάξαντες ὡς κατ' εὐνοίαν δὴ λέγειν ὅτι
κράτιστον αὐτοῖς εἶη ὡς τάχιστα ἀποδρᾶναι, πλοῖον δέ τι 15
αὐτοὶ ἐτοιμάσειν· μέλλειν γὰρ δὴ τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν
Ἀθηναίων παραδώσειν αὐτοὺς τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων.
XLVII. ὡς δὲ ἔπεισαν καὶ μηχανησαμένων τὸ πλοῖον
ἐκπλέοντες ἐλήφθησαν, ἐλέλυντό τε αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ τοῖς

1. ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον προσβάλλοντες d. Parm. 4. συνέ-
βησαν K. 6. τὸν] τῶν A.B.F.L. Parm. 8. πτυχεῖαν f.g. 9. μέχρις R.
ὥστε—σπονδάς] om. A.B.F.N. (sed add. marg.) h. 10. εἰάν d. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. ἂν Bekk. 11. δὲ δήμου L.O. οἱ] om. V. 12. ἀποκτείνουσι
N.V. 14. δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo.
Poell. Bekk. μὴ c. vulgo δῆθεν. 15. ἀποδρᾶναι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.
N.Q.c.d.e.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποδρᾶναι V. vulgo ἀποδι-
δρᾶναι. 16. ἐτοιμάσαι V. μέλειν F. δῆ] om. B.h. ἤδη N.V.
17. δήμῳ κερκυραίων L.O. 19. ἐλέλυντο αἱ d. Parm.

73, 2. VII. 31, 3. 32, 1. 81, 2. For the statement here referred to, see III. 85.

10. ἂν τις ἀλῶ] Because ἂν in the sense of εἰάν occurs only in three other places in Thucydides, (VI. 13. 18, 6. VIII. 75, 3.) Poppo and Göller read εἰάν τις ἀλῶ; as if those three other instances were not abundantly sufficient to justify a meaning of ἂν, which occurs frequently in Demosthenes and Plato, and which is in perfect agreement with the original meaning of the word.

12. τοὺς ἐλθόντας] “Lege μὴ οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι ἐλθόντας, sine τοὺς.” DOBREE.
Τοὺς ἐλθόντας seems to be used as if it
were τοὺς πεμφθέντας, “lest the Athe-
nians should not put to death the
“persons who were come to them,”
that is, “who were sent to them.” If
the text were to be altered, I should
prefer μὴ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντας,
as accounting more naturally for the
present reading than the conjecture of
Dobree.

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

The aristocratical Cor-
cyræans are given up
to the vengeance of
the opposite party,
and cruelly massacred.

The Athenian com-
manders then pursue
5 their voyage to Sicily.
(47, 48.)

Κερκυραίοις παρεδέδοντο οἱ πάντες. ξυνελά-
βοντο δὲ τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε
ἀκριβῆ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι καὶ τοὺς
τεχνησαμένους ἀδεέστερον ἐγχειρῆσαι, οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατάδηλοι ὄντες τοὺς
ἄνδρας μὴ ἂν βούλεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων κομισθέν-
τας, διότι αὐτοὶ ἐς Σικελίαν ἔπλεον, τὴν τιμὴν τοῖς ἄγουσι
προσποιῆσαι. παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐς 3
οἴκημα μέγα καθεῖρξαν, καὶ ὕστερον ἐξάγοντες κατὰ εἴκοσιν
10 ἄνδρας διῆγον διὰ δυοῖν στοίχων ὀπλιτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρα-
τεταγμένων, δεδεμένους τε πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ παιομένους
καὶ κεντουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν παρατεταγμένων, εἴ ποὺ τίς τινα
ἴδοι ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτοῦ· μαστιγοφόροι τε παριόντες ἐπετάχυνον
τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς σχολαίτερον †προ[σ]ιόντας.† XLVIII. καὶ

1. παρεδέδοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεδίδοντο.
2. δέ] om. K. τοῦ] om. A. 4. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ L. 6. ἄλλων] ἀλλήλων b.
10. δυεῖν F.L.O. στίχων E.Q.T.e. προτεταγμένων T. προστεταγμένων R.
12. κεντωμένους E.F.R. 13. ἴδη Q. παριέντες K. ἐπετάχυναν B.
ἐτάχυνον L.O.P. 14. σχολαιότερον K.T.

1. παρεδέδοντο] This use of the plu-
perfect tense is worthy of notice. It
occurs when the writer wishes to de-
scribe the first in time of two events, as
not only preceding the other, but as
preparing the way for it; so that in
describing the second event he may
place the prior event before the reader's
mind at the same time, as that without
which the notion of the second event
would be incomplete. Παρεδέδοντο
must be taken with παραλαβόντες—
καθεῖρξαν, a few lines below, as if the
sentence ran, "You are now to sup-
pose the treaty broken, and the pri-
soners delivered up to the Corcyræ-
ans. Upon their having been so
"delivered, the Corcyræans took them,
"and shut them up in a large apart-
ment," &c. In Herodotus the plu-
perfect tense is employed very often at
the conclusion of a story, to intimate
that the writer has finished it entirely,
and is now going on to something else.
See VI. 22, 1. Μίλητος μὲν νυν Μιλησίων
ἐρίμωτο. Σαμίων δὲ τοῖσιν τι ἔχουσι

κ. τ. λ. Compare also Matthiæ, Gr.
G. §. 505. III. 2.

2. ὥστε ἀκριβῆ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέ-
σθαι] The word ἀκριβῆς is here used in
the sense in which Aristotle uses it,
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 10, 8.) ὁ ἀκριβοδίκαιος
ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον: "The pretence for killing
"them was so strict and rigorous; so
"going to the very letter of the bond."
Nonne sensus est, ut summum jus exige-
retur? vel, ut conditiones severæ statu-
erentur? DOBREE.

13. ἐπετάχυνον τῆς ὁδοῦ] "Hastened
"them on with respect to their going."
Compare Hesiod, Works and Days,
577. (quoted by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §.
316.) ἥως τοι προφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, προφέ-
ρει δὲ καὶ ἔργον. Compare also c. 60, 2.
of this book, τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπτόντων
ἐκείνοις.

14. †προ[σ]ιόντας†] "Fortassis ali-
"quis malit προιόντας: nam hæc inter-
"dum permutantur. Vid. II. 21, 1."
DUKER. Προσελθεῖν, προσβαίνειν, and
προσιέναι, &c. are often used where
the compounds of πρὸ would seem

ἐς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐξήκοντα ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι τούτῳ
 τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξαγαγόντες καὶ διαφθείραντες (ᾧοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 †μεταστήσοντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν)· ὥς δὲ ἦσθοντο καὶ
 τις αὐτοῖς ἐδήλωσε, τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ
 ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, ἕκ τε τοῦ 5
 οἰκήματος οὐκέτι ἤθελον ἐξιέναι, οὐδ' ἐσιέναι ἔφασαν κατὰ
 2 δύναμιν περιόψεσθαι οὐδένα. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι κατὰ μὲν τὰς
 θύρας οὐδ' αὐτοὶ διανοοῦντο βιάζεσθαι, ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ
 τέγος τοῦ οἰκήματος καὶ διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν ἔβαλλον τῷ
 3 κεράμῳ καὶ ἐτόξευον κάτω. οἱ δὲ ἐφύλασσοντό τε ὥς 10

2. διαφθεῖροντες A.E.F.N.Q.R.T.V.
 Goell. ed. 2. vulgo, Bekk. μεταστήσαντας.

3. †μεταστήσοντάς† Haack. Poppo. ἄλλοσ' ἐσάγειν A.F. ἄλλο ἐσά-
 γειν B. ἄλλος ἐπάγειν C.I.b. ἄλλοσ' ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g. 4. ἐκά-
 λουντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξιέναι Parm. ἔφασάν τε N.V. ἔφθασαν C.
 9. στέγος K.R. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i. 10. ἐφύλασσον τότε L.O.V.

at first sight more natural, but where, notwithstanding, no correction is required. Here, however, I think that *προϊόντας* is required; because, no object for the motion being specified or implied, *προσιόντας*, which signifies "going towards a certain object," and therefore, where that object is stated or implied, is equivalent to *προϊόντας*, cannot in the present instance be used with propriety, as the prisoners were in fact going nowhere.

3. †μεταστήσοντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν] Such is the reading of Haack and Poppo: "That they were taking them "to remove them to some other place." The old reading can only be interpreted to mean, "that they had removed them "somewhere, and were going to transport them elsewhere;" i.e. "that they were but removed preparatory "to their being taken to some other "place of confinement, and not to be "massacred." Yet it seems so unnatural to separate ποι and ἄλλοσε, μεταστήσαντάς ποι, ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, and the corruption of the future into the aorist is so easy, occurring again as it does, (V. 6. 2.) that I have followed Haack and Poppo in reading *μεταστήσοντας*.

Ἀν ἄλλως ἐξάγειν? DOBREE.

5. αὐτοὺς] i.e. "the Athenians themselves;" "they called on the Athenians "themselves (αὐτοὺς) to put them to

"death, if they liked," διαφθεῖρειν σφᾶς εἰ βούλονται.

8. ἀναβάντες—κεράμῳ] Hæc laudat Eustathius in Odyss. α'. p. 1421. omis-
 sis voculis τοῦ οἰκήματος. WASS. Male Gr. στέγος. Thomas Mag. στέγος dici jubet, τέγος autem poeticon esse pronunciat. Verius est, quod addit, στέγος commune, τέγος Atticum esse. Nam τέγος dicunt omnes prosæ scriptores Attici. Vid. Stephan. Thesaur. Demosthenes in Androt. p. 395. ἢ τέγος ὡς τοὺς γείτονας ὑπερβαῖνοι. Ibi Ulpianus, τέγος τοῦ δώματος ὑπέρτερον μέρος. DUKER.

9. διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν] "Having "broken through the roof;" i.e. "made "an aperture in it, through which they "might shower down their javelins," &c. Compare IV. 110, 3. 111, 2. V. 2, 4. 3, 2. VI. 51, 1.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐφύλασσοντο κ. τ. λ.] The divisions of this sentence appear to be as follows: ἐφύλασσοντό τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.—διέφθειρον σφᾶς αὐτοὺς οἰστοὺς τε καθιέντες—καὶ ἀπαγχόμενοι.—παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς,—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω,—διεφθάρησαν. There is a confusion in the sentence, which would be removed by reading, with Poppo, παντὶ τε τρόπῳ; but I do not doubt that the common text is the genuine one. The participles καθιέντες and ἀπαγχόμενοι made

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἡδύναντο, καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον, οἷστοὺς
 τε οὓς ἀφίεσαν ἐκεῖνοι ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, καὶ ἐκ
 κλινῶν τινῶν αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτοῖς ἐνοῦσαι τοῖς σπάρτοις, καὶ ἐκ
 τῶν ἱματίων παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, παντὶ
 5 τρόπῳ τὸ πολὺ τῆς νυκτὸς (ἐπεγένετο γὰρ νύξ τῷ παθήματι)
 ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διε-

1. ἐδύναντο R.V. Bekk. διέφθειραν K.R.d.e.f. 2. οὓς] om. A. 4.
 παραιρήματα G.L.O.P.i.Parm. παρωρήματα I. 5. ἐγένετο e. 6. ἀναλοῦντες
 Heilmannus post Vallam. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναδοῦμενοι Q. ἀναδοοῦντες R.
 vulgo ἀναδοῦντες. ἄνωθεν Q. ἐφθάρησαν g.

Thucydides forget that a verb had already preceded them; (σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον; he therefore goes on as if his principal verb were still to come, and finishes his sentence with the more general term παντὶ τρόπῳ διεφθάρησαν, forgetting that the same idea had been already expressed in a different form, ἐφυλάσσοντό τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον. In short, the sentence might be made grammatical, either by turning ἐφυλάσσοντο and διέφθειρον into participles, at the beginning of it, or doing the same thing with διεφθάρησαν at the end of it. In the intermediate clause, καὶ ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν—ἀπαγχόμενοι, the construction is varied by the substitution of παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες instead of τοῖς παραιρήμασι to correspond with τοῖς σπάρτοις, “hanging themselves” with the cords from some beds, and “by making strips from their clothes.” Παραιρήματα (παραιρέω) are “strips or” “shreds torn off” from their clothes.”

[Göller in his second edition makes the two principal clauses of the sentence to be καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διεφθάρησαν, and he supposes the three participles καθιέντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, and ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, to be so many illustrations of the general statement σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.]

2. ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς] Ἦγουν εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦ σώματος, ἔνθα σφάττονται τὰ ζῶα. σφαγὴν καλοῦσι τὸ κατὰ τὴν κλεῖδα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέρος, δι’ οὗ καθιᾶσι τὰ σιδήρια οἱ θέλοντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελεῖν. SCHOL. Suidas voc. σφαγᾶς, Καὶ οἷστοὺς καθιέσαν ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς, minus sincere. Pol-

lux, II. 133. τὸ κοῖλον οὗ διεστᾶσιν αἱ κλεῖδες. at ibid. 165. τὸ ὑπὸ τὸ στέρον ἐγκοῖλον. Vide Hippocratem, p. 56. Aristot. Hist. Anim. IV. 4. Venæ jugulares Celso σφαγιτίδες. Hinc σφαγὶς cultrus Gloss. et σφάγιον vas, quo recipitur victimarum sanguis, apud Eustath. Odyss. γ’. 1476. apud Lycophr. v. 196. σφαγείον. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 761. WASS. Gloss. σφαγὴ, jugulus, jugulum. Add. Hesych. et Etymolog. M. Lucian. Tyrannicid. p. 701. τί δὲ κατέλιπον τὸ ξίφος ἐν τῇ σφαγῇ; ibid. 706. ἀποσπάσας δὲ τῆς σφαγῆς, καὶ τοῦ τραύματος ἐξελὼν τὸ ξίφος. et Phalar. I. 734. γυμνὴν ὑπέχειν τὴν σφαγὴν: ubi interpretem recte reprehendit Gronov. Plutarch. Galb. τὴν σφαγὴν προτείνας, δρᾶτε, εἵπε: quod Sueton. Galb. XX. dicit, obtulisse ultro jugulum. Antonin. Liberal. cap. XXV. ἐπάταξαν ἑαυτὰς τῇ κερκίδι παρὰ τὴν κλεῖδα, καὶ ἀνὴρῶν τὴν σφαγὴν. DUKER.

4. παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες] Ὡς ἂν εἰ ἔλεγε, τελαμῶνάς τινας ἀποσχίζοντες τῶν ἱματίων, ὥσπερ ζώνας ἐποίουν· καὶ πλείονες αὐτὰ, καὶ ποιοῦντες ὥσπερ σχοινία, οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἐχρῶντο πρὸς τὸ ἀπάγχεσθαι. οὐδετέρως δὲ τὸ σπάρτον.—SCHOL.

6. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς] This reading has been adopted, from a conjecture of Heilman, by all the recent editors; partly on the authority of the grammarians, (Phavorinus, Suidas, and Zonaras,) who quote the word ἀναλοῦντες as occurring in Thucydides in the sense of ἀναιροῦντες, although it is not to be found in our present MSS.; and partly because “hanging themselves”

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 φθάρησαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες ἀπήγαγον ἔξω τῆς πόλεως. τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας, ὅσαι ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐάλωσαν, ἡνδραπο- 5 δίσαντο. τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους Κερκυραῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ στάσις πολλὴ γενομένη ἐτε- 5 λεύτησεν ἐς τοῦτο, ὅσα γε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε· οὐ γὰρ 6 ἔτι ἦν ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἐτέρων ὅ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη- ναῖοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἵνα περ τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμηντο, ἀποπλεύ- σαντες μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχων ἐπολέμουν.

XLIX. Καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀκαρ- 10 νᾶνες ἅμα τελευτῶντος τοῦ θέρους στρατευσάμενοι Ἀνακτό- ριον Κορινθίων πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, ἔλαβον προδοσίαν· καὶ ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες οἰκήτορες ἀπὸ πάντων ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ τὸ θέρος 15 ἐτελεύτα.

L. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀριστείδης ὁ Ἀρχίπ- πον, εἰς τῶν ἀργυρολόγων νεῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, αἰ

1. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.I.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ δὴ C.N. vulgo ἐπειδὰν. 2. ἀμάξαις B.h. ἐπιβάλλοντες F. ἐπήγαγον T.h. 5. γενομένη L. 6. τόνδε] τοῦτον f. 7. ὅ τι] om. L.O.P. 12. κεῖται μὲν T. τῷ] om. g. 13. τοῦ] om. F.P. 15. οἰκήτορες A.F.G.H.N.T.V. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ οἰκήτορας L.O.P.Q. vulgo οἰκήτορας. 17. ἐπιγενο- μένου g. 18. ὁ τῶν Parm. ἀθηναίων] om. V.

seems not to be properly opposed to "being shot by the men on the roof," inasmuch as they destroyed themselves by other means as well as by hanging. The authority of the grammarians is certainly a strong argument in favour of ἀναλοῦντες; but otherwise, supposing that most of the prisoners who had destroyed themselves had chosen this mode of death, there is no reason why Thucydides might not speak of them generally as "hanging themselves," although in fact some killed themselves in another manner, with the arrows shot at them by their enemies.

2. φορμηδὸν] Ὡς εἰάν τις πλέξῃ φορ-

μοὺς, τοὺς καλουμένους ψιάθους, τοὺς μὲν κατὰ μῆκος αὐτῶν τιθέντες ἄλλους δὲ πλαγίως ἐπιβάλλοντες κατ' αὐτῶν. ἐμφαίνει δὲ τοῦτο τῶν Κερκυραίων τὴν ὁμότητα ἐς τοὺς ἀποθανόντας, ὅτι οὐδὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνων θάνατον τοῦ πρὸς ἐκείνους μίσους ἐπαύσαντο. SCHOL.

7. τῶν ἐτέρων] "Of one of the two "parties," i.e. "of the nobles," who had been almost exterminated by this last massacre.

14. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους] "Having "turned out the Corinthians." Compare I. 56, 2. τοὺς ἐπιδημιουργοὺς ἐκπέμ- πειν; and V. 52, 1. Ἠγησιππίδαν, ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα, ἐξέπεμψαν.

CHIOS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

A Persian ambassador, on his way to Lacedæmon, is intercepted by the Athenians, who send an embassy to Persia to counteract their enemies' influence with the king. The death of Artaxerxes just at this time prevents them from fulfilling their mission.

ἐξεπέμφθησαν πρὸς τοὺς συμμαχοῦς, Ἀρταφέρνην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν παρὰ βασιλέως πορευόμενον ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν Ἡϊόνι τῇ ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι. καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντος οἱ 2
Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολὰς μεταγραφάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων ἀνέγνωσαν, ἐν αἷς πολλῶν ἄλλων γεγραμμένων κεφάλαιον ἦν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ γινώσκειν ὅ τι βού-
λονται· πολλῶν γὰρ ἐλθόντων πρέσβων οὐδένα ταῦτα
10 λέγειν· εἰ οὖν βούλονται σαφὲς λέγειν, πέμψαι μετὰ τοῦ Πέρσου ἄνδρα ὡς αὐτόν. τὸν δὲ Ἀρταφέρνην ὕστερον οἱ 3
Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρει ἐς Ἑφεσον, καὶ πρέσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυθόμενοι αὐτόθι βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν)
15 ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν.

LI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Χῖοι τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον τὸ καινὸν κελευσάντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς

3. ἐν] ἐπ' K. 4. ἐπὶ τῷ στρυμῶνι Q. κομισθέντες c. 6. ἀσσυρίων h.
9. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. πρέσβει Parm. ταῦτα E.F. 10. οὖν βούλονται A.B.
E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὖν τι βούλονται. Conf. IV. 98, 8. σα-
φῶς R. 11. ἀνδρὸς A.B.F.H.N.T.V. οἱ] om. f. 13. πειθόμενοι V.
ἀρταξέρξην G. ἀρτοξέρξην c. Bekk. τὸν] τοῦ c. Parm. οὐ τοῦ h.—τεθνηκό-
τος d. 16. τοῦ αὐτοῦ V. καὶ οἱ χῖοι O. 17. κελευσάντων τῶν ἀθηναίων L.P.

6. ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων] For-
tassis hoc significat Thucydides, Persas
non habuisse suas ac proprias littera-
rum formas, sed ad scribendum adhi-
buisse literas Assyrias, quas pro anti-
quissimis habet Plinius H. N. VII. 56.
et ab Assyriis ad Phœnices aliosque
Orientis populos venisse Viri docti ex-
istimant. DUKER. "Out of the Assy-
rian character," as Duker rightly un-
derstands it. The Persians, a semi-
barbarous people, had no written cha-
racter of their own, and therefore bor-
rowed that of the Assyrians; just as
the Gauls used the Greek character,
without understanding any thing of the
Greek language; (compare Cæsar, Bell.
Gallic. I. 29. VI. 13. and V. 46.) as the
Russians have done in later times, at

least to a great extent; and as we have
ourselves borrowed the Roman cha-
racter. Herodotus also mentions the
fact of the Persians employing the As-
syrian character in their public inscrip-
tions. IV. 87, 2.

17. ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς αὐτοὺς] The
pronoun αὐτοὺς must, I think, refer to
the Athenians, as the Chians are the
principal subject of the whole sentence;
and it might have created confusion
had σφᾶς been applied to two different
parties within two lines. But the great-
er difficulty lies in the following words,
ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει;
where, however, Göller is clearly right
in translating it, "pacti cum Atheni-
ensibus, ne de conditione sua quid-
quam novaretur." The expression is

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 88. 4. (March.)

CHIOS.

The Chians are obliged
by the Athenians to
pull down the wall of
their city.

αὐτοὺς τι νεωτεριεῖν, ποιησάμενοι μέντοι πρὸς
Ἀθηναίους πίστει καὶ βεβαιότητα ἐκ τῶν δυ-
νατῶν μηδὲν περὶ σφᾶς νεώτερον βουλεύσειν.
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἔβδομον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα
τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

5

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς τοῦ τε ἡλίου
ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο περὶ νουμηνίαν καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς
ἱσταμένου ἔσεισε. καὶ οἱ Μυτιληναίων φυγάδες
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λεσβίων, ὁρμώμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ
ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ μισθωσάμενοι ἔκ τε Πελο- 10
ποννήσου ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ αὐτόθεν ξυναγεί-
ραντες, αἰροῦσι Ῥοίτειον καὶ λαβόντες δισχι-
λίου στατήρας Φωκαῖτας ἀπέδοσαν πάλιν,
οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ Ἀντανδρον στρατεύ-
σαντες προδοσίας γενομένης λαμβάνουσι τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἦν 15
αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις τὰς Ἀκταίας καλου-
μένας, ἃς πρότερον Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον,

1. ἑαυτοὺς K.Q.T. αὐτοὺς Bekk. νεωτεριεῖν L.O.P. 4. καὶ—ἐτελεύτα
om. E. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολ. Parm. 5. ὃν ὁ θουκυδίδης K. 6. ἐπιγενομένου c.
θέρους b. τε] om. G.L.O.P.i. 8. ἱσταμένου] om. d. 12. Ῥοίτειον A.B.
H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Ῥοίτιον T. vulgo et F.G. Ῥοίτιον. Ῥοίτιον E.
14. οὐδὲν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μηδὲν.

a condensed form for πράξαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιήσαντο, as in V. 105, 1. τῆς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας is equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα λελεῖψεσθαι. With this may be compared Livy, I. 22. "ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce clades belli." 8. ἔσεισε] "There was an earthquake." Elmsley aptly compares the expressions ὕει, νίφει, which are used impersonally in various languages. See his note on Euripid. Heraclid. 830. where ἐσήμενε occurs in the same manner, without any nominative case. Compare also κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, I. 144, 2.

13. στατήρας Φωκαῖτας] Of this coin nothing further is known than that it was of gold, and that silver coins were

in circulation, called ἔκται Φωκαῖδες, that is, each being equal in value to one-sixth of the Phocæan stater. It is called by Hesychius τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον. See Böckh's Inscriptiones Græcæ, vol. I. Fascic. I. p. 236.; also his Public Economy of Athens, vol. I. p. 24. vol. II. p. 300. (vol. I. p. 34. Eng. Translat.)

17. ἃς πρότερον, Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων, Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] De his est III. 50, 4. Παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολιίσματα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν. Has Ἀκταίας vocatas dicit, haud dubie, quod in propinqua Lesbo ora Asiæ sitæ erant. Strabo, lib. XIII. p. 605. ad sinum Adramyttenum dicit esse τὸν τῶν Μυτιληναίων αἰγιαλὸν κώμας τινὰς ἔχοντα τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἡπείρου τῶν Μυτιληναίων. Et p. 607. Ἐν δὲ τῇ

CYTHERA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐλευθεροῦν, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἀντανδρον, καὶ κρατύν-
 ἀμενοι αὐτὴν (ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι αὐτόθεν
 ξύλων ὑπαρχόντων καὶ τῆς Ἰδης ἐπικειμένης,) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ
 παρασκευῇ ῥαδίως ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι τὴν τε Λέσβον
 5 ἐγγὺς οὔσαν κακώσειν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Αἰολικὰ πο-
 λίσματα χειρώσασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα παρασκευάζεσθαι 4
 ἐμελλον.

LIII. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ
 10 δισχιλίους ὀπλίταις ἱππεῦσί τε ὀλίγοις, καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

A. C. 424.

Olymp. 89. 1.

CYTHERA.

Athenian expedition
 against Cythera. Ac-
 count of the island.

Μιλησίους καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀγαγόντες, ἐστρά-
 15 τευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νι-

κίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ Διοτρέ-
 φους καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς ὁ Τολμαῖον. τὰ δὲ Κύθηρα 2

νῆσός ἐστιν, ἐπίκειται δὲ τῇ Λακωνικῇ κατὰ Μαλέαν· Λακε-

15 δαιμόνιοι δ' εἰσὶ τῶν περιόικων, καὶ κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ ἐκ τῆς

I. κρατησάμενοι d.i. 2. γὰρ] om. B. ποιεῖν e. 4. σκευῇ A.B.C.E.F.
 H.I.K.N.R.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. ἐπ' Q. 5. κακῶσαι N. 6. χειρώσασθαι
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo χειρώσεσθαι. 12. διοτρέφους Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes διοτρε-
 φούς. [διετρεφούς E.] 14. λακεδαιμόνιοι εἰσὶ C.

παραλία τῇ ἐφεξῆς αἱ τῶν Μιτυληναίων
 κῶμαι Κορυφαντίς τε, καὶ Ἡράκλεια.
 Berkelius ad Stephan. v. Ἀκτὴ hæc
 verba Thucydidis laudat inter loca Po-
 lybii et Diodori Sic. in quibus de Acte
 Peloponnesi agitur. Voluit, credo, hoc
 testimonio ostendere, omnia oppida in
 ora maris posita posse vocari Ἀκταῖα.
 De Æolicis oppidis continentis, quæ
 paulo post memorat, est etiam apud
 Melam, I. 18. Gargara et Asson Æoli-
 orum colonias. Et apud Strab. XIII.
 p. 610. DUKER.

I. καὶ κρατύνόμενοι αὐτὴν] This is
 what is called a construction πρὸς τὸ
 σημαίνονμενον; because in the preceding
 clause ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια is equivalent
 to διανοοῦντο, the nominative of the par-
 ticiples follows, just as if διανοοῦντο had
 really preceded it. In the next words,
 ναῦς τε γὰρ—παρασκευῇ, Poppo con-
 jectures (Observatt. Crit. p. 232.) that the
 true reading is τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν,
 and Haack and Göller have followed

him in including these words in the
 parenthesis. But it seems to me that
 the text is merely a mixture of two con-
 structions, such as we have so often
 noticed in Thucydides; of which the
 one would run, ναυσὶ τε (ναῦς γὰρ εὐπο-
 ρία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι κ. τ. λ.) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ πα-
 ρασκευῇ; and the other would be, ac-
 cording to Poppo's correction, ναῦς τε
 γὰρ εὐπορία κ. τ. λ. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρα-
 σκευὴν. For παρασκευῇ, it should be
 observed, all the best MSS. read σκευῇ;
 but σκευῇ does not occur elsewhere in
 Thucydides in this signification.

5. κακώσειν—χειρώσασθαι] Here again,
 as in c. 28, 5. the future tense is used to
 express a continued future action, and
 the aorist a single and definite action:
 "They would *habitually* annoy Lesbos,
 "but the Æolian towns would be *taken*
 "once for all."

15. κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ] For the rela-
 tions between Sparta and the περίοικοι,
 see vol. I. Appendix 2.

CYTHERA. A. C. 424. Olym. p. 89. 1.

Σπάρτης διέβαινεν αὐτόσε κατὰ ἔτος, ὅπλιτων τε φρουρὰν
 3 διέπεμπον αἰεὶ καὶ πολλὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο. ἦν γὰρ
 αὐτοῖς τῶν τε ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης ὀλκάδων προσβολή,
 καὶ λησταὶ ἅμα τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἥσσον ἐλύπουν ἐκ θαλάσ-
 σης, ἥπερ μόνον οἶόν τ' ἦν κακουργεῖσθαι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει 5
 πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. LIV. κατα-

The Athenians take
 it, and having esta-
 blished a garrison in
 it, proceed to ravage
 the neighbouring coast
 of Laconia.

σχόντες οὖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ στρατῷ, δέκα μὲν
 ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίοις Μιλησίων ὀπλίταις τὴν
 ἐπὶ θαλάσση πόλιν Σκάνδειαν καλουμένην αἰ-
 ροῦσι, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι ἀποβάντες τῆς 10
 νήσου ἐς τὰ πρὸς Μαλέαν τετραμμένα ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπὶ
 θαλάσση πόλιν τῶν Κυθηρίων, καὶ εὗρον [εὐθὺς] αὐτοὺς
 2 ἐστρατοπεδευμένους ἅπαντας. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ὀλίγον
 μὲν τινα χρόνον ὑπέστησαν οἱ Κυθήριοι, ἔπειτα τραπόμενοι
 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, καὶ ὕστερον ξυνέβησαν πρὸς 15
 Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ξυνάρχοντας Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ
 3 σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου. ἦσαν δέ τινες καὶ γενόμενοι τῷ
 Νικίᾳ λόγοι πρότερον πρὸς τινὰς τῶν Κυθηρίων, διὸ καὶ
 θᾶσσον καὶ ἐπιτηδειότερον τό τε παραντίκα καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα

2. ἐποιοῦντο ἐπιμέλειαν e. 3. αὐτῆς A.B.E.F.R.T. τῶν ἀπ' Q. 5. οἶόν
 τε ἦν C. πρὸς] ὡς Lex. Seguer. p. 400, 6. 8. ὀπλίταις μιλησίων R.T.f.
 9. πόλει A.B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐς τὴν i. 12. κυθήρων L. εὐθὺς] om. V. αὐ-
 τοὺς] om. d.i. ante εὐθὺς ponit c. 13. γενομένης A.B.C.E.F.G.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γιγνομένης. 14. χρόνον] om. d.i. ὑπέ-
 στησαν οἱ κορίνθιοι P. 15. κατέφευγον C.E.K.g. 18. κυθήρων P. καὶ] om. corr. F.
 19. θᾶσσον ἐπιτηδ. H.T.V. ἐπιτηδειότερον παραντίκα L.O.P. τότε V.

5. πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει] i. e. “the whole
 “of Laconia runs out towards the Si-
 “cilian and Cretan sea:” in other
 words, Laconia has a narrow frontier
 by land, but a long line of sea-coast;
 for it is washed both by the Sicilian and
 by the Cretan seas. Its vulnerable side
 then is towards the sea; and here the
 island of Cythera was a most valuable
 protection to it, as it just covered the
 angle of the coast at its most exposed
 point. The importance of Cythera is
 well illustrated by the operations of
 Pharnabazus and Conon, as described
 by Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 8, 7. La-
 conia being ill provided with harbours,

an enemy could not ravage its shores
 in security, without having first oc-
 cupied Cythera, as a place of refuge in
 case of stormy weather, from whence
 they might renew their attacks as soon
 as it was practicable to put to sea
 again.

11. τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάσση πόλιν τῶν Κυθη-
 ρίων] “The lower town of Cythera.”
 Ἡ πόλις τῶν Κυθηρίων is equivalent to
 Κύθηρα, as ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων means
 αἱ Ἀθηναί. Cythera appears to have
 consisted, like Boulogne, of an upper
 town and a lower; the one built on the
 heights, the other on the edge of the
 sea, below it.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

†τὰ† τῆς ὁμολογίας ἐπράχθη αὐτοῖς· ἀνέστησαν γὰρ †ἀν†
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κυθηρίους Λακεδαιμονίους τε ὄντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ
Λακωνικῇ τῆς νήσου οὕτως ἐπικειμένης. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ξύμ- 4
βασιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε Σκάνδειαν τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι πό-
5 λισμα παραλαβόντες καὶ τῶν Κυθήρων φυλακὴν ποιησά-
μενοι ἔπλευσαν ἔς τε Ἀσίνην καὶ Ἔλος καὶ τὰ πλείστα
τῶν περὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιούμενοι καὶ ἐναυλι-
ζόμενοι τῶν χωρίων οὐ καιρὸς εἶη ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἡμέρας
μάλιστα ἐπτὰ.

10 LV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰδόντες μὲν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὰ
Κύθηρα ἔχοντας, προσδεχόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν

LACONIA. ἀποβάσεις τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι, ἀθρόα μὲν
Panic at Lacedæmon, οὐδαμοῦ τῇ δυνάμει ἀντετάξαντο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν
and general feebleness
and discouragement in
the Spartan councils.

15 ὥς ἐκασταχόσε ἔδει, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ

1. τὰ] om: A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. γὰρ ἂν οἱ
Heilmannus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes γὰρ οἱ. 4. σκάδειαν
E.F. 5. κυθηρίων R.T.f. κιθήρων L. 6. ἐπέπλευσαν Q. ἔλεος K.
12. τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Parm.

β. α
ποιήσασθαι, omisso τοιαύτας, Q. ποιήσασθαι τοιαύτας G. vulgo ποιήσεσθαι τοι-
αύτας. ἀθρόως Q. 14. φρουροὺς I.e.f.g. 15. ἔδει] ἐδόκει d.

1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας] A plerisque
MSS. abest articulus τὰ, vitio, opinor,
scribarum, quibus errandi causam præ-
buit ultima vocis præcedentis syllaba.
Nam Attici articulum neutrius generis
cum genitivo substantivi pro substan-
tivo ponunt. Thucyd. IV. 18, 3. οὐκ
εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς—τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶσθαι αἰεὶ μεθ'
ὑμῶν ἔσεσθαι, pro τὴν τύχην. II. 60, 1.
τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν, pro ἡ ὀργή ὑμῶν. Sic
τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, pro ἡ ὁμολογία, quam
mox ξύμβασιν vocat. Vid. Stephan.
Append. ad Script. de Dialect. p. 178.
DUKER. Almost every MSS. omits the
article τὰ. Duker suspects that the last
syllable of the preceding word ἔπειτα
misled the copyists, and that the omis-
sion is a mere mistake of theirs. Si-
milar expressions to τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας
occur indeed frequently in Thucydides:
Duker refers to two passages, II. 60, 1.
and IV. 18, 3; to which may be added,
τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας,
VIII. 43, 1. τὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

Immediately below, ἂν after ἀνέστησαν
γὰρ is a correction of Heilmann's, adopt-
ed by all the recent editors, and neces-
sary to the sense of the passage. Thu-
cydides means to say, "that had it
"not been for the speedy surrender of
"the town, owing to the secret corre-
"spondence between Nicias and some
"of the citizens, the Athenians would
"have removed the whole people of
"Cythera from their island, and sent
"Athenian settlers to occupy it, as
"they had done in Ægina." That they
did not do so, in fact, is clear from the
concluding sentence of c. 57. And the
comparative lightness of the burden im-
posed on the Cytherians may be esti-
mated from this, that they only paid
four talents a year; while the Lesbians,
who had forfeited the property of their
lands, and cultivated them only as te-
nants, paid as much as ninety talents.
See III. 50, 3.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

πολλῇ ἦσαν, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι νεώτερόν τι γένηται τῶν
περὶ τὴν κατάστασιν, γεγεννημένου μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ νήσῳ
πάθους ἀνελπίστου καὶ μεγάλου, Πύλου δὲ ἐχομένης καὶ
Κυθήρων, καὶ πανταχόθεν σφᾶς περιστῶτος πολέμου ταχέος
καὶ ἀπροφυλάκτου, ὥστε παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς ἱππέας τετρακοσίους 5
κατεστήσαντο καὶ τοξότας, ἔς τε τὰ πολεμικὰ, εἴπερ ποτέ,
μάλιστα δὴ ὀκνηρότεροι ἐγένοντο, ξυνεστῶτες παρὰ τὴν
ὑπάρχουσαν σφῶν ιδέα τῆς παρασκευῆς ναυτικῶ ἀγῶνι, καὶ
τούτῳ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον αἰεὶ ἐλλιπές
2 ἦν τῆς δοκίσεως τι πράξειν. καὶ ἅμα τὰ τῆς τύχης πολλὰ 10
καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ξυμβάντα παρὰ λόγον αὐτοῖς ἐκπληξιν μεγίστην
παρεῖχε, καὶ ἔδεδίεσαν† μὴ ποτε αὖθις ξυμφορά τις αὐτοῖς
3 περιτύχη οἷα καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. ἀτολμότεροι δὲ δι' αὐτὸ ἐς
τὰς μάχας ἦσαν, καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι κινήσειαν ᾤοντο ἀμαρτήσε-
σθαι, διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυνον γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ τῆς πρὶν 15
ἀηθείας τοῦ κακοπραγεῖν. LVI. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις τότε

1. πολλῇ om. E. τὶ νεώτερον R. 2. ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri ἐν. 4. καὶ πανταχόθεν] πανταχόθεν γε L.O.P. περιστῶτος
τοῦ πολέμου B.h. ταχέως A.B.E.F.K.V. 5. τριακοσίους L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.
6. κατέστησαν L.O.P. τὰ μὲν T. 7. μάλιστα δὴ] δὴ μάλιστα f. 9. τοῦτο
T.g. Parm. 10. πράξει g. Haack. ἅμα τῆς L.O.P. Parm. 11. παρα-
λόγον F.K. παράλογον N. 12. ἔδεδίεσαν† Poppo. "Ἰμο ἐδέδισαν. Vid.
Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 181." ἐδέδισαν Goell. αὐτοῖς] om. B.h. 13. οἷα
F.T.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷα. ἀτολμότεροι Q.T. 15. διὰ
τὴν K. 16. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. C.E.F.H.K.V.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἀθην.

4. πολέμου ταχέος] Compare II. 11, 5. where Archidamus says, ἄδηλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πολέμων, καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίνονται.

9. οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον κ. τ. λ.] The substance of these words occurs again, with a very slight variation, in c. 63, 1. τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς γνώμης, ὧν ἕκαστός τις ᾤσθημεν πράξειν: "Whatever they did not attempt seemed so much lost out of their estimate of their intended enterprises."

15. ἀνεχέγγυνον] "Giving no security." See Wasse's note on the word ἐχεγγύω, III. 46, 1.

16. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κ. τ. λ.] Poppo and Göller refer the dative τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις to γίγνοιτο. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. 10. p. 125.) I should rather

imagine that an expression such as οὐκ ἀντέστησαν was intended to follow, and that ἡσυχασαν, being equivalent to it in sense, is made to retain the same construction. Compare Xenophon, Cyropæd. I. 5, 1. ὑπέπτησσαν οἱ ἡλικες αὐτῷ, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 381.

[I still think that if the words τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις had been meant to depend on the latter part of the sentence, the genitive would have been used rather than the dative; for τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὥς γίγνοιτό τις ἀπόβασις cannot certainly signify, "as any landing of the Athenians took place," but must rather mean, "as the Athenians effected or obtained a landing," as if it were a point of difficulty, the accomplishment of which was a thing acquired or

THYREA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

THYREA.

Descents of the Athenians on various parts of the south and south-eastern coasts of Peloponnesus. They attack Thyrea, where the Æginetans had been settled by the Lacedæmonians since the occupation of Ægina by the Athenians.

(II. 27.)

τὴν παραθαλάσσιον δροῦσι τὰ μὲν πολλὰ
 ἡσύχασαν, ὥς καθ' ἐκάστην φρουρὰν γίγνοιτό
 τις ἀπόβασις, πλήθει τε ἐλάσσους ἕκαστοι
 ἡγούμενοι εἶναι καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ· μία δὲ
 φρουρὰ, ἥπερ καὶ ἡμύνατο περὶ Κοτύρταν καὶ
 Ἀφροδισίαν, τὸν μὲν ὄχλον τῶν ψιλῶν ἐσκε-
 δασμένον ἐφόβησεν ἐπιδρομῇ, τῶν δὲ ὀπλιτῶν
 δεξαμένων ὑπεχώρησε πάλιν, καὶ ἄνδρες τέ-
 τινες ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι καὶ ὄπλα ἐλήφθη, τροπαῖόν τε
 10 στήσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Κύθηρα. ἐκ δὲ αὐτῶν 2
 περιέπλευσαν ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν, καὶ δηώσαντες μέρος
 τι τῆς γῆς ἀφικνουῦνται ἐπὶ Θυρέαν, ἥ ἐστι μὲν τῆς Κυνουρίας
 γῆς καλουμένης, μεθορία δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς. νεμό-
 μενοι δὲ αὐτὴν ἔδοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι Αἰγινήταις ἐκπεσοῦσιν
 15 ἐνοικεῖν, διὰ τε τὰς ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν σφίσι γενομένας καὶ
 τῶν Εἰλώτων τὴν ἐπανάστασιν εὐεργεσίας, καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίων
 ὑπακούοντες ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων γνώμην αἰεὶ ἔστασαν.
 LVII. προσπλέοντων οὖν ἔτι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ Αἰγινήται τὸ
 μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ὃ ἔτυχον οἰκοδομοῦντες τεῖχος ἐκλείπουσιν,
 20 Thyrea is taken, and
 its inhabitants put to
 death. A tribute is
 imposed on Cythera.
 ἐς δὲ τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, ἐν ᾗ ὥκουν, ἀπεχώρησαν,
 ἀπέχουσιν σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα τῆς θαλάσ-
 σης. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουρὰ 2

1. παραθαλασσίαν I.L.O.d.e.i. 5. ἥπερ E. κοτύρταν A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κοττύρταν f. κοττύραν T.e. κότυραν E. κο τυταν G. vulgo κορτύταν. 6. δαψιλῶν P. ἐσκεδασμένον ἐφόβησεν] ἡμύνατο καὶ ἐσκεδα-
 σμένον ὃν ἐφόβησεν T.f. 8. τε] om. N.V.e. 10. ἐπέπλευσαν f. κύθηραν e.
 ἐς κύθηρα—περιέπλευσαν] om. T. 12. ἀφικνουῦντο d.i. ἐπὶ] ἐς G.h.i. θυραίαν
 B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.f.g.h. κυνοσουρίας A.B.N.V.h. Bekk. κυνουρίας E.G.
 κυνουργίας P. Infra V. 14. 3. A.B. κυνοσουρίαν et V. 41. 2. A.B.h. κυνοσουρίας,
 d.i. κυνουργίας. [Vid. Herodot. VIII. 73, 4.] 13. μεθορία B. 15. τῶν
 σεισμῶν g. 17. ὑπακούσαντες Q. ὁμῶς om. G. ἔστασι L.O. ἐστᾶσι A.B.C.
 F.G.H.N.Q.V.e.f.g.h. et g. quidem ante αἰεῖ; ἐστῶσι K. ἐστᾶσαν I. ἔστασαν E.
 18. εἴπερ E. 21. δέκα μάλιστα R.

gained. But Thucydides seems to speak merely of the simple occurrence of the descent, and this, together with the order of the words, determines my belief that τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις was meant to depend on ἡσύχασαν, and not on γί-
 γνοιτο.]

4. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] "In their actual
 "state of mind, distrusting themselves
 "in every thing." Compare VIII. 51, 2.
 ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὥς μέλλουσα, Σάμος
 θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη.

12. Θυρέαν] De Thyrea Æginetis a
 Lacedæmoniis concessa idem, quod hic,

THYREA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

μία τῶν περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἥπερ καὶ ξυνετείχιζε, ξυνεσελθεῖν
 μὲν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος οὐκ ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν Αἰγινητῶν,
 ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς κίνδυνος ἐφαίνετο ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλῆσθαι,
 ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα, ὥς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἀξιό-
 3 μαχοι εἶναι, ἡσύχαζον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατασχόντες 5
 καὶ χωρήσαντες εὐθὺς πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ αἰροῦσι τὴν Θυρέαν.
 καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν κατέκαυσαν καὶ τὰ ἐνόντα ἐξεπόρθησαν,
 τοὺς τε Αἰγινήτας, ὅσοι μὴ ἐν χερσὶ διεφθάρησαν, ἄγοντες
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦν
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, Τάνταλον τὸν Πατροκλέους· ἐζωγρήθη 10
 4 γὰρ τετρωμένος. ἦγον δέ τινας καὶ ἐκ τῶν Κυθήρων ἄνδρας
 ὀλίγους, οὓς ἐδόκει ἀσφαλείας ἕνεκα μεταστῆσαι. καὶ τού-
 τους μὲν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβουλεύσαντο καταθέσθαι ἐς τὰς
 νήσους, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κυθηρίους οἰκοῦντας τὴν ἐαυτῶν
 φόρον τέσσαρα τάλαντα φέρειν, Αἰγινήτας δὲ ἀποκτεῖναι 15
 πάντας ὅσοι ἐάλωσαν διὰ τὴν προτέραν αἰεί ποτε ἔχθραν,
 Τάνταλον δὲ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδαι-
 μονίους καταδῆσαι.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καμαριναίοις καὶ

1. ξυνελθεῖν G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm. 2. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος—ἐφαίνετο] om. T.
 ἠθέλησαν A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. vulgo ἠθέλησεν.
 δεομένων δὲ τῶν K. 3. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.i. Parm.
 vulgo αὐτοὺς. κατακλῆσθαι E. Porro. Bekk. vulgo κατακλείεσθαι. 4.
 ἀξιόμαχον g. 6. θυραῖαν N.T.V. 7. τε] om. P. Parm. 10. τὸν] om. T.
 παντοκλέους B.G.I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h.i. Parm. πατοκλέους C.E.K.g. 11. γὰρ ὁ E.
 τινας ἐκ i. 15. δέ] τε O. 17. παρὰ] περὶ b. τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν A. κατα-
 δῆσαι λακεδαιμονίους f. 19. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ T. καὶ καμαριναίοις L.P.
 Parm.

etiam II. 27, 3. scripserat Thucydides.
 DUKER.

5. ἐν τούτῳ—Ἀθήνας] Dionys. Hali-
 carn. tom. II. pag. 142. DUKER.

17. παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους—καταδῆσαι]
 These words afford two instances of
 that condensed expression which has
 been already noticed in Thucydides.
 Παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους καταδῆσαι would, if
 put at length, be παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους
 ἀπαγαγόντας καταδῆσαι: and in like
 manner, τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ must mean

τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀλόντας, from the
 preceding verb ἐάλωσαν, or τοὺς ἐν
 τῇ νήσῳ δεθέντας from the following
 verb καταδῆσαι. It is curious that in
 V. 34, 2. we have an instance of an
 exactly opposite kind with regard to
 these very same prisoners. They are
 there called, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέν-
 τας, that is, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἦκοντας
 αὐτοῖς (from ἠκόντων αὐτοῖς in the
 beginning of the chapter) ληφθέντας ἐν
 αὐτῇ.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Γελώοις ἐκεχειρία γίνεται πρῶτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους· εἶτα καὶ

SICILY.

General congress of
the Sicilian Greeks
at Gela to put an
end to their internal

οἱ ἄλλοι Σικελιώται ξυνελθόντες ἐς Γέλαν,
ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων πρέσβεις, ἐς λόγους
κατέστησαν ἀλλήλοις, εἴ πως ξυναλλαγεῖεν.

5 quarrels.

καὶ ἄλλαι τε πολλαὶ γνῶμαι ἐλέγοντο ἐπ' 2
ἀμφοτέρα, διαφερομένων καὶ ἀξιούντων, ὥς ἕκαστοί τι ἐλασ-
σοῦσθαι ἐνόμιζον· καὶ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμωνος Συρακόσιος,
ὅσπερ καὶ ἔπεισε μάλιστα αὐτοὺς, ἐς τὸ κοινὸν τοιούτους δὴ
λόγους εἶπεν.

10 LIX. “ΟΥΤΕ πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελιώται,

“ τοὺς λόγους ποιήσομαι, οὔτε πονουμένης μάλιστα τῷ

SPEECH OF
HERMOCRATES
OF SYRACUSE.

“ πολέμῳ, ἐς κοινὸν δὲ τὴν δοκοῦσάν μοι

“ βελτίστην γνώμην εἶναι ἀποφαινόμενος τῇ

It is from no view of “ Σικελία πάσῃ. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν, 2

1. γελώοις E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γελώοις. πρῶτον] om. R. 2. ἐξελ-
θόντες Q. συνελθόντες i. 4. ἀλλήλους c. 5. ἐλέγοντο δὴ ἐπ' e. ἐλέγοντο
ἐπ' g. 6. ἀμφοτέροις i. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρων g. τι] om. c. g. 7. καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης
ὁ B.h. 8. μᾶλλον d.i. Parm. τοιούτοις T.f. δέ K. 9. λόγοις T.f.
14. τοῦ μὲν L.

I. ἐκεχειρία γίγν.] Vox ἐκεχειρία pro-
prie significat *cessationem ab opere*, at-
que etiam *festum diem*; sive *inducias*,
quæ fiebant ob celebrationem festi. Sic
Polybius ἐκεχειρίαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων dicit.
Vide Casauboni notas ad Strabon. p.
343. HUDS. Add. Gell. I. Noct. Attic.
25. DUKER.

10. Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης] Δημη-
γορία Ἑρμοκράτους Συρακουσίου. τὸ
προοίμιον ἐκ συνστάσεως τοῦ ἰδίου προσ-
ώπου. τέμνεται ἡ δημηγορία αὕτη τῷ
δικαίῳ καὶ τῷ συμφέροντι καὶ τῷ δυνατῷ,
οὕτω. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ (φησί) πρὸς τοὺς
ὁμοφύλους συμβῆναι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους αἰρεῖσθαι πόλεμον, εἶτα δὲ καὶ
συμφέρον μὴ εἶαν καταδουλωθῆναι Σικε-
λίαν. τὸ δὲ δυνατόν, ὅτι, εἰαν ὁμονοήσω-
μεν, ῥαδίως τῶν ἐναντίων περιεσόμεθα.
SCHOL.

Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελι-
ώται] Οἱ περὶ καταλύσεως πολέμου πα-
ραγινόμενοι, αἰὶ ὑποπτεύονται, διὰ φόβον
καὶ μαλακίαν τὸν πόλεμον φεύγοντες
ταῦτα παραινεῖν. διὸ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης

τοῦτο ποιεῖ. ἅμα δὲ καὶ αὔξει τὸ ὄνομα
τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος, ἵνα συγγνώμην ἔχω-
σιν αὐτῷ οἱ λόγοι μετὰ παρρησίας καὶ
φρονήματος προερχόμενοι. τὸ δὲ οὐ πο-
νουμένης προσέθηκεν, ἵνα μή τις εἴπῃ ὡς
ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἐρᾷ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὅτι ἡ πόλις
αὐτῶν καταπονείται. SCHOL.

11. οὔτε πονουμένης] Κατ' ἀμφοτέρα
συνιστᾷ ἑαυτὸν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης, καὶ κατὰ
τὸ εἶναι ἐνδόξου πόλεως, καὶ κατὰ τὸ μὴ
πονεῖν τῷ πολέμῳ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ. δι' αὐ-
τὴν μάλιστα εἰώθασι ἀπιστεῖν πρὸς τοὺς λέ-
γοντας. Διὰ δύο αἰτίας εἰώθαμεν ἀπιστεῖν
τοῖς συμβουλευέουσιν· ἢ διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἄδο-
ξον τὸ πρόσωπον, ἢ διὰ τὸ οἰκειῶν ἔνεκα
χρειῶν λέγειν. τοῦ πρώτου παράδειγμα
Ὁμηρος· Δαιμόνι' ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων
μῦθον ἄκουε, Οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι (Il. II.
200.) τοῦ δευτέρου· Σῶ οἴκῳ δῶρον ποτι-
δέγμενος αἶκε πόρῃσιν, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς (Od.
II. 186.): ἅπερ ἀμφοτέρα μαρτυρεῖ ἑαν-
τῷ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης μὴ ὑπάρχειν. SCHOL.

14. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν] Συμπέ-
ρασμα. τὸ γὰρ προοίμιον ὁμολογούμενον.
SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

the particular interest of Syracuse, nor from any consideration of the evils of war in the abstract, that I am now an advocate for our concluding a general peace; but at this time we have found that war has not answered our expectations, and perhaps negociation may, after all, better enable us to obtain those objects which we sought to gain by arms.

(59—64.)

“ὥς χαλεπὸν, τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων
 “ἐν εἰδόσι μακρηγοροῖη; οὐδεὶς γὰρ οὔτε
 “ἀμαθία ἀναγκάζεται αὐτὸ δρᾶν, οὔτε φόβω,
 “ἣν οἷται τι πλεόν σχήσειν, ἀποτρέπεται.
 “ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν τὰ κέρδη μείζω
 “φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους
 “ἐθέλουσιν ὑφίστασθαι πρὸ τοῦ αὐτίκα τι
 “ἐλασσοῦσθαι αὐτὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰ μὴ καιρῷ
 “τύχοιεν ἐκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες, αἱ παραινέσεις
 “τῶν ξυναλλαγῶν ὠφέλιμοι. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν ἐν
 “τῷ παρόντι πειθομένοις πλείστου ἂν ἄξιον
 “γένοιτο. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια ἕκαστοι εὖ βουλευόμενοι δὴ θέσθαι
 “τό τε πρῶτον ἐπολεμήσαμεν καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι’
 “ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆναι, καὶ ἣν ἄρα μὴ προ-

4. τις B. 5. συμβαίνει B. δὲ] om. G. 7. τι] om. R.f. 8. καιρῷ A.B.
 C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.g.h. Goell. Bekk. [ἐν] καιρῷ Poppo. vulgo ἐν
 καιρῷ. 12. βουλόμενοι b.c.d. 13. πρότερον L.O.P. 14. ἀντιλογίαν K.
 διαλλαγῆναι K.

1. τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν] Τὸ μὲν “πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων” πάντα ὅσα ἔνεστι πολέμῳ κακὰ, φησὶν, ἐπιλεγόμενος. ἡ δὲ διάνοια. περιττὸν ἐν εἰδόσι διηγέισθαι ὥς χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πόλεμος. οὔτε γὰρ ἐφίεται τις αὐτοῦ δι’ ἄγνοιαν οὔτε ἀποτρέπεται διὰ φόβον, ἂν γε δὴ σχήσειν πλεόν ἐλπίσῃ. SCHOL.

5. ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν] Συμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἔρωσι τῶν χρημάτων, τὰ κέρδη ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς καταφρονεῖν τῶν δεινῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ· τοῖς δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ δουλεῦσαί τι. SCHOL.

6. οἱ δὲ] Οἱ πολεμῶντες. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ] εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ ἐκάτεροι πολεμεῖν ἐθέλοιεν, οἱ τε τῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ κερδῶν δηλονότι ἐφίεμενοι καὶ οἱ ἀγωνιζόμενοι μὴ ἐλασσοῦσθαι, ὠφελιμώτατα ἂν διαλλαγείεν. συνίστησι δὲ διὰ τούτων, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τὸν περὶ εἰρήνης συμβουλευόντα πολέμου κατηγορεῖν (ἔωλον γὰρ) ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τῆς κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀκαιρίας. SCHOL.

εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πρᾶσσοντες] For the omission of ἐν before καιρῷ compare II. 40, 2. ἔργον μᾶλλον καιρῷ, and the note there.

9. ἐκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες] Οἱ τε διὰ

κέρδος ἴδιον πολεμοῦντες δηλονότι, καὶ οἱ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

10. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν—γένοιτο] “Which thing, namely recommendations of peace, would be of most important service to us also, &c.” For this use of the neuter pronoun, when a feminine substantive has preceded it, see Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 105.

12. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια] Τὸ ἐξῆς, τὰ ἴδια εὖ θέσθαι. SCHOL.

ἕκαστοι] Τῶν Σικελιωτῶν. SCHOL.

θέσθαι] Οἰκονομῆσαι. SCHOL.

13. καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους] Τὸ μὲν “δι’ ἀντιλογιῶν” τὸ δι’ ἀντιρρήσεων καὶ λόγων δηλοῖ, τὸ δὲ “καταλλαγῆναι” τὸ διαλλαγῆναι. “ἴσον” δὲ φησι τὸ προσῆκον ἐκάστῳ καὶ δίκαιον. τὸ δ’ “ὥς ἐγὼ κρίνω,” ὥς ἐγὼ νομίζω. ἡ δὲ διάνοια· νῦν (φησὶν) εἰ μὴ προχωρήσῃ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ταύτης τὸ νομίζειν ἕκαστον ἔχοντα τὸ ἴδιον ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοὐναντίον ἀδικεῖσθαι, ὕστερον πάλιν πολεμήσομεν, ἂν δόξῃ, μετὰ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶς δὲ νῦν βέλτιόν ἐστι τὸ διαλλαγῆναι, ἐν ᾧ ἐπικεῖνται ἡμῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“χωρήσῃ ἴσον ἐκάστω ἔχοντι ἀπελθεῖν, πάλιν πολεμήσομεν.

“LX. καίτοι γνῶναι χρὴ ὅτι οὐ περὶ τῶν ἰδίων μόνον, εἰ

“σωφρονοῦμεν, ἡ ξύνοδος ἔσται, ἀλλ’ εἰ ἐπιβουλευομένην

“τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν, ὡς ἐγὼ κρίνω, ὑπ’

“Ἀθηναίων δυνησόμεθα ἔτι διασῶσαι· καὶ

“διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαι-

“οτέρους περὶ τῶνδε Ἀθηναίους νομίσαι, οἱ

“δύναμιν ἔχοντες μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων τάς

“τε ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ

“παρόντες, καὶ ὀνόματι ἐννόμῳ ξυμμαχίας

“τὸ φύσει πολέμιον εὐπρεπῶς ἐς τὸ ξυμφέρον καθίστανται.

“πόλεμον γὰρ αἰρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς, 2

“ἄνδρας οἱ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύ-

“ουσι, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις,

15 “καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκὸς, ὅταν

2. περὶ τὴν τῶν R.

μόνων e.

4. τὴν] om. c.

5. δεησόμεθα i.

9. τηροῦσιν ἡμῶν R.

12. πόλεμον μὲν γὰρ Parm.

αἰρουμένων E. i. αὐ-

τοὺς E. H. L. N. O. Q. T. V. g. m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐ τοὺς. 13. τοὺς

μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους A. B. E. F. H. K. N. T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῖς μὴ ἐπικαλου-

μένοις. 14. ποιούντων τέλεσι] τελοῦσι P. ποιούντων om. G. οἰκείοις]

ἰδίοις d. i. Parm. 15. προσκοπτόντων L. O. Vide Coraën Isocrat. II. p. 121.

ἐκείνοι L. O. P. ἐκείνων d.

12. αἰρομένων] Αἰρεσθαι πόλεμον est etiam I. 80, 3. III. 39, 3. et apud alios. DUKER.

13. τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις] Cass. τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους. Sic infra cap. 92, 5. Εἰώθασι—τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα—ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν. Et Stephanus aliiq̃ ex Euripide adferunt οἱ τὴνδ’ ἐπεστράτευσαν πόλιν. DUKER. Conf. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phœn. vs. 292. et ad Hippol. vs. 526. p. 224. GOTTL.

τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους] Vulgo datus exhibitur. Vid. Valcken. ad Eurip. Phœniss. 292. Hippol. 526. p. 224. Conf. infra cap. 92, 5. τὸν ἡσυχάζοντα ἐπιστρατεύειν. Adde quos laudat Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 132. Fischer, Comment. ad Xenoph. Cyrop. p. 580. Porson. ad Eurip. Phœn. p. 267. et Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 532. Not. [§. 394. a. obs. 1. Engl. Transl.] GÖLLER. Dr. Bloomfield objects to this, that “the Syntax with the “accusative must necessarily imply hos-

“tility, which is not here meant.” But surely hostility is meant: for Hermocrates always represents the Athenians as meditating to enslave alike their enemies and their allies; and he blames the latter for inviting over a power to enslave them, who would have been ready enough to come and do this, without any invitation.

[Poppo thinks that ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους merely signifies, “ad illos qui ipsos non accersunt expeditionem faciunt,” and that the words are not meant to convey any notion of hostility.]

15. τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις] “Paving the way for their domination,” literally, “clearing a road for them with respect to dominion.” προκόπτειν is a metaphorical term, borrowed from the cutting one’s way through a forest, or in a mine. The word is used both actively and in a middle sense,

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ γνῶσιν ἡμᾶς τετρυχωμένους, καὶ πλέονί ποτε στόλῳ ἐλ-
 “ θόντας αὐτοὺς τάδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς ποι-
 “ εῖσθαι. LXI. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους, εἰ σωφρονοῦμεν,

Peace amongst our-
 selves is thus the com-
 mon interest of us all;
 and not least of those
 who flatter themselves
 that as Ionians they
 have nothing to fear
 from Athens. Whereas
 in fact Athens cares
 nothing for distinctions
 2 of race amongst us,
 but is ambitious of con-
 quering us all equally.
 If then we make peace
 with one another, the
 Athenians, having no
 longer any pretence

“ χρὴ τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα ἐπικτωμένους μᾶλλον
 “ ἢ τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας ξυμμάχους τε ἐπά- 5
 “ γεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους προσλαμβάνειν,
 “ νομίσαι τε στάσιν μάλιστα φθείρειν τὰς
 “ πόλεις καὶ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἧς γε οἱ ἔνοικοι
 “ ξύμπαντες μὲν ἐπιβουλευόμεθα, κατὰ πόλεις
 “ δὲ διεσταμεν. ἂ χρὴ γνόντας καὶ ιδιώτην 10
 “ ιδιώτῃ καταλλαγῆναι καὶ πόλιν πόλει, καὶ
 “ πειράσθαι κοινῇ σώζειν τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν,
 “ παρεστάναι δὲ μηδενὶ ὥς οἱ μὲν Δωριῆς
 “ ἡμῶν πολέμοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ Χαλ-

1. ἐπελθόντας Q. 2. πειράσασθαι A.B.F.H.N.T.V.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo πειράσεσθαι. 6. προλαμβάνειν L.O. et corr. F. 7. φθεί-
 ραι R. 8. ἧς] οἷς d. γε] om. d.i. 13. μὲν] om. Q.

according to the context: ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν
 would be simpler than τῆς ἀρχῆς, (Com-
 pare Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 1, 6. Magist.
 Equit. VI. 5.) yet the genitive may be
 defended, as the object to which the
 action of the verb relates is so fre-
 quently put in that case. See Matthiæ
 Gr. Gr. §. 316. and the note on Thu-
 cyd. IV. 47, 3.

ἐκείνοις] τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. τὸ δὲ “προ-
 “ κοπτόντων,” προοδοποιούντων καὶ εὐ-
 τρεπιζόντων, ἧγουν προκοπὴν καὶ ἐπίδο-
 σιν ποιούντων ἡμῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνων.
 SCHOL.

3. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν] Ὁ νοὺς τῶν λεγο-
 μένων τοιοῦτος· χρὴ, εἰ σωφρονοῦμεν,
 ἐκάστους ἡμῶν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, τὰ ἀλλό-
 τρια ἐπικτωμένους καὶ ἀρπάζοντας, μάλ-
 λον τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπάγεσθαι, ἢ περ τὰ
 ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας. τουτέστιν, ὅταν τῶν
 ἰδίων ἡμῶν καλῶς ἐχόντων καὶ ἀδεῶς δια-
 κειμένων, βουλόμεθα κατὰ πλεονεξίαν ἀλ-
 λότρια ἐπικτήσασθαι, τότε δεῖ τοὺς συμ-
 μάχους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑφί-
 στασθαι, καὶ μὴ ὅταν ὁ κίνδυνος περὶ τῶν
 οἰκείων ἡμῶν γίγνηται. SCHOL.

καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους κ. τ. λ.] The
 sense seems to be, “If we must call in
 “allies and incur the dangers of war,

“let us at least do it when it may rather
 “lead to our acquiring an increase of
 “dominion, than when, as now, it is
 “ruining what we possess already.”
 προσλαμβάνειν κινδύνους, “to incur dan-
 “gers in addition to such as might
 “come unavoidably.” The meaning of
 ἧς γε, a little below, is exactly “quippe
 “cujus. “Internal quarrels are the
 “ruin of Sicily, for its inhabitants are
 “collectively the object of foreign am-
 “bition while they are severally fight-
 “ing with one another.”

5. τὰ ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας] Τὰ ἔτοιμα,
 sua, opponit τοῖς μὴ προσήκουσι, alienis.
 I. 70, 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν (οἶεσθε) καὶ
 τὰ ἔτοιμα ἂν βλάψαι. Vide ibi Scholia-
 sten. DUKER.

11. καὶ πειράσθαι] μὴ νομιζέτωσαν διὰ
 τὸ συγγενεῖς (φησὶν) εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 οἱ Χαλκιδεῖς, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθεστάναι. οὐ
 γὰρ διότι πολέμιόν ἐστι τὸ Δωρικὸν γένος
 τῷ Ἰωνικῷ, διὰ τοῦτο ἐχθροὶ ὄντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλ’
 ἐφιέμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν. τὸ
 δὲ αὐτοὶ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυμθήκης πα-
 ρέσχοντο, ἀντὶ τοῦ, προθυμότερον ἢ περ
 ἐχρῆν κατὰ συμμαχίαν, ἐβοήθησαν.
 SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

or footing in Sicily,
will of necessity abandon
their designs.

“ κιδικὸν τῇ Ἰάδι ξυγγενείᾳ ἀσφαλές. οὐ γὰρ 3
“ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι δίχα πέφυκε, τοῦ ἐτέρου
“ ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ
“ ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. ἐδήλωσαν δὲ νῦν 4
5 “ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει· τοῖς γὰρ οὐδε-
“ πώποτε σφίσι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν προσβοηθήσασιν αὐτοὶ
“ τὸ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης προθύμως παρέσχοντο.
“ καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ταῦτα πλεονεκτεῖν τε καὶ προ- 5

1. ἰάδι] ἰδία I.K.O. 2. τοῖς] om. g. 3. ἀπίαςιν P. τῇ] om. V.d.i.
4. ἀγαθῶν] καλῶν i. et Parm. 5. τοῖς] τοῖσδε f. οὐδεπώποτε B.C.E.
F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδέποτε.
6. κατὰ ξυμμαχικὸν Q. 8. τε] om. d.i. et Parm.

2. τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Göller in placing the comma after πέφυκε, and omitting it after ἐτέρου: τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει seems opposed to τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. “It is not a national quarrel on account of a distinction of races, which makes them invade us because one of our races is their natural enemy.” τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει is, “from their hatred of one of our two races,” i. e. of the Dorian.

[Poppo and Göller however strike out the comma before ὅτι πέφυκε, and translate, “quod Sicilia in duas gentes, (propr. gentibus eam habitantibus in duas partes) divisa est;” thus making ἡ Σικελία the nominative case to πέφυκε. This makes the construction of τοῖς ἔθνεσιν apparently easier, inasmuch as it may be called an incorrectness to make it depend on ἐπίαςιν, for the Athenians did not attack both of the nations of Sicily, but one only. Yet I believe that this is, notwithstanding, the true construction, and that τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ὅτι δίχα πέφυκεν ἐπίαςιν means the same thing as ὅτι τὰ ἔθνη δίχα πέφυκεν, ἐπίαςιν τῷ ἐτέρῳ δι’ ἔχθος.]

5. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει] “Upon the invitation of the Chalcidian race.” Compare III. 86. where the Chalcidian states of Sicily and Italy are represented as calling in the Athenians to their aid. For the following clause, compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 13. ξυμμάχους — οἷς κακῶς

μὲν πράξασιν ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελείας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα. The words τὸ δίκαιον—παρέσχοντο, are understood by Dobree (Adversar. vol. I. p. 66.) to mean, that the Athenians offered to the Chalcidians all that they had a right to claim, “rather in the spirit of an ally, than according to the letter of a treaty.” He should have rather said, “the treaty;” for τῆς ξυνθήκης, according to Dobree’s interpretation, refers to the παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, on the strength of which the Chalcidian states appealed to Athens for assistance, III. 86, 4. μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης, for μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην, is something like I. 85, 2. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, that is, μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις. Compare also Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 454. But I am by no means certain that the interpretation of Portus is not after all mainly the true one. “Ipsi fœderis jus libentius præstiterunt.” Not, however, that μᾶλλον is to be taken with προθύμως, but applies to the whole sentence. “Instead of receiving or requiring aid from the Chalcidians, they themselves rather were forward to offer to them the full benefit of the treaty.” τὸ δίκαιον τῆς ξυνθήκης is, “that to which the treaty of alliance entitled them,” namely, “assistance in time of need:” and this he says they were rather forward in offering, than anxious themselves to receive their due share of it. Compare, for the construction and order, ch. 68, 5. ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγγίγνεται τῆς ἀνοίξεως.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

- “ νοεῖσθαι πολλὴν ξυγγνώμη, καὶ οὐ τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις
 “ μέμφομαι ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμότεροις οὖσι· πέφυκε
 “ γὰρ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν μὲν τοῦ εἰκοντος,
 6 “ φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὸ ἐπίον. ὅσοι δὲ γινώσκοντες αὐτὰ μὴ
 “ ὀρθῶς προσκοποῦμεν, μηδὲ τοῦτό τις πρεσβύτατον ἦκει
 “ κρίνας τὸ κοινῶς φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι, ἀμαρτά-
 7 “ νομεν. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ αὐτοῦ γένοιτο, εἰ πρὸς
 “ ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῶν ὁρμώνται
 8 “ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ οὕτως οὐ
 “ πόλεμος πολέμῳ, εἰρήνη δὲ διαφοραὶ ἀπραγμόνως παύ- 10
 “ ονται, οἳ τ' ἐπὶ κλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες εὐλόγως

1. συγγνώμη K.Q. ἄρχοις c. 3. διαπαντὸς V. εἰκότος K.P. 5. σκο-
 ποῦμεν h. μηδὲ] μήτε K. μὴ δὲ L.O.V.m. πρεσβύτερον c.f.g. 6. κοινὸν f.
 ἅπαντες Parm. 7. αὐτοῦ ἀπαλλαγὴ c.g. 8. αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.R.V.m.
 Poppo. 9. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. οὐ] ὁ I.O.P.T.d.e. οὐχ ὁ L. 10. πολέμῳ] οὐ
 πολέμῳ I. διαφοραὶ A.B.F.G.L.N.O.T.V.d.f.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ
 διαφοραὶ I. διαφορὰ g. vulgo διαφορὰ.

2. ἐτοιμότεροις οὖσιν] Bauer under-
 stands the comparative here as if it
 were equivalent to ἀλλὰ μέμφομαι μάλ-
 λον τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς οὖσιν ὑπακούειν, and he
 refers to II. 40, 2. where μὴ διαφεύγειν
 αἴσχιον is to be resolved into μᾶλλον δὲ
 τὸ μὴ διαφεύγειν αἰσχρόν. The cases,
 however, do not seem to me exactly
 parallel: and I should rather resolve
 ἐτοιμότεροις ὑπακούειν into ἐτοιμοῖς ὑπα-
 κοῦειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντιστῆναι, or under-
 stand it simply as ἐτοιμότεροις τοῦ δέον-
 τος; “too ready to obey.” Compare
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 457. 2. Jelf, §. 784.

6. φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι] Κοινῶς
 φοβερὸν ἢ δούλωσις ἢ παρὰ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐπιβουλευομένη πᾶσιν ὁμοίως. ὥς
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης] δύο πόνων ἅμα γινομέ-
 νων ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαυροῖ τὸν ἕτερον
 (Aphor. II. 46.). τὸ δὲ ἐξῆς, πρεσβύτα-
 τον εὖ θέσθαι. τουτέστιν, ἐν πρώτοις
 τοῦτο φυλάσσεσθαι καὶ εὖ διαθέσθαι. του-
 τέστι τὴν δούλωσιν. SCHOL.

7. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ] Εἰ πρὸς
 ἀλλήλους (φθσίν) εἰρηνεύσασιν, τάχιστα
 ἂν ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλὴ ἀδεστέρα
 ἔσται. καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρει, διότι οὐχὶ
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γῆς ὁρμώνται πρὸς ἡμᾶς
 (οὐ γὰρ εἰσιν ἀστυγείτονες) ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς
 τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ εἰ τοῦτο ποιή-
 σουμεν οὕτως, οὐκέτι πόλεμος πόλεμον δι-

αδέξεται, ἀλλ' εἰρήνη τὴν διαφορὰν. σκό-
 πει δὲ πῶς τὸν πόλεμον εὐφήμεως διαφο-
 ρὰν καλεῖ. SCHOL.

αὐτοῦ] Τοῦ κοινῶς φοβεροῦ δηλαδὴ.
 SCHOL.

9. τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων] Ἦγουν τῶν
 Χαλκιδέων. SCHOL.

οὕτως] Οὕτω δηλαδὴ, ὥς εἶπεν. ἦτοι εἰ
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν. SCHOL.

11. οἳ τ' ἐπὶ κλητοὶ] Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

οἳ τ' ἐπὶ κλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς κ. τ. λ.] Ge-
 nerally in Thucydides, as here, εὐπρε-
 πῶς signifies “speciously, with a fair
 “show;” and εὐλόγως, “justly, with
 “good reason.” See IV. 86, 4. 87, 1.
 VI. 76, 2. 79, 2. The future sense of
 the present tense of εἶμι in Attic writers
 is well known; (see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.
 §. 504. 3. Poppo, Prolegom. tom. I.
 p. 153.) but here παύονται as well as
 ἀπίασι takes a future signification, be-
 cause the future time is assumed as
 present in the word οὕτως.

εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες] Οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι μετὰ προφάσεως εὐπρεποῦς ἐλθόν-
 τες, ὥς δῆθεν συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς ἐνθάδε
 Χαλκιδεῦσιν, εὐλόγως ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπελεύ-
 σονται, διαλλαγόντων ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

εὐλόγως] Εὐλόγως φησὶ διὰ τὸ ξυμ-
 βῆναι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἄπρακτοι ἀπίασι. LXII. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

Besides, independently of the danger from the Athenians, war is always an uncertain game; and it is wiser to avoid its fatal losses than to trust to its deceitful prospects of success.

“ τοσοῦτον ἀγαθὸν εὖ βουλευομένοις εὐρίσκε-

“ ται· τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ πάντων ὁμολογουμένην

“ ἄριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ ἐν

“ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι; ἢ δοκεῖτε, εἰ τῷ τι

“ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἢ εἰ τῷ τὰ ἐναντία, οὐχ ἡσυχία

“ μᾶλλον ἢ πόλεμος· τὸ μὲν παύσαι ἂν ἑκα-

“ τέρω, τὸ δὲ ξυνδιασῶσαι, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ λαμπρότητας

“ ἀκινδυνότερας ἔχειν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἅλλα τε ὅσα ἐν μήκει

10 “ λόγων ἂν τις διέλθοι ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν; ἂ χρὴ

“ σκεψαμένους μὴ τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν, τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦ

“ τινὰ σωτηρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπ’ αὐτῶν προῖδεῖν. καὶ εἰ τις 2

“ βεβαίως τι ἢ τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ βία πράξειν οἶεται, τῷ παρ’

1. ἐπίασι T. εὐλόγως deest in textu, N. sed in margine additur. πρὸς ἀθη-
ναίους T. 5. ἢ δοκεῖται C. ἢ εἰ τῷ] ἢ τῷ K. 7. παύσαι ἂν—ξυνδιασῶσαι
Heilm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παύσαι—ξυνδιασῶσαι. 8. καὶ τὰς λαμπρό-
τητας K. 9. ἀκινδύνως d.i. ἀκινδυνότερας F.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἀκινδυνότερας. 10. λέγων B. qui mox cum h. διεξέλθοι. 11. αὐτοῦ
E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 12. εἰ τι βεβαίως τις L.O.P.

5. ἢ δοκεῖτε κ. τ. λ.] Ut hic, ita I. 3, 2. post verbum δοκεῖ oratio ex verbo finito in verbum infinitum transit: δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ—ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ—οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλησις αὕτη. GÖLLER. That is to say, δοκεῖτε is first taken as wholly parenthetical, and then is made to affect the construction: “Would not peace rather than war, *think ye*, abate the one, and continue the other; and “*think ye* not that the honours and “glories which peace gives are freer “from danger?” Another confusion arises from the absence of the negative before ἔχειν, as if the preceding οὐ had been joined with δοκεῖτε instead of with μᾶλλον. Göller rightly compares I. 71, 1. οἴσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τούτοις—ἀρκεῖν, οἱ ἂν—πράσσωσι—ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν—τὸ ἴσον νέμετε, where ἀλλὰ νέμετε is put for ἀλλ’ οἱ ἂν νέμωσι; just as if he had written before οὐκ οἴσθε—τούτοις—ἀρκεῖν, instead of οἴσθε—οὐ τούτοις—ἀρκεῖν. The optative παύσαι—ξυνδιασῶσαι has been properly restored by the recent editors instead of the infinitive παύσαι—ξυνδιασῶσαι.

12. καὶ εἰ τις βεβαίως] ‘Ἡ διάνοια’ εἴτις βεβαίως τι καὶ πάντῃ πάντως οἶεται πράξειν καὶ κρατήσῃ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἥτοι διὰ τὸ δικαίως αὐτοῖς ἐπιέναι νομίζειν, ἢ διὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸς οἶεσθαι τυγχάνειν, μὴ χαλεπαινέτω, εἰ παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν οἴησιν τε καὶ ἐλπίδα σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, ἐνθυμηθεῖς ὅτι πολλοὶ δικαίως τιμωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀδικήσαντας διανοηθέντες, οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἡμύναντο αὐτοὺς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ προσαπώλοντο. καὶ ἕτεροι δι’ ἰσχὺν ἐλπίσαντες πλεονεκτήσῃ τῶν πέλας, πρὸς τῷ μὴ σχεῖν πλείον, καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἀπώλεσαν. διὰ τούτων δὲ τὸ μὴ δεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐλεγχόμενους χαλεπαίνειν συνάγεται. SCHOL.

13. βία] Ἰσχύϊ. SCHOL.

τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω] Göller supposes from the Scholiast’s interpretation of this passage that his copy contained a different reading from that of our present MSS. But I believe that μὴ χαλεπαινέτω εἰ σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ is merely his paraphrase of μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, “Let him not be disappointed, taking “it ill;” i. e. “let him not take it ill if

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, γνούς ὅτι πλείους ἤδη
 “ καὶ τιμωρίαις μετιόντες τοὺς ἀδικούντας, καὶ ἐλπίσαντες
 “ ἕτεροι δυνάμει τινὶ πλεονεκτήσιν, οἱ μὲν οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ
 “ ἡμύναντο ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ἐσώθησαν, τοῖς δ’ ἀντὶ τοῦ πλέον ἔχειν
 3 “ προσκαταλιπεῖν τὰ αὐτῶν ξυνέβη. τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖς
 “ δικαίως, ὅτι καὶ ἀδικεῖται· οὐδὲ ἰσχύς βέβαιον, διότι καὶ
 “ εὐέλπι. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον
 “ κρατεῖ, πάντων τε σφαλερώτατον ὃν ὁμῶς καὶ χρησιμώ-
 “ τατον φαίνεται· ἐξ ἴσου γὰρ δεδιότες προμηθεῖα μᾶλλον
 “ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἐρχόμεθα. LXIII. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε 10

For every reason
 therefore let us make
 peace amongst our-

“ τούτου διὰ τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος καὶ διὰ τὸ
 “ ἤδη φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους, κατ’

4. ἐσώθησαν g. τοὺς C.G.I.L.O.d.e.i. Parm. 5. προκαταλιπεῖν K.V.
 αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V. Poppo. 6. δικαίῳ βία T. ὅτι N. (prima manu) g.
 7. εὐέλπις E.F.H.Q. ὡς] om. Q. 8. τε] δὲ O. καὶ ὁμῶς καὶ K. 9. προ-
 μηθεῖα A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.h. Bekk. 10. τε] om. d.i.
 12. κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα C.

“ he be disappointed.” Compare οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, I. 2, 2. “ They did not care about leaving their homes.” Τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα is like τῷ παραλόγῳ, and is used completely as a single substantive, “ unlooked-for evil.” Compare VII. 66, 3.

3. οἱ μὲν] Οἱ μετιόντες σὺν δίκη τοὺς ἀδικούντας. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ ἡμύναντο] Ἦγουν οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἡμύναντο. SCHOL.

5. προσκαταλιπεῖν] Προσζημιωθῆναι. SCHOL.

τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] Οὐχ ὅτι ἀδικεῖται, εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως. οὐ γὰρ ἐπειδὴ ὁ τιμωρούμενος προηδίκηται, διὰ τοῦτο ἐπεξιών εὐτυχῆσει. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἀδικηθέντα εὐτυχῆσαι κατὰ τὴν εἰσπραξίν τῆς τιμωρίας, οὐ μὴν καὶ ἀποβαίνον οὕτως. οὐδὲ ὁ ἰσχυρὸς (φησὶ) διὰ τὸ ἐλπίζειν ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως κρατήσιν, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὸ βέβαιον ἔχει. SCHOL.

οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] “ Does not succeed as of right it should.”

7. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον] Τὸ δὲ ἄστατον τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ ἄδηλον ὥς ἐπιτοπλείστον πέφυκε κρατεῖν. ἔστι γὰρ πολλάκις νικῆσαι καὶ ἀπὸ ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, ἐκτὸς τύχης. SCHOL.

τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον κ. τ. λ.] “ The uncertainty of the future has mostly the greatest control over events.” Τὸ

ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος is equivalent nearly to ἡ τύχη. Compare I. 140, 3. τὴν τύχην ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον ξυμβῇ εἰώθαι μὲν αἰτιάσθαι. “ Capricious fortune is generally the mistress” seems to be the exact meaning of Thucydides’ words. [Compare Sophocl. Œd. Tyr. 977. Dindorf.

τί δ’ ἂν φοβοίτ’ ἄνθρωπος ὃ τὰ τῆς τύχης κρατεῖ, προνοία δ’ ἐστὶν οὐδένος σαφής;]

8. κρατεῖ] Τὴν ἰσχὺν ἔχει. SCHOL.

9. προμηθεῖα] Προγνώσει, σκέψει. SCHOL.

10. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε τούτου] Ἡ διάνοια. καὶ νῦν τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαφορᾶς ἐπιλαθώμεθα δι’ ἀμφοτέρα, διὰ τε δηλαδὴ τὸ ἄδηλον τυγχάνειν, εἰ πεισόμεθά τι ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων, καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη φοβεροὺς ἡμῖν εἶναι παρόντας, ἱκανὰ νομίσαντες αἷτια τῆς ἀποτροπῆς ταῦτα. SCHOL.

11. διὰ τὸ φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους] A confusion between two modes of expression, διὰ Ἀθηναίους φοβεροὺς παρόντας and διὰ τὸ—παρεῖναι Ἀθηναίους. Compare V. 7, 2, 9, 4. Immediately after, τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης εἰρχθῆναι is a condensed expression for τὴν γνώμην εἰρχθῆναι ὥστε ἐλλιπῇ γίγνεσθαι; for it is not properly “ the deficiencies” of their designs that were restrained, but

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

selves for the longest possible period; shunning that continuance of hostilities in which victory over our neighbours would only throw us more surely into the power of our worst and common enemy.

“ ἀμφοτέρα ἐκπλαγέντες, καὶ τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς
 “ γνώμης, ὧν ἕκαστός τιτι φήθημεν πράξειν,
 “ ταῖς κωλύμασι ταύταις ἱκανῶς νομίσαντες
 “ εἰρχθῆναι, τοὺς ἐφεστῶτας πολεμίους ἐκ τῆς
 “ χώρας ἀποπέμπωμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα μὲν
 “ ἐς αἰδίου ξυμβῶμεν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, χρόνον ὥς
 “ πλείστον σπείσάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας διαφορὰς ἐς
 “ αὐθις ἀναβαλώμεθα. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν πειθόμενοι
 “ μὲν ἐμοὶ πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος ἐλευθέραν, ἀφ’ ἧς αὐτο-
 “ κράτορες ὄντες τὸν εὖ καὶ κακῶς δρῶντα ἐξ ἴσου ἀρετῇ
 “ ἀμννόμεθα· ἣν δὲ ἀπιστήσαντες ἄλλοις ὑπακούσωμεν, οὐ
 “ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσασθαι τινα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν,

2. ὧν] ὥς h. τι B.C.E.F.H.M.O.d.h.i. Goell. Bekk. τι[s] Poppo. vulgo
 tis. ὠήθη μὲν A.F.H. πράξει G.P.e. Parm. om. d.i. 3. ταύταις] om. Q.
 νομίζοντες Q. 5. χώρας πλείστον σπείσάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας T. ἀποπέμπομεν
 A.B.E.F.H.T.d.f. καί—ξυμβῶμεν om. pr. G. 7. πλείστον—ἰδίας] om. T.
 8. ἀναβαλλόμεθα T.e. ἀναλαβόμεθα d. Parm. 10. καὶ] ἡ L.O.P.Q.e. κακῶς]
 καλῶς h. 11. ἀμννόμεθα Q. ἣν δ’ ἀπισ. C. Bekk. διαπιστήσαντες E. ἀποστή-
 σαντες L.d.e.i. ἀποστάντες O.P. ἀλλήλοισι F.L. ἀλλήλων P. ἀλλήλοισι
 ἄλλους g. ἀλλήλων ἄλλους O.

rather their designs were checked and restrained, so as to be rendered defective; that is, to fall short of what they were originally. Ὦν ἕκαστός τι φήθημεν πράξειν: “In those thoughts which we “severally entertained of great achievements.” Τι πράξειν (compare τι πράξαι, III. 45. 7. and τι πράξειν, IV. 55. 1.) seems to contain the notion of enterprise or achievement, of doing something that should deserve the name of a deed. Compare the Latin word “facinus.” With regard to the reading, τι has been adopted by Bekker and Göller, and has the best MSS. in its favour. But we should rather expect ὠήθημέν τι πράξειν than τι φήθημεν πράξειν. And as ἕκαστός τις makes a very good sense, and is supported by several good MSS., I have marked τι as of doubtful authority, although I have still retained it in the text.

1. καὶ τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης] Καὶ τοῦτο (φησὶν) ἐνθυμηθέντες, ὅτι ἂ προσεδοκήσαμεν πράξαι (τουτέστι κρατῆσαι κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον) ἐλλιπῶς ἐγένετο καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἡμετέρας γνώμας ἀπέβη.

ταῦτα οὖν αὐτὰ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν γνώμην γενόμενα, ἱκανὰ κωλύματα ἡμῖν καὶ ἐμπόδια γεγενῆσθαι νομίσωμεν· καὶ τούτοις εἰρχθέντες εἰς τὸ μὴ προβῆναι ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα ὥς ἡβουλόμεθα, τοὺς ἐπικειμένους ἡμῖν πολεμίους ἀπράκτους ἀποπεμψόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν] Τὸ σύνολον δὲ εἰδέναι (φησὶ) χρῆ, ὅτι πεισθέντες μὲν ἐμοὶ τὰς πατρίδας ἐλευθέρας οἰκῆσόμεν. SCHOL.

9. πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος] Τὴν ἰδίαν. SCHOL.

11. οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The old reading in this passage was γινώμεθα, which Bekker has altered, on the authority of all the best MSS. to γιγνώμεθα. But Poppo and Göller, considering that the indicative mood with ἂν cannot be tolerated under such circumstances, read γιγνοίμεθα. Hermann, in his Dissertation on the particle ἂν, book I. sect. 9. defends the indicative γινώμεθα, by supposing the sentence to be altogether condensed, and that if fully expanded it would run in this manner, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆ-

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89, 1.

“ φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’
 “ ἀνάγκην † γιγνόμεθα.† LXIV. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν, ἅπερ καὶ

In urging peace, let
 me repeat that I am
 not speaking for the
 peculiar interest of
 Syracuse, but for the
 common interest of

“ ἀρχόμενος εἶπον, πόλιν τε μεγίστην παρε-
 “ χόμενος καὶ ἐπιὼν τῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀμυνούμενος
 “ ἀξιῶ προειδόμενος αὐτῶν συγχωρεῖν καὶ μὴ
 “ τοὺς ἐναντίους οὕτω κακῶς δρᾶν ὥστε αὐτοὺς

1. καὶ διάφοροι L.O.P. 2. γιγνόμεθα A.B.F.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.f.g. Bekk.
 γινόμεθα Parm. γιγνοίμεθα Poppo. Goell. vulgo γιγνώμεθα. 3. εἶπον] om. Q.
 4. ἡ] om. R. ἀμυνούμενος A.B.C.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.e.f.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀμυνόμενος. 5. προειδόμενος—αὐτοὺς Reisk. Bekk. Goell.
 Dobree. probante Poppon. Libri omnes προειδομένους αὐτούς.

σασθαι ἀλλήλοις φίλοι γενησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν, εἰ τύχοιμεν, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις γιγνοίμεθα, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ γιγνόμεθα. It will be seen, by his manner of stopping the sentence, that Hermann understands it throughout differently from the common interpreters. But καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν may well signify, “even if we were to succeed to the uttermost;” “succeed,” that is, “in obtaining the revenge that we wish for,” as the Scholiast explains it. On the other hand, the expression ἄγαν φίλοι γιγνοίμεθ’ ἂν, “we should become much too close friends to those who are our worst enemies,” seems exactly in the tone of Thucydides, and to be supported by a passage in another speech of Hermocrates, (VI. 78, 1.) where he says that the object of the Athenians in attacking Syracuse is τὴν ἐκείνου (scilic. of the Athenian allies of Athens) φιλίαν οὐχ ἡσσαν βεβαιώσασθαι. The words εἰ τύχοιμεν would, however, on this arrangement be rather difficult to interpret. On the whole I prefer the common pointing, and am inclined to follow Poppo and Göller in preferring the optative γιγνοίμεθα to the indicative, because φίλοι μὲν and διάφοροι δὲ must be opposed to one another, and there can be no reason why the latter clause should be asserted more positively than the former; why γιγνοίμεθα should be understood with φίλοι μὲν ἂν, and γιγνόμεθα expressed with διάφοροι. In the words οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσθαι τίνα Thucydides was going probably to add ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, and then altered the subsequent

part of the sentence, so that the construction of the first part is incomplete.

[Poppo in his notes on this passage, pars. III. volum. III. p. 205, 206. accedes to Hermann’s opinion, and defends γιγνόμεθα. But it is quite clear that the stress of the sentence does not lie in the last clause merely, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’ ἀνάγκην γιγνόμεθα, and still clearer that the clause, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, is not meant to contain a possible alleviation of the Sicilians’ condition, (as Poppo supposes, paraphrasing it thus, “forsitan Atheniensibus inimicissimis amici finis, quamquam ne id quidem certum et exploratum est,”) but one of its inevitable and worst evils. The contingent success, ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν, relates, as I have said in my original note, to revenge obtained by any one state through the Athenians’ help upon its particular enemies. If the text therefore be in other respects sound, I should still prefer γιγνοίμεθα. But if here, as in some other places, our present MSS. exhibit only a patched reading, intended to hide a gap in the older MSS. from which they were copied, then various conjectures might be made as to its restoration, but till older and better MSS. come to light, we must be contented to leave it in uncertainty.]

5. προειδόμενος—αὐτοὺς] This correction of Reiske’s and Bekker’s, instead of the common reading προειδομένους—αὐτούς, is so certainly right, that I have not hesitated to adopt it with Göller. Ἐγὼ μὲν—ἀξιῶ is clearly opposed to τοὺς ἄλλους δικαῶ ταυτό μοι ποιῆσαι,

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

- us all. I advise mutual concessions to one another, lest we have all alike to yield to Athens. Let us, by restoring peace at home, secure also our national independence.
- “ τὰ πλείω βλάπτεσθαι, μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι καὶ ἧς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, ἀλλ’ ὅσον εἰκὸς ἡσσᾶσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους 2
 “ δικαίῳ ταυτό μοι ποιῆσαι ἑὺφ’ ἑὺμῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων τοῦτο παθεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ 3
 “ αἰσχροῦν οἰκείους οἰκείων ἡσσᾶσθαι, ἢ Δωριέα τινὰ Δωριέως ἢ Χαλκιδέα τῶν ξυγγενῶν, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν γείτονας ὄντας καὶ ξυνοίκους μιᾶς χώρας καὶ περιρρύτου, καὶ ὄνομα 10
 “ ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιώτας· οἱ πολεμήσομέν τε, οἶμαι, ὅταν ξυμβῇ, καὶ ξυγχωρησόμεθά γε πάλιν καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς λόγοις κοινοῖς χρώμενοι, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλοφύλους ἐπελθόντας ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, ἀμυνούμεθα, εἴπερ καὶ καθ’

4. ἡττᾶσθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Sic et infra F.K.L.O.Q.e. 5. ταυτά g. αὐτῶν] om. H. 6. οὐδὲ e.g. 7. οἰκείων οἰκείους K. τινος N.Q.V. 8. συγγενῶν K. 11. ξυγχωρησόμεθα I. correct. C. συγχωρησ. V. πάλιν] μᾶλλον L. 13. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν B.C.E.F.G.H.L. N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν b.c.h. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ εἰ K. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ Parm. vulgo omittunt αἰεὶ. σωφρονοῦμεν E.F.H.K.

and distinguishes what Hermocrates thinks should be done by others, from what he was prepared to do himself. The accusative προειδομένους could only therefore be justified by referring it to ἡμᾶς understood, rather than ὑμᾶς; but in this case αὐτοὶ, rather than αὐτοὺς, would seem to be required, and ἀξιῶ, besides, would be differently placed twice in the same sentence, once with a new subject intervening between it and the verb, ἀξιῶ (ἡμᾶς) προειδομένους, ξυγχωρεῖν, and ἀξιῶ—ἡγεῖσθαι. For the sentiment μωρία φιλονεικῶν—καὶ ἧς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, compare VI. 78, 2. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γένεσθαι.

5. ἑὺφ’ ἑὺμῶν αὐτῶν] I prefer Dobree’s correction, ἀφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, to the stopping adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, who connect the words with what follows, ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν—τοῦτο παθεῖν. One of the two methods of correction, however, appears necessary, for a man cannot be said to do a thing ὑφ’ ἑαυτοῦ, in the sense of “in obedience to himself,” as I formerly interpreted it: at least I

know no instances of such an expression.

8. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν κ. τ. λ.] “For it is “no shame for men to give way to “their own blood, whether Dorians to “Dorians, or Chalcidians to their own “kinsmen; and, in short, it is no “shame for us to give way, for the “mere reason of our being locally connected with each other, living all together in one land, and that too an “island, and all called by one common “name, Sicilians.” Hermocrates introduces the latter clause, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν—Σικελιώτας, because he was not only urging Dorians to give way to Dorians, but Dorians to Chalcidians, and Chalcidians to Dorians: so that the local connexion afforded the only argument that was universally applicable to every part of his case.

13. ἀμυνούμεθα—ἐπαξόμεθα] These words both refer to the relative οἱ in οἱ πολεμήσομεν: “And, being Sicilians, “we will fight, make peace, repel “foreign invaders unanimously, and “never call in any allies or mediators “in our quarrels.”

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἐκάστους βλαπτόμενοι ξύμπαντες κινδυνεύομεν· ξυμμάχους
 4 “ δὲ οὐδέποτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπαξόμεθα οὐδὲ διαλλακτάς. τάδε
 “ γὰρ ποιοῦντες ἔν τε τῷ παρόντι δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν οὐ στερή-
 “ σομεν τὴν Σικελίαν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἀπαλλαγῆναι καὶ οἰκείου
 “ πολέμου, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέραν 5
 “ νεμούμεθα καὶ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἡσσον ἐπιβουλευομένην.”

LXV. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους εἰπόντος πειθόμενοι οἱ
 Σικελιώται αὐτοὶ μὲν κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνηνέχθησαν

The Sicilian Greeks
 accordingly conclude
 a general peace, and
 the Athenian fleet
 retires from Sicily.
 Its commanders are
 punished on their re-
 turn to Athens, as
 having been bribed
 to abandon the sub-
 jugation of Sicily,
 when it was within
 their reach.

γνώμη, ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου
 ἔχοντες ἅ ἕκαστοι ἔχουσι, τοῖς δὲ Καμαριναίοις 10
 Μοργαντίνην εἶναι ἀργύριον τακτὸν τοῖς Συ-
 ρακοσίοις ἀποδοῦσιν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ξύμμαχοι παρακαλέσαντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐν τέλει
 ὄντας εἶπον ὅτι ξυμβήσονται καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ
 ἔσονται κακέinois κοιναί. ἐπαινεσάντων δὲ αὐ- 15
 τῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὴν ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν

3 Ἀθηναίων ἀπέπλευσαν μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκ Σικελίας. ἐλθόντας
 δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν φυγῇ
 ἐζημίωσαν, Πυθόδωρον καὶ Σοφοκλέα, τὸν δὲ τρίτον Εὐρυ-
 μέδοντα χρήματα ἐπράξαντο, ὥς ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐν Σικελίᾳ 20
 4 καταστρέψασθαι δώροις πεισθέντες ἀποχωρήσειαν. οὕτω
 τῇ [τε] παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ χρώμενοι ἡξίουσιν σφίσι μηδὲν

1. κινδυνεύσομεν O. 2. οὐδέπω τε H. 3. γὰρ] om. Q. ποθοῦντες P.
 ἐν τῷ d. δυεῖν L.O.P. στερησόμεθα e. 7. πυθόμενοι R.f. 8. κατὰ τὸ
 σφᾶς Q. ξυνηνέχθησαν d.i. 9. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι Q. 10. ἔχοντες ἕκαστοι ἅ
 ἔχουσι Parm. 11. μοργαντίνην B. 17. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπῆλθον N.V. 19. εὐθυ-
 μέδοντα d.i. 20. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ L.P. 21. ἀπεχώρησαν d. 22. τῇ τε παρούσῃ
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. sed hic uncis
 inclusum. τῇ παρούσῃ Bekk. Goell. [an τῇ τότε? Bekk. in ed. 1832.]

11. Μοργαντίνην] Vide Cluverii Sici-
 liam, lib. II. p. 335. et Casauboni notas
 ad Polybium, p. 127. ed. Amst. HUDS.
 Quum oppidum inter Syracusas et Cata-
 nensem situm Camarinæ tenere non po-
 tuerint, aut in nomine vel Morgantines
 vel Camarinæorum, pro quibus Cata-
 næos expectaveris, necesse est erratum
 sit, aut præter notissimam illam Mor-
 gantinen alius obscurior ejusdem no-

minis locus inter Syracusas et Camari-
 nam fuerit oportet. POPPO, Prolegom.
 II. p. 508. The latter is the more pro-
 bable supposition, as the Morgetes were
 a tribe who once occupied a consider-
 able tract of country in the interior of
 Sicily; so that more than one place
 may very naturally have been called
 after their name.

22. τῇ παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ] Almost all

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ δυνατὰ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὰ ἀπορώτερα
μεγάλη τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐνδεεστέρα παρασκευῇ κατεργάζεσθαι.
αἰτία δ' ἦν ἢ παρὰ λόγον τῶν πλειόνων εὐπραγία αὐτοῖς
ὑποτιθεῖσα ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος.

5 LXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Μεγαρήs οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει
πιεζόμενοι ὑπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων τῷ πολέμῳ, αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος

MEGARA.

Revolution of Megara.
The distress of the
whole city, owing to
the war and the plun-
dering hostility of some
aristocratical exiles,
encourages the friends
of these exiles to press
for their recall. The
popular leaders, in
fear for themselves,

ἕκαστον δις ἐσβαλλόντων πανστρατιᾷ ἐς τὴν
χώραν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων τῶν
ἐκ Πηγῶν, οἱ στασιασάντων ἐκπεσόντες ὑπὸ
τοῦ πλήθους χαλεποὶ ἦσαν ληστεύοντες, ἐποι-
οῦντο λόγους ἐν ἀλλήλοις ὥς χρὴ δεξαμένους
τοὺς φεύγοντας μὴ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τὴν πόλιν
φθείρειν. οἱ δὲ φίλοι τῶν ἔξω τὸν θροῦν
αἰσθόμενοι φανερῶς μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καὶ

1. ἀπορώτα L.O.P. 3. παραλόγον F.H.K. παραλόγως L.O.P.e.i. τῶν
πλειόν. πα. λόγ. R. τῶν πλειόνων om. e. 6. πιεζόμενοι post αἰὲ ponunt N.V.
ἔτος om. G. 7. ἐμβαλλόντων L. ἐμβαλόντων b. ἐκβαλόντων f. ἐμβάντων O.
II. λόγον g. 13. φέρειν Parm. θροῦν] ῥοῦν I. 14. μάλιστα Q.

the best MSS. read τῇ τε παρούσῃ εὐ-
τυχία, which Haack has adopted, and
translates it, "Ita, et præsenti felicitate
"usi, postulabant." It seems almost
ridiculous to make such a distinction;
but the particle τε so often occurs in
Thucydides in places where it is equally
unnecessary, according to our present
notions of language, that I cannot but
follow the MSS. in inserting it, al-
though unquestionably it would be
much better away.

[Bekker's conjecture, τῇ τότε, seems
probable as well as plausible.]

4. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος] Compare II. 62,
5. ἐλπίδι—ἥs ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἢ ἰσχύs. "A
"strength of hope" appears to mean,
a strength not arising from reality, or
from resources now in existence, but
from the hope of gaining such. Com-
pare also III. 45, 5. ἢ ἐλπίς—τὴν εὐπο-
ρίαν τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα.

6. αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον κ. τ. λ.] Com-
pare Aristophanes, Acharn. 761, where a
citizen of Megara complains that these
annual invasions had left him not so
much as a single plant of garlick stand-
ing in his garden:

ποῖα σκόροδ' ; ἡμέs τῶν αἰὲ,
ὅκκ' ἐσβάλῃτε, τῶs ἀρωαῖοι μύες,
πάσσακι τὰs ἀγλῖθας ἐξορύσσετε.

The play of the Acharnians was first
acted about eighteen months before the
period at which we are now arrived,
that is, in February, 425. See Clinton's
Fasti Hellenici.

7. Erat decreto publico cautum, ut
στρατηγοὶ Atheniensium, patrium jus-
jurandum jurantes, insuper jurarent, ὅτι
καὶ δις ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος εἰς τὴν Μεγαρικὴν
ἐμβαλοῦσι. Plutarch. in Pericle, p. 306.
Duker. Compare II. 31, 5.

13. τὸν θροῦν αἰσθόμενοι] Lexicon
MS. Bibl. Coislin. Montfauconii, p. 483.
(Lex. Seg. p. 99, 7.) Θροῦs, Θουκνίδηs
δ'. sine interpretatione. Scholiastes edi-
tus hic exponit ἄλογον: corrupte, sine
dubio. Cass. melius σύλλογον; quæ
vox ut plurimum quidem circulos et
cætus sermones inter se serentium, sed
nonnumquam etiam ipsos sermones no-
tat. Vid. Græv. ad Lucian. Revivisc.
p. 391. Rursus ita Thucyd. V. 7, 2. et
30, 1. Duker.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

3 communicate with the Athenians, offering to give up the city to them, and first to put them in possession of the long walls connecting Megara with its port of Nisaea. αὐτοὶ ἡξίουν τούτου τοῦ λόγου ἔχεσθαι. γνόν-
τες δὲ οἱ τοῦ δήμου προστάται οὐ δυνατόν τὸν
δῆμον ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν μετὰ σφῶν
καρτερεῖν, ποιοῦνται λόγους δείσαντες πρὸς
τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγούς, Ἴπποκράτην 5
τε τὸν Ἀρίφρονος καὶ Δημοσθένην τὸν Ἀλκι-
σθένους, βουλόμενοι ἐνδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζοντες
ἐλάσσω σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον ἢ τοὺς ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ σφῶν
4 κατελθεῖν. ξυνέβησάν τε πρῶτα μὲν τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐλεῖν
Ἀθηναίους (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ὀκτὼ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως 10
ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν τὸν λιμένα αὐτῶν), ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν
ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐν ᾗ αὐτοὶ μόνοι ἐφρούρουν
βεβαιότητος ἔνεκα τῶν Μεγάρων, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄνω
πόλιν πειράσθαι ἐνδοῦναι· ῥᾶον δ' ἤδη ἔμελλον προσχωρή-
σειν τούτου γεγεννημένου. LXVII. οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ 15
ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων παρεσκεύ-
αστο ἀμφοτέροις, ὑπὸ νύκτα πλεύσαντες ἐς
Μινώαν τὴν Μεγαρέων νῆσον ὀπλίταις ἐξακο-
σίοις ὧν Ἴπποκράτης ἦρχεν, ἐν ὀρύγματι ἐκα-
θέζοντο, ὅθεν ἐπλίνθενον τὰ τεῖχη καὶ ἀπείχεν 20
οὐ πολὺ· οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους τοῦ
ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ Πλαταιῆς τε ψιλοὶ καὶ ἕτεροι περίπολοι

2. δήμου] μῆδου g. 9. πρῶτον i. Parm. 11. ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν Parm.
12. μόνοι αὐτοὶ c.g. 13. μεγαρέων d.i. 14. ῥάδιον Q. παραχωρήσειν c.g.
προχωρήσ. V. 15. ἐπεὶ Parm. 16. καὶ τῶν λόγων] om. P. 18. μί-
νωϊαν E. μεγάρων K. τῶν μεγαρέων V. 20. ἐπλινθεύοντο H.I.L.O.P.R.T.f.
Parm. et prima manu N. ἐπλινθενον 70 (i ex η facto, ν a correctore in litura
posito F.) 12. τοῦ] om. K. 22. πλαταιεῖς V. περίπολοι] πολλοὶ K.

3. μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν] "To conti-
"nue to hold with them;" that is, dis-
tress was likely so to irritate, and at
the same time to depress, the minds of
the poorer citizens, that they would be
anxious at all events to purchase quiet,
even by recalling the aristocratical ex-
iles, and thus abandoning their own
leaders to certain ruin.

22. περίπολοι] Τῶν φυλάκων οἱ μὲν ἰδρυ-
μένοι καλοῦνται, οἱ δὲ περίπολοι ἰδρυμέ-
νοι μὲν οὖν εἰσιν οἱ αἰεὶ παρακαθεζόμενοι

καὶ πολιορκοῦντες, περίπολοι δὲ οἱ περι-
ερχόμενοι καὶ περιπολοῦντες τὰ φρούρια
ἐν τῷ φυλάττειν. SCHOL. Suidas h. v.
Vid. Petitum ad leges Atticas, p. 547.
Nostrum p. 519. Dionys. Halicarn. p.
618. Hesychium, Schol. Sophoclis,
p. 261. et Xenophontem, p. 929. WASS.
Agunt de περιπόλοις Atheniensium et-
iam Maussacus ad Harpocraton. h. v.
et Valesius ad Notas Maussaci. Ad-
notant hi ex Ulpiano ad Demosth.
Olynth. III. et Artemidoro I. Oneiro-

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐνὴδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον,† ὃ ἐστὶν ἔλασσον ἄποθεν.
καὶ ἦσθετο οὐδεὶς εἰ μὴ οἱ ἄνδρες οἷς ἐπιμελὲς ἦν εἰδέναι τὴν

I. τὴν f. ἐνάλιον P.Q. ἔλασσον] om. N. 2. οἱ] om. Parm. εἰδέ-
ναι] om. R.T.f.

crit. 56. περιπόλους non fuisse eductos ad bella ὑπερόρια, id est, externa, quæ extra fines Atticæ gerebantur. Si de his agit Thucydides, quid ergo est, quod cum cetero exercitu in Megaridem profecti fuerunt? Nimirum quia Minoa jam ante ab Atheniensibus occupata, in eaque præsidium positum erat, ut est III. 51, 4. ibi quoque περιπόλους videntur habuisse. DUKER. The περιπόλοι of Athens formed a part of the force employed for the defence of the country, and which at the beginning of the war had amounted to sixteen thousand men. Of this number the περιπόλοι were employed as a moveable force, and confined exclusively within the walls of fortified places, but disposable for the defence of any point that might be particularly threatened. If we could safely assume that the institutions recommended by Plato in his Dialogue on Laws were borrowed from those actually existing in Attica, (as those propounded by Cicero in his Dialogue de Legibus, are little more than a transcript of the actual laws of Rome,) we should conclude that the περιπόλοι of each tribe were stationed in the several parts of Attica in rotation, in order to make every citizen familiar with every part of his country. See Plato, de Legibus, VI. p. 760. (185. Tauchnitz.) The service of the περιπόλοι commenced at eighteen years of age, and lasted till twenty. (Pollux, VIII. 105. Æschines, de falsa Legat. p. 50. Compare also Plato, as quoted above, and Harpocration in περιπόλος.) But it would seem from a passage of Aristotle quoted by Harpocration, and from the words of Artemidorus, quoted by Valois in his notes on Maussac's Commentary on Harpocration, p. 318. (p. 491. ed. Leipzig, 1824.) that during the first of these years the περιπόλοι were employed only in Athens itself; and it was not till the second that they commenced their actual service all over Attica; a service too, which, as appears from the present passage of Thu-

cydides, was extended occasionally to posts occupied by the Athenians, even beyond the frontier of Attica. Although employed as a moveable force, the περιπόλοι carried the regular arms of the phalanx, the round shield and the long spear. See Harpocration, as above quoted; and compare Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 27. where he recommends the use of lighter arms for such duty. They had stations or barracks in different parts of the country, called περιπόλια. See Thucyd. VI. 45, 2. VII. 48, 5. and Dionys. Halicarn. Antiq. Rom. IX. 56. Göller refers his readers to a work of Platner, Beitragen zur Kenntniss des Attischen Rechts, p. 173, &c. for the best information about the περιπόλοι; but with this work I have no acquaintance. The περιπόλαρχος, spoken of in VIII. 92, 2. may have been the commander of those περιπόλοι who were in their first year of service, and thus employed only in Athens: or there may have been one or two περιπόλαρχοι as there were two ἵππαρχοι, and the commanders of the περιπόλοι of each tribe may have been distinct and subordinate officers, like the φύλαρχοι of the cavalry.

I. ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον†] Notus veterum usus est, Deum pro Dei templo ponere. Letronne, Topographie de Syracuse, p. 40. "Τύχη, Génie de la ville, se dit pour τύχειον, temple du Génie public. Par une métonymie semblable, le fameux temple de Diane à Ephèse était appelé tout simplement ἡ Ἀρτεμις: celui de Jupiter Ammon, ὁ Ἀμμων, métonymie qui a passé dans plusieurs langues modernes." GÖLLER. (on Thucyd. I. 128, 3.) Compare IV. 118, 3. τῶν πύλων τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου, where some editors would needlessly read τοῦ Νισαίου. But the difficulty of the present passage consists in the preposition ἐς, because it is not true that the name of the God is used as absolutely synonymous with his temple: nor do either of the passages quoted by Letronne and Göller [Ar-

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

2 νύκτα ταύτην. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἕως ἔμελλε γίγνεσθαι, οἱ προδι-
 δόντες τῶν Μεγαρέων οὗτοι τοιόνδε ἐποίησαν· ἀκάτιον
 ἀμφηρικὸν ὡς λησταὶ, ἐκ πολλοῦ τεθεραπευκότες τὴν ἄνοιξιν
 τῶν πυλῶν, εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ ἀμάξῃ, πείθοντες τὸν ἄρχοντα, διὰ
 τῆς τάφρου κατακομίζειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ 5
 ἐκπλεῖν· καὶ πρὶν ἡμέραν εἶναι, πάλιν αὐτὸ τῇ ἀμάξῃ
 κομίσαντες ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατὰ τὰς πύλας ἐσῆγον, ὅπως τοῖς
 ἐκ τῆς Μινώας Ἀθηναίοις ἀφανὴς δὴ εἶη ἡ φυλακὴ, μὴ
 3 ὄντος ἐν τῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ μηδενός. καὶ τότε πρὸς
 ταῖς πύλαις ἤδη ἦν ἡ ἄμαξα, καὶ ἀνοιχθεῖσων κατὰ τὸ 10
 εἰωθὸς ὡς τῷ ἀκατίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐγίγνετο γὰρ ἀπὸ ξυνθή-
 ματος τὸ τοιοῦτον) ἰδόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας,
 βουλόμενοι φθάσαι πρὶν ξυγκληθῆναι πάλιν τὰς πύλας καὶ

2. οὗτοι τῶν μεγαρέων Q. 3. ἀμφηρικὸν V. λησταὶ] om. Parm. 4. εἰ-
 ὠθεσαν] ἐνέθεσαν L.O. ἀνέθησαν P. 4. ἀμάξῃ Q. 5. κομίζειν d.i. τὴν]
 om. g. 7. τὰς] om. C.K.c.g. 8. ἀθηναίοις] om. d. εἶη ἡ] ἤδη K.
 10. ἤδη ἦν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.Ο.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν ἤδη. 11. εἰκὸς prima manu T. τὸ ἀκάτιον I. 13. ξυγ-
 κληθῆναι Bekk. ed. 1832. ξυγκλησθῆναι E. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυγκλεισθῆναι.
 ξυγκληθῆναι H.

rian. Exped. Alexand. III. 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 2, 6.] bear them out in attaching such a meaning to expressions of that kind. In speaking of religious worship paid to the God, or of visits to his temple to obtain from him an oracular answer, he is naturally spoken of as a person; but then the language is framed accordingly, and the preposition παρὰ is used instead of ἐς, to denote the approach to the actual presence of the God. See Herodot. I. 46, 2. οἱ δέ τινες ἐπέμποντο παρὰ τε Ἀμφι-
 ἄρων καὶ παρὰ Τροφώνιον. Until there-
 fore it can be shewn that the name of the God is applied to denote the mere locality of the temple, I shall believe, with Poppo, that ἐνῆδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐνναλίον is wrong: and that it should be either ἐς τὸ Ἐνναλεῖον (Comp. Lobbeck on Phrynich. p. 370.) or παρὰ τὸν Ἐνναλίον.

1. οἱ προδιδόντες] Οἱ προδιδόντες δη-
 λαδὴ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ Μέγαρα, πλοῖον
 κατέφερον ἐκάστης νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλατταν,

τεθεραπευκότες τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν πυλῶν ἄρ-
 χοντα ὅπως αὐτοὺς μὴ κωλύῃ, ὡς δῆθεν
 ἐπὶ ληστείας ἐκπλέοντας τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τῶν ἐν τῇ Μινώα φυλαττόντων, καὶ αὖθις
 πρὸ ἡμέρας ἀνέφερον αὐτὸ εἰς τὸ τεῖχος,
 ὅπως ἀφανὲς δῆθεν ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τί
 χρὴ φυλάττεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενός
 ἐν τῷ Μεγαρικῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ,
 διὰ τὸ ἐντὸς τειχῶν μεθ' ἡμέραν κρύ-
 πτεσθαι τὸ ἀκάτιον, ἄπορον ἦν γινῶναι τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις, ὅφ' ὧν τινῶν ληστεύονται.
 SCHOL.

2. ἀκάτιον ἀμφηρικὸν] Πλοῖον ἐκα-
 τέρωθεν ἐρεσσύμενον, ἐν ᾧ ἕκαστος τῶν
 ἐλαυνόντων δικωπίας ἐρέττει. SCHOL.
 The vessel was carried down in the
 trench that it might be more concealed
 than if carried on the open plain. And
 it was launched from the open shore
 on the outside of the harbour of Ni-
 sæa, because otherwise it might have
 been intercepted by the Athenians,
 whose position at Minoa enabled them
 to command the entrance of the har-
 bour.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἕως ἔτι ἡ ἄμαξα ἐν αὐταῖς ἦν κώλυμα οὖσα προσθεῖναι· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες Μεγαρήs τοὺς κατὰ πύλας φύλακας κτείνουσι. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην 4 Πλαταιῆs τε καὶ περίπολοι ἐσέδραμον οὗ νῦν τὸ τροπαῖον 5 ἐστὶ, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν (ἦσθοντο γὰρ οἱ ἐγγύτατα Πελοποννήσιοι) μαχόμενοι τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας οἱ Πλαταιῆs ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίταις ἐπιφερομένοις βεβαίους τὰς πύλας παρέσχον. LXVIII. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἥδη ὁ αἰὲς ἐντὸς γιγνόμενος χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος. καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 2 φρουροὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντισχόντες ἡμύνοντο ὀλίγοι, καὶ ἀπέθανόν τινες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ πλείους ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν φοβηθέντες, ἐν νυκτί τε πολεμίων προσπεπτωκότων καὶ τῶν προδιδόντων Μεγαρέων ἀντιμαχο- 15 μένων νομίσαντες τοὺς ἅπαντας σφᾶs Μεγαρέας προδεδω- κέναι. ξυνέπεσε γὰρ καὶ τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκα ἀφ' 3 ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης κηρῦξαι, τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι Μεγαρέων μετὰ Ἀθηναίων θησόμενον τὰ ὄπλα. οἱ δ' ὥς ἤκουσαν, οὐκέτι ἀνέμενον, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι νομίσαντες κοινῇ πολεμεῖσθαι 6 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν. ἅμα δὲ ἔφ, ἐαλωκότων ἥδη τῶν 4 τειχῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρέων θορυβουμένων, οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πράξαντες καὶ ἄλλοι μετ' αὐτῶν, πλήθος ὃ ξυνῆδει, ἔφασαν χρῆναι ἀνοίγειν τὰς πύλας καὶ

1. ἔτι] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοὶ. κατὰ τὰς πύλας G.H.L.N.O.P.R. T.V.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo. κατὰ πύλας Bekk. 3. ἀποκτείνουσι O. 4. πλαταιεῖς καὶ V. 5. ἦσθοντο καὶ γὰρ T. 7. ὀπλίταις] om. g. 8. βεβαίως c.g.G. δέ] om. g. 9. ὁ] om. P. 10. ἐχώρει I.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.f.i. Parm. 11. ἡμύναντο A.B.E.F.R.T.f.h. ἡμύνοντο Bekk. 16. τὸν] om. F. 17. καὶ μεγαρέων T. 19. ἀνέμειναν R. 22. ἄλλο Q. 23. ἐφθασαν P.

1. προσθεῖναι] Locus Herodoti est lib. III. cap. 78, 5. in quo Suidas προσθεῖναι interpretatur ἀποκλείσαι. Pollux. X. 25. προσθεῖναι τὴν θύραν. DUKER.

5. ἦσθοντο γὰρ] The conjunction γὰρ is intended to explain the word μαχόμενοι. "Notwithstanding the surprise, "the Athenians did not win the gates

"without fighting, for the Peloponnesian garrison discovered the attempt "in time to offer some resistance to "it."

10. χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος] Confer Diodorum XII. 320. WASS.

18. θησόμενον τὰ ὄπλα] See the note on II. 2, 5.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐπεξιέναι ἐς μάχην. ξυνέκειτο δὲ αὐτοῖς, τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοι-
 χθειςῶν ἐσπίπτειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι
 ἔμελλον ἔσεσθαι· λίπα γὰρ ἀλείψεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ἀδικῶνται.
 ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγίγνετο τῆς ἀνοίξεως· καὶ γὰρ
 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλευσίνος κατὰ τὸ ξυγκείμενον τετρακισχίλιοι 5
 ὀπλίται τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἱππῆς ἑξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα
 6 πορευόμενοι παρήσαν. ἀληλιμμένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ὄντων
 ἤδη περὶ τὰς πύλας καταγορεύει τις ξυνειδὼς τοῖς ἐτέροις
 τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα. καὶ οἱ ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι ἦλθον καὶ οὐκ
 ἔφασαν χρήναι οὔτε ἐπεξιέναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ πρότερόν πω τοῦτο 10
 ἰσχύοντες μᾶλλον τολμῆσαι) οὔτε ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν τὴν
 πόλιν καταγαγεῖν· εἴ τε μὴ πείσεται τις, αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην
 ἔσεσθαι. ἐδήλουν δὲ οὐδὲν ὅτι ἴσασι τὰ πρασσόμενα, ἀλλ'
 ὥς τὰ βέλτιστα βουλευόντες ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ ἅμα περὶ τὰς
 πύλας παρέμενον φυλάσσοντες, ὥστε οὐκ ἐγένετο τοῖς ἐπι- 15
 βουλευούσι πράξαι ὃ ἔμελλον. LXIX. γνόντες δὲ οἱ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὅτι ἐναντίωμά τι ἐγένετο
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν βία οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται λαβεῖν,
 τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ
 πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαί τινας ἐξέλοιεν, θᾶσσον ἂν 20
 καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσχωρῆσαι, (παρεγένετο δὲ

Upon this the Athe-
 nians attack Nisæa
 where the Pelopon-
 nesian garrison of the
 long walls had taken
 refuge, and after two
 days take it.

2

1. ξυνέκειντο Parm. 3. ἀλείψασθαι P. 4. μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς R. 6. οἱ]
 om. L.N.O.P.V.d.i. Uncis inclusit Poppo. οἱ T. 7. παρήσαν] ἦσαν R.T. ἤδη
 ὄντων O.c.g. 8. περὶ] ἐπὶ O. 9. καὶ οἱ N. Haack.
 Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ οἱ. καὶ οὐκ] καὶ om. R.T. 10. οὔτε] οὐκέτι
 K. 11. φανεράν L.O. 12. πείθεται d.i. Parm. ἣν πείσεται R. 13. ἐδήλου
 T. οὐδὲ E.K.c.g. 14. εἴσασι K. ἀλλὰ ὥς C.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.d.e.h.i. Poppo.
 ἀλλ' ὥς Bekk. 15. ἐμενον T. 16. οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται
 βία c.g. βία οὐχ οἰόν τε ἔσονται I. 17. νομίσαντες g. 21. τὰ] κατὰ O.P.

2. αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι κ. τ. λ.] The rubbing themselves over with oil was so common, as preparatory to any great bodily exertion, that it would excite no suspicion.

6. [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευόμενοι] The article here seems quite indefensible. "The goes by night," cannot be a term applied to any portion of the Athenian cavalry, and the sense required by the passage being merely,

"that six hundred cavalry marched all "night to reinforce the Athenians," I have followed several MSS. and the authority of Reiske, Poppo, and Dobree, in enclosing the word οἱ in brackets.

12. αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσεσθαι] They should fight it out first on the spot, there, in Megara, before they came to any fighting with or against the Athenians.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

σίδηρός τε ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ταχὺ καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τᾶλλα
ἐπιτήδεια,) ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, καὶ διοικο-
δομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐκατέρωθεν ἐς
θάλασσαν τῆς Νισαίας, τάφρον τε καὶ τεῖχῃ διελομένη ἡ
5 στρατιὰ, ἐκ τε τοῦ προαστείου λίθοις καὶ πλίνθοις χρώμενοι,
καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πῃ δέοιτό
τι· καὶ αἱ οἰκίαι τοῦ προαστείου ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσαι αὐταὶ

2. οἰκοδομήσαντες K. 4. τε] om. T. 5. τε] om. L.O. 6. εἴποι c.g.
εἴπον R.T.e.f. δέοιτό τοι T. 7. προαστίου F.H. αὐταὶ A.B.C.F.H.L.N.
O.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐται.

2. ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους κ.τ.λ.] Poppo and others make ἀπεσταύρουν the principal verb, which cannot be, I think, because "the fortifying with "stakes or palisades such points as "might need it" can in no sense be considered the principal idea of the whole sentence, to which the preceding clauses are subordinate, but is in fact coordinate with them, expressing one part only, as they express other parts, of the general notion contained in περιετείχιζον. And the amended stopping, in which I have followed Bekker's edit. of 1832, makes the whole construction clear, which is as follows:— περιετείχιζον—νομίζοντες—ἀρξάμενοι δέ, —καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες,—τάφρον τε διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ,—ἐκ τε τοῦ προαστείου χρώμενοι. With regard to the last clause, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα—ἀπεσταύρουν, I am not sure whether we should regard the finite verb ἀπεσταύρουν as used by confusion instead of the participle; or whether it would not be better to make the former sentence end at χρώμενοι, and to make what follows from καὶ κόπτοντες τὸ ὑπῆρχον ἔρμα another sentence by itself. ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, i.e. "the long walls," here spoken of as one, because they were so close together, that with a view to the operations here described, they were but as a single wall, from each side of which the circumvallation branched off. And probably the space between them was filled up by a cross wall and rampart, so that in fact they would be only one wall at the point where the circum-

vallation walls joined them. Compare the note on II. 13, 9. διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, building a cross wall or countervallation on the side towards Megara, to prevent succour from thence being thrown into Nisæa. τῆς Νισαίας depends upon ἐκατέρωθεν, according to most of the editors; and it may be taken I suppose as explaining the term ἐκατέρωθεν; but is it not possible that it may depend on τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας? "Having built a cross wall on "both sides from the long walls to the "sea on the side of Nisæa looking towards Megara." According to any construction the words τῆς Νισαίας are out of their proper place. τάφρον τε καὶ τεῖχῃ διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, "the army "having divided amongst themselves "the several parts of the trench and "walls that were to be made." Compare II. 78, 1. διελόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον.—τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην, that is, "the fruit trees which they would naturally find in the gardens of the "προαστεῖον, and timber from forest "trees wherever they could meet with "them." Compare II. 75, 1. and the note there. The προαστεῖον of a Greek city was not what we call a suburb, but rather an open space like the parks in London, partly planted with trees, and containing public walks, colonnades, temples, and the houses of some of the principal citizens. It was used as a ground for reviews of the army, and for public games. At Rome the Campus Martius was exactly what the Greeks call προαστεῖον.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ὑπῆρχον ἔρυμα. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην εἰργάζοντο.
 3 τῇ δ' ὕστεραία περὶ δείλην τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο,
 καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ δείσαντες, σίτου τε ἀπορία (ἐφ' ἡμέραν
 γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἐχρῶντο) καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους
 οὐ νομίζοντες ταχὺ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, τοὺς τε Μεγαρέας πολε- 5
 μίους ἡγούμενοι, ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ῥητοῦ μὲν ἕκα-
 στον ἀργυρίου ἀπολυθῆναι ὅπλα παραδόντας, τοῖς δὲ Λακε-
 δαιμονίοις, τῷ τε ἄρχοντι καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἐνὴν, χρήσθαι
 4 Ἀθηναίους ὅ τι ἂν βούλωνται. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμολογήσαντες
 ἐξῆλθον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἀπορρήξαντες 10
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως καὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν παραλα-
 βόντες τὰλλα παρεσκευάζοντο.

LXX. Βρασίδας δὲ ὁ Τέλλιδος Λακεδαιμόνιος κατὰ τοῦ-
 τον τὸν χρόνον ἐτύγγχανε περὶ Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ὦν, ἐπὶ
 Θράκης στρατιὰν παρασκευαζόμενος. καὶ ὡς 15
 ἤσθετο τῶν τειχῶν τὴν ἄλωσιν, δείσας περὶ
 τε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ Πελοποννησίοις καὶ μὴ
 τὰ Μέγαρα ληφθῆναι, πέμπει ἔς τε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς
 κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ
 Τριποδίσκον, (ἔστι δὲ κώμη τῆς Μεγαρίδος 20
 ὄνομα τοῦτο ἔχουσα ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Γερανίᾳ),
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθεν ἑπτακοσίους μὲν καὶ δισχιλίους Κοριν-

2. δ'] τε d. τῇ δὲ ὕστερ. C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.i. Porpo. παρὰ O.P. τὸ
 τεῖχος] τοῦ τεύχους τοσοῦτον b.E. οὐκ] οὐπω e. ἀποτετέλεστο F.L.O.Q.
 Bekker. ed. 1832. ἀπετετέλεστο A.B.E.G. τετέλεστο e. 3. ἐφ' ἡμερίαν C.
 4. Deest ἐκ Parm. 5. ἐπιβοηθεῖν K. 7. ἀργύριον P. παραδόντες T.g.
 παραδιδόντες d. τοῖς δὲ A.B.F. Bekk. Goell. Dobree. ceteri τοῖς τε. 9. ἂν]
 om. g. 11. τῶν] om. N.V. 12. παρασκευάζοντο F. 13. τε i. ὁ] om. c.
 τέλλιος d.i. 14. ἐτύγγχανε γὰρ περὶ i. καὶ ἐπὶ θράκης L.O. 15. στρα-
 τεῖαν Haack. Porpo. 17. λακεδαιμονίους R. 20. τριποδίσκον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.
 I.N.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ τριποδίσκον K. ceteri
 τριποδίσκον. 21. γερανία E.F.H.Q.R.f. Porpo. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo γερα-
 νεία. 22. ἦλθεν ἔχων f. χιλίους c. δισχιλίων T.

7. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις] It appears now from Bekker's smaller edition that three of the best MSS. support his correction of δὲ instead of τε. There can therefore be no longer any hesitation as to admitting it into the text.

The ἄρχων here spoken of was the Spartan commander of the Peloponnesian garrison, like Tantalus at Thyrea, c. 57, 3. Pasitolidas at Torone, V. 3, 1. Menedæus and his colleagues in Acarnania, III. 100, 3.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θίων ὀπλίτας, Φλιασίων δὲ τετρακοσίους, Σικωνίων δὲ
 ἑξακοσίους, καὶ τοὺς μεθ' αὐτοῦ ὅσοι ἤδη ξυνειλεγμένοι
 ἦσαν, οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον.
 ὥς δὲ ἐπύθετο, (ἔτυχε γὰρ νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Τριποδίσκον²
 5 ἐξελθὼν,) ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ, πρὶν ἔκπυστος
 γενέσθαι, προσῆλθε τῇ τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλει λαθὼν τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους ὄντας περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, βουλόμενος μὲν τῷ
 λόγῳ καὶ ἅμα, εἰ δύναιτο, ἔργῳ τῆς Νισαίας πειρᾶσαι, τὸ δὲ
 μέγιστον, τὴν τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλιν εἰσελθὼν βεβαιώσασθαι.
 10 καὶ ἡξίου δέξασθαι σφᾶς, λέγων ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι ἀναλαβεῖν
 Νίσαιαν. LXXI. αἱ δὲ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις φοβού-
 μιναι, οἱ μὲν μὴ τοὺς φεύγοντας σφίσιν ἐσα-
 γαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἐκβάλλη, οἱ δὲ μὴ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὁ
 δῆμος δείσας ἐπιθῆται σφίσι καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐν
 15 μάχῃ καθ' αὐτὴν οὔσα ἐγγὺς ἐφεδρεόντων
 Ἀθηναίων ἀπόληται, οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει
 ἡσυχάσασιν τὸ μέλλον περιδεῖν· ἡλπιζον γὰρ καὶ μάχην
 ἑκάτεροι ἔσεσθαι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν προσβοηθησάν-
 των, καὶ οὕτω σφίσιν ἀσφαλεστέρως ἔχειν, οἷς τις εἴη εὖνους,
 20 κρατήσασιν προσχωρῆσαι. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδας ὥς οὐκ ἔπειθεν,²
 ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν ἐς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα.

LXXII. Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἑφ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ παρήσαν, διανενοημέ-
 νοι μὲν καὶ πρὶν Βρασίδαν πέμψαι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ Μέγαρα
 ὥς οὐκ ἀλλοτρίου ὄντος τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ ἤδη
 The Boeotians come
 up to aid Brasidas,

1. σικωνίων δέ] καὶ σικωνίων L. om. C.G.I.O.P.d.e.i. cum ipso ἑξακοσίους.
 2. καὶ] om. L. αὐτοῦ G.H.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Porro. αὐτοῦ Bekk.
 4. ἐτύχανε N.V. 5. ἐξελθεῖν Q. ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ] om.c.g.
 6. μεγάρων K. 8. πειρᾶσθαι e. cum Prisciano 18. p. 1198, 30. πειρᾶσαι E.
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πειράσαι. 12. ἐξαγαγὼν Parm. 13. εἰ δέ f. τὸ
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο i. Parm. 14. ἐπιθῆται E.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίθηται. 15. αὐτὴν
 N.V. 16. ἀπολείται A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.h. ἀπόλληται e. ἀπόλλυται b. ἐπεδέξαντο e.
 18. ἑκάτεροι] om. N. 19. οἷς C.d.e.i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. corr. N. vulgo ὅς.
 τις εἴη εὖνους] τι εἴη εὖνουν d.i. τισιν εὖνους e. 20. προχωρῆσαι L.O.P.

17. περιδεῖν] Thomas Mag. in περι- et adfert ex hoc loco, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις—
 ρῶ, περιῖδεῖν καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ περισκοπῆσαι, περιῖδεῖν. DUKER.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

and their cavalry skirmishes with the Athenians, without any decisive result.

ὄντες πανστρατιᾷ Πλαταιᾶσιν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ ἄγγελος, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐρρώσθησαν, καὶ ἀποστείλαντες διακοσίους καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας ἑξακοσίους τοῖς πλείοσιν ἀπῆλθον πάλιν.

- 2 παρόντος δὲ ἤδη ξύμπαντος τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἑξακισχιλίων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν περί [τε] τὴν Νίσαιαν ὄντων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐν τάξει, τῶν δὲ ψιλῶν ἀνὰ τὸ πεδῖον ἐσκεδασμένων, οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀπροσδοκῆτοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες τοῖς ψιλοῖς ἔτρεψαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν· ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ οὐδεμίας βοήθειά πω 10
3 τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν οὐδαμόθεν ἐπῆλθεν. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες δὲ καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς χεῖρας ἦεσαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἵππομαχία 4 ἐπὶ πολὺν, ἐν ᾗ ἀξιούσιν ἐκάτεροι οὐχ ἥσους γενέσθαι. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἵππαρχον τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ προσελάσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 1 καὶ ἀποκτείναντες ἐσκύλευσαν, καὶ τῶν τε νεκρῶν τούτων κρατήσαντες ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωκαν καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν·

1. πλαταιάσιν A. πλαταιάσιν B. πλαταιεύσιν G.L.Q. om. O.P. πλατιεύσι C. ἐπεὶ c. καὶ ἤδη ἦλθεν d. 3. διακοσίους δὲ καὶ K. χιλίους N. (prima manu) Q.d.i. 6. ἔλαττον A.B.C.E.F.G.N.T.V.b.d.e.f.h.i. 7. περί τε E.G. περί τὴν A.B.F.c. Bekk. Goell. τὴν om. Parm. 8. παιδ' ὃν ἐσκεδασμένον E. 2. ἀπροσδοκῆτως Q.V. 10. ἐν δὲ c. ἐν τῷ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ T. μηδεμίας K. πω] om. C.G.L.O.e. 11. οὐδαμόθεν] om. N. prima manu. ἀπῆλθεν Q. ἐπῆλθεν Parm. ἀντεξελάσαντες h. Parm. 14. ὑπαρχον Parm. 15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ. Libri omnes et edd. αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν.

6. ἔλασσον] Etsi autem hoc tantum unius Cod. MS. auctoritate nititur, tamen vel sine ea in contextum admitti potuisset; quum Grammatici veteres testentur, Thucydidem numquam in talibus gemino τ usum fuisse, quod supra plus semel monitum est. DUK.

10. ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ κ. τ. λ.] Hæc verba rationem reddunt cur in ἀπροσδοκῆτους inciderint. HAACK.

15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ] The sense requires the dative, "close under the "walls of Nisæa." Portus's conjecture, προσελάσαντας, although approved by Dobree, is inconsistent, as Poppo rightly observes, with the conjunction καὶ immediately following. Nor can

πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν προσελάσαντες be taken to signify, as Poppo seems to understand it, "Athenienses prope Nisæam consulto se recepisse;" for προσελάσαντες, when expressing the movements of cavalry, can only mean, "charging the enemy." The Bæotians had chased the Athenians down to Nisæa; then the Athenians faced about, charged them in return, and cut some of them off. In c. 92, 4. where all the MSS. read τούτοις, the later editors have restored the accusative τούτους, as the sense required; and here, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in substituting, for the same reason, the dative for the accusative.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

οὐ μέντοι ἔν γε τῷ παντὶ ἔργῳ βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν.

LXXIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Βρασίδης καὶ τὸ στρατεύμα ἐχώρου ἐγγυτέρω τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως, καὶ καταλαμβάνοντες χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον παραταξάμενοι ἡσύχαζον, οἰόμενοι σφίσιν ἐπίνειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπισταμένοι περιορωμένους ὁποτέρων ἡ νίκη ἔσται. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ἀμφοτέρα ἔχειν, ἅμα δὲ μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν προτέρους μηδὲ μάχης καὶ κινδύνου ἐκόντας ἄρξαι, ἐπειδὴ γε ἐν φανερωῇ ἔδειξαν ἐτοιμοὶ ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ ἀκονεῖν τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ὥφθησαν ἐλθόντες, οὐκ ἂν ἐν 3 τύχῃ γίγνεσθαι σφίσιν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἂν ὥσπερ ἡσσηθέντων στερηθῆναι εὐθὺς τῆς πόλεως· νῦν δὲ κἂν τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ βουλευθέντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἂν

1. ἐν] om. Parm. παντὶ] παρόντι e. 4. τοῦτο δὲ K. 6. ἐπιτήδειον καὶ παραταξάμενοι e. 7. ἡσύχαζον] om. L.O.P. 9. περιορωμένους] om. pr. man. N. 10. καλῶς] καὶ ὡς P. μὴ δὲ C.V. 11. τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖν e. τῷ μὴ F. Parm. 12. ἄρξασθαι T.Q.f. ἐπειδὴ—ἔδειξαν] om. C.G.I.L.O.P.e. 13. ἀκονεῖν C.I.K. ἀκονεῖν E.F.f. ἀκονεῖν d. ἀκονεῖν e. τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι A.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίθεσθαι C. ἀντιθέσθαι B.E.F. ἀντιτίθεσθαι Q. vulgo et Haack. δικ. ἂν τὴν νίκην τίθεσθαι. 15. οὐκ ἂν] om. O.P. 16. ἡσσηθέντες V. 17. ἀθηναίους αὐτοὺς G. 18. ἀμαχεῖ A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαχητί.

9. βεβαίως should be taken with τελευτήσαντες, “with a decided result.”

10. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] The word ἀμφοτέρα is explained by what follows, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν—ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν. In the last clause, the words ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν are a mere repetition of καλῶς ἔχειν, but added again to make the meaning more palpable. The words καὶ αὐτοῖς—τίθεσθαι seem to be parenthetical, and to depend upon ἐνόμιζον at the beginning of the chapter.

15. οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ κ. τ. λ.] “They would have had not a chance of suc-

cess, but would clearly have lost the city at once, being considered to have been as good as beaten.” The genitive absolute ἡσσηθέντων is remarkable, referring as it does to the subject of the verb στερηθῆναι; so that ἡσσηθέντας or ἡσσηθέντες might seem more natural. But compare V. 33, 1. VI. 7, 2. VII. 57, 11. Herodotus, VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. x. p. 119. Jelf, 710.

17. κἂν τυχεῖν—μὴ βουλευθέντας] “Might chance to be unwilling.” For this use of τυγχάνειν with a participle, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 533. 4. Jelf, 694.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

4 περιγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—ὥς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν παρὰ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐξελλόντες, ἡσύχαζον δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ μὴ ἐπιόντων, λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγοὶ μὴ ἀντίπαλον εἶναι σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προεκεχωρήκει, 5 ἄρξασι μάχης πρὸς πλείονας αὐτῶν ἢ λαβεῖν νικήσαντας Μέγαρά ἢ σφαλέντας τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι, τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν παρόντων μέρος ἕκαστον κινδυνεύειν εἰκότως ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν· χρόνον δὲ ἐπισχόντες, καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν ἄφ' ἐκατέρων ἐπεχειρεῖτο, ἀπῆλθον 10 πρότερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν καὶ αὖθις οἱ Πελοπον-

1. ὥσπερ i. 2. περὶ L.O.P. μικρὰ c.g. 4. καὶ ἐκείνων Q. 5. προ-
κεχωρήκει P. 6. ἄρξασθαι d.i. αὐτῶν E.H.K.L.N.O.V. 7. βελτίστῳ]
πλείστῳ c.f.g. 8. τῆς] om. prim. man. N. τῆς δὲ ξυμπάσης d.i. μέρος
ἐκατὸν C. ἐκάστων Porro. Goell. ἐκάστου κινδυνεύον Dobree. 10. οὐδένα ἐφ'
ἐκάτερον d.i.

1. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs κ. τ. λ.] The verb to this nominative case is to be found in what, according to the common division, is the following chapter; so little could the author of this division have understood the construction of the passage. The construction, if so it may be called, is as follows: οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀκριβέστερον εἰπόντι, οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs, —ἀνοίγουσιν τε τὰς πύλας καὶ ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. The subject, which was at first stated to be οἱ Μεγαρήs, is, after a long parenthesis of twelve lines, stated again more accurately to be οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs. Compare a somewhat similar passage in Herodotus, VI. 137. where the nominative case Πελασγοὶ at the beginning of the chapter is separated by an interval of half a page from its verb ἐλόχησαν, which occurs, according to our present division, in the following chapter. So that Aristotie had good reason to notice this sort of carelessness, Rhet. III. 5, 2. where he says, δὲ δὲ, ἕως μένεται, ἀνταποδιδόναι ἀλλήλοις, καὶ μήτε μακρὰν ἀπαρτᾶν, μήτε σύνδεσμον πρὸ συνδέσμου ἀποδιδόναι τοῦ ἀναγκαίου.

5. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω κ. τ. λ.] “Since “in more than half of their object they

“had succeeded; having taken Nisæa, “and thus completely shut out the “Megareans from all communication “with the sea.”

8. τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης κ. τ. λ.] That something here is corrupt, seems evident. Various corrections are proposed, of which Dobree's first seems to me one of the neatest, οἷς δὲ—ἐκάστου κινδυνεύοι. One might correct also ἐκάστῳ simply, and insert either γὰρ after ξυμπάσης, or οὖν after εἰκότως. For the sense is clear, namely, that the enemy might naturally be willing to risk a battle, seeing that each general among them staked only a part of his whole national force, ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, and also a part only of the force actually engaged, τῶν παρόντων. So that if the whole army were cut off, still the loss of each state would be but small: and still farther, the army might be defeated without being destroyed, and the loss might fall wholly or chiefly on one wing, so that as the soldiers of each state occupied only a part of the line of battle, the loss to any one state might possibly, even in the event of a defeat, be next to nothing. The expression ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν resembles I. 71, 7. βουλομένων ὑμῶν προθύμων εἶναι.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

νήσιοι ὅθεν περ ὠρμήθησαν—οὕτω δὴ τῷ μὲν Βρασίδα αὐτῷ
καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἄρχουσιν οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι
Μεγαρήs, ὡς ἐπικρατήσαντι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐθε-
λησάντων μάχεσθαι, θαρσοῦντες μᾶλλον ἀνοίγουσί τε τὰς
5 πύλας καὶ δεξάμενοι καταπεπληγμένων ἤδη τῶν πρὸς [τοὺς]
Ἀθηναίους πραξάντων ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. LXXIV. καὶ
ὕστερον ὁ μὲν, διαλυθέντων τῶν ξυμμάχων
κατὰ πόλεις, ἐπανελθὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν
Κόρινθον τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατείαν παρε-
σκεύαζεν, ἵνα περ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὠρμητο· οἱ δὲ
ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρήs, ἀποχωρησάντων καὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' οἴκου, ὅσοι μὲν τῶν πραγμάτων
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μάλιστα μετέσχον, εἰδό-
τες ὅτι ὥφθησαν εὐθὺς ὑπεξῆλθον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι
κοινολογησάμενοι τοῖς τῶν φευγόντων φίλοις
15 κατάγουσι τοὺς ἐκ Πηγῶν, ὀρκώσαντες πίστεσι
μεγάλαις μηδὲν μνησικακήσειν, βουλευσείν δὲ
τῇ πόλει τὰ ἄριστα. οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐγένοντο²
καὶ ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων ἐποίησαντο, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους
20 ἐξελέξαντο τῶν τε ἐχθρῶν καὶ οἱ ἐδόκουν μάλιστα ξυμπρᾶξαι

1. περ ὠρμήθησαν] περιορμήθησαν P. περ om. e. 3. οὐκ, omisso ἔτι, A.
4. τε] om. prim. man. N. 5. τοὺς] om. H.K.L.N.O.V.g. 7. συμμάχων
B.C.F.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 8. κατὰ deest Parm. 10. ὠρμητο d.e.m. Parm.
13. ἐσχον C. ex ras. 14. ἐξῆλθον N.V. 16. κατάγουσι τοὺς] κατὰ τοῦ σίτου E.
ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν T. ὀρκίσαντες L.O.P.Q. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 361.
17. μεγάλοις c.g. 18. τὰ] om. Parm. 19. ὅχλους d. λόγους Parm.
20. τῶν] om. Q.

19. ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων] A similar proceeding, with a similar object, is described by Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 8, 9, 10. when the thirty tyrants of Athens wanted to arrest some suspected persons at Eleusis. The review first of all brought the whole population, from whom the victims were to be selected, into one place; and then, as the Greek soldiers always piled their arms before their generals addressed them, an opportunity was thus afforded of seizing the arms, and of securing

any obnoxious individual without resistance, as he must appear before his commander without his spear and shield. A small body either of mercenary troops, or of the aristocracy themselves or their dependents, were the instruments employed in this service; and the citizens themselves were reviewed in different parts of the town, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, that they might be the more easily overpowered, and deprived of the means of cooperating with each other.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἄνδρας ὡς ἑκατὸν, καὶ τούτων πέρι ἀναγκάσαντες τὸν δῆμον ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, ὡς κατεγνώσθησαν, ἔκτειναν, καὶ ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τὰ μάλιστα 3 κατέστησαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ πλείστον δὴ χρόνον αὕτη ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετάστασις ξυνέμεινεν. 5

LXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, τῆς Ἀντάνδρου ὑπὸ τῶν Μυτιληναίων, ὥσπερ διενοοῦντο, μελλούσης κατασκευάζε-
COAST OF ASIA. The settlement of the Lesbian exiles at Antandrus, (see ch. 52.) is taken by the Athenians. σθαι, οἱ τῶν ἀργυρολόγων Ἀθηναίων στρα-
τηγοὶ Δημόδοκος καὶ Ἀριστείδης, ὄντες περὶ Ἑλλήσποντον (ὁ γὰρ τρίτος αὐτῶν Λάμαχος 10 δέκα ναυσὶν ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσεπεπλεύκει), ὡς ἡσθάνοντο τὴν παρασκευὴν τοῦ χωρίου καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς δεινὸν εἶναι, μὴ ὥσπερ τὰ Ἄναια ἐπὶ τῇ Σάμῳ γένηται, ἔνθα οἱ φεύγοντες τῶν Σαμίων καταστάντες τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους ὠφέλουν ἐς τὰ ναυτικὰ κυβερνήτας πέμποντες καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 15 Σαμίους ἐς ταραχὴν καθίστασαν καὶ τοὺς ἐξιόντας ἐδέχοντο, οὕτω δὲ ξυναγείραντες ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων στρατιὰν καὶ

1. τοὺς] om. g. 2. φανεράν ψῆφον c. 5. γενομένη A.E.F.G.H.K.N.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. Goell. νεομένη B.C.T.V. (vulgo νεομένη.) συνέμεινεν H.K. 8. ἀθηναῖοι νεῶν E. 9. δημόδοκος L. δημοδόκος καὶ ριστίδης E. 10. λαμάχας c.g. 11. ἐπεπεπλείκει d. ἐσεπεπλεύκει R. 12. δεινὸν] δίκαιον e. 13. τὰ ἄναια] ἄνω Q. 14. τε] om. d.i. 17. ἀπὸ—πλεύσαντες] om. B.E.F.h. et prima manu N. στρατίας C.e.

2. ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν] Compare Lysias against Agoratus, p. 467. Reiske: οἱ μὲν γὰρ τριάκοντα ἐκάθηντο ἐπὶ τῶν βάθρων· δύο δὲ τράπεζαι ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν τῶν τριάκοντα ἐκείσθην· τὴν δὲ ψῆφον οὐκ εἰς καδίσκους, ἀλλὰ φανεράν ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας ταύτας ἔδει τίθεσθαι· τὴν μὲν καθαιροῦσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑστέραν, τὴν δὲ σώζουσαν, ἐπὶ τὴν προτέραν.

5. ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη.] Because probably not all of the restored exiles, and still less of their friends who had been left in Megara, were concerned in the perfidy of this revolution, any more than the whole aristocratical party at Athens approved of the crimes of Critias. But a few daring men effected the revolution, tacitly countenanced probably by the aristocratical party in general, who thought the worst oli-

garchy better than the ascendancy of the popular party. What Thucydides notices as remarkable is the long duration of a government which owed its existence to a violent revolution, and that too a revolution effected by a very small number of active instruments: ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετάστασις. I have therefore followed Duker and the later editors in adopting the reading γενομένη instead of νεομένη.

6. τῆς Ἀντάνδρου] Confer Diodorum, lib. XII. p. 322. ubi pro Ἀριστείδην καὶ Σύμμαχον lege omnino Ἀριστείδην καὶ Δημόδοκον. WASS. De hoc consilio exsulum Mitylenæorum et aliorum Lesbiorum est supr. cap. 52, 4. DUKER.

13. τὰ ἄναια] Vid. ad lib. III. cap. 19, 2. et 32, 2. DUKER.

πλεύσαντες, μάχη τε νικήσαντες τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀντάνδρου
ἐπεξελθόντας, ἀναλαμβάνουσι τὸ χωρίον πάλιν. καὶ οὐ πολὺ 2
ὕστερον ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπλεύσας Λάμαχος, ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλε-
ώτιδι ἰόρμήσας† ἐς τὸν Κάληκα ποταμὸν, ἀπόλλυσι τὰς
5 ναῦς ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου καὶ κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ
ρέυματος. αὐτὸς τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ πεζῇ διὰ Βιθυνῶν Θρα- 3
κῶν, οἳ εἰσι πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χαλκηδόνα τὴν
ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου Μεγαρέων ἀποικίαν.

2. ὑπεξελθόντας B.h. ἐπελθόντας d. καὶ ἐκ f. 3. τὸν] om. d. καὶ ἐν
τῇ e. 4. ὀρμήσας A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.d.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ὀρμίσας. [Quod ad N. attinet, hodie in textu habet ὀρμίσας: videtur autem
rasuram in charta factam esse, et ubi nunc est ι, aliam olim literam extitisse.]
κάλικα d. κάλυκα L.O. ἀπόλλυσι V. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.P.Q. αἰφνιδίου F.
7. χαλκιδόνα g. καλκεδόνα d. τὴν] om. d.

2. οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον—ἐσπλεύσας Λά-
μαχος—ἀπόλλυσι. The words οὐ πολὺ
ὕστερον refer to the loss of the ships,
and not to their entrance into the Eu-
xine, for that had taken place before
Antandrus was recovered. Λάμαχος—
ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπεπλεύκει.

4. ἰόρμήσας†] This is undoubtedly
the reading of the best MSS. and Poppo
objects to the use of the active ὀρμίσας
instead of the middle ὀρμίσάμενος. Yet
the words ὀρμεῖν and ὀρμίζειν are so
frequently confounded in the MSS.
that their authority is of little weight;
as, for instance, in VIII. 34. the best
MSS. read ὀρμίσασαι, where ὀρμήσασαι
is certainly the true reading; and again
in VIII. 43, 1. there is a similar mistake.
And with the accusative τὰς ναῦς fol-
lowing so immediately afterwards, ὀρμί-
σας for ὀρμίσάμενος seems sufficiently
excusable. On the other hand, ὀρμίζειν
ἐς τὸν Κάληκα is more correct than ὀρ-
μεῖν ἐς τὸν Κάληκα. I have accordingly
marked the word as doubtful.

Κάληκα] Hujus fluvii nomen apud
Auctores multum variat. Arrianus in
Periplo Κάλητα vocat, Diodorus Κά-
χητα. Sed Memnon cui magis cre-
dendum, utpote Heracleotæ et Bithyniæ
vicino, Κάλλητα nominat. Hodie etiam
Chelit dicitur, ut ait Belonius in suis
Observationibus. Palmerius in Exer-
citat. p. 51. HUDS. Κάλητα vocat Eu-
stathius ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 793.
Thracæ Bithyniæ incolas memorat ibid.

ex Herodot. VII. 75, 2. Add. Strab. XII.
p. 541. DUKER. The river Calex, or
Cales, is hardly more than a mountain
torrent; or at least has its source in
the mountains at so short a distance
from the sea, that its floods must be
exceedingly sudden and violent; and,
like the *fiumare* in Sicily, they would
come down with such a body of water,
sweeping trees and rocks along with
them in their course, that vessels drawn
up on the shore, just at the mouth of
the river, might very easily have been
swamped or dashed to pieces.

5. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου] Poppo
understands ἄνωθεν to mean “cœlitus,”
but is there any instance in the early
Greek writers in which ὕδωρ ἄνωθεν
γενομένον is used as synonymous with
ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γενομένον? Thucydides
uses the word ἄνωθεν often, but never
in the sense of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ. I believe
that the words mean, “Rain having
“fallen in the interior,” “in the upper
“country.” It is well known that
ἄνωθεν does not always strictly signify
“from above,” but also “above” sim-
ply, as in III. 68, 4. IV. 108, 1. VII.
63, 2. That ὕδωρ ἐγένετο will signify
“there was rain,” without any addition
of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ or ἄνωθεν, may be seen
from Herodotus VIII. 12, 1. ἐγένετο δὲ
ὕδωρ ἄπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός.

7. Χαλκηδόνα] The true name of this
city, as given universally on its coins,
is Καλχίδονα. See Eckhel, de Doctr.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

LXXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει καὶ Δημοσθένης Ἀθη-
ναίων στρατηγὸς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἀφικνέεται εἰς Ναύ-
πακτον, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Μεγαρίδος
ἀναχώρησιν. τῷ γὰρ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ ἐκείνῳ
τὰ Βοιωτῖα πράγματα ἀπὸ τινων ἀνδρῶν ἐν 5
ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐπράσσετο, βουλομένων μετα-
στῆσαι τὸν κόσμον καὶ εἰς δημοκρατίαν ὥσπερ
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρέψαι· καὶ Πτοιოდῶρον μάλιστ'
ἀνδρὸς φυγάδος ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐσηγουμένου τάδε
αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθη. Σίφας μὲν ἔμελλόν τινες 10
προδώσειν· αἱ δὲ Σίφαι εἰσὶ τῆς Θεσπικῆς γῆς
ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῳ κόλπῳ ἐπιθαλασσίδιοι· Χαι-
ρώνειαν δὲ, ἥ ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Μινύειον πρότερον καλού-
μενον νῦν δὲ Βοιωτίον ξυντελεῖ, ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐν-

BÆOTIA.
Plan for effecting a
popular revolution in
Bæotia. Overtures
made to Athens for
aid. Demosthenes is
sent to Naupactus, to
enter Bæotia on the
side of Phocis, while
Hippocrates, with the
whole force of Athens,
was to attack it simul-
taneously from Attica,
and occupy the post
of Delium, near Ta-
nagra.

5. βοιώτεια h. 7. τὸν κόσμον] τὴν πολιτείαν K. 8. ποιοδώρον G.I.K.
πτιοδώρον P. 10. παρεσκευάσθη τι σίφας P. 11. προδώσειν B.E.F.H.N.T.
V.d.f.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παραδώσειν. Σίφαι Bekk. τῆς] om. i.
12. κρισσαίῳ T. κρισσαίῳ N.V. ἐπιθαλάσσιοι T. χερώνεια T. χερώνειαν F.
13. τὸν] om. b. μινύιον H. μινύιον A.E.F.Q.T. 14. βοιώτιον A.B.E.F.H.K.
N.Q.T.V.e.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βοιώτειον.

Numor. vol. II. p. 411. And so it is written in Herodotus, IV. 144, 2. But the Attic writers, or at least the existing MSS. of them, have adopted the form Χαλκηδῶν, and the Romans followed them in writing "Chalcedon," and not "Calchedon."

13. ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν—ξυντελεῖ] The Bæotian confederacy consisted of a number of free and sovereign states, each of which elected its Bæotarch, or member of the supreme executive government of Bæotia, with the exception of Thebes, which, on account of its preeminence in rank and power, elected two Bæotarchs. In the Peloponnesian war these states appear to have been either ten or twelve in number, as the Bæotarchs are said to have been either eleven or thirteen, according to the various interpretations of IV. 91. and two of these were Thebans. Their names were, Thebes, Orchomenus, Coronea, Copæ, Tanagra, Thespiæ, Haliartus, and, according to Müller's con-

jecture, Lebadea, Onchestus, and Oka-lea; but this last place seems hardly entitled to rank amongst the sovereign states, as Strabo classes it among the dependencies of Haliartus. However this may have been, the sovereign states, whichever they were, had each a number of smaller states subject to their authority; as, Chæronea was dependent upon Orchomenus; Leuctra and Siphæ on Thespiæ; Acræphia, Gliasas, Therapne, and others, on Thebes. These smaller states were called ξύμμοροι, or ξυντελεῖς, to the larger ones; and were obliged to furnish troops and money, to make up the contingent of the state to which they belonged, to the general confederacy of Bæotia.

[All the existing information respecting the constitution and magistrates of Bæotia may be found in Böckh's Introduction to the Bæotian Inscriptions, in his Corpus Inscription. Græcar. p. 726—732. or in a shorter compass, in Hermann's Politic. Antiquit. of Greece,

BCEOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

εδίδουσαν, καὶ οἱ Ὀρχομενίων φυγάδες ξυνέπρασσον τὰ μά-
 λιστα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐμισθοῦντο ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· ἔστι δὲ
 ἡ Χαιρώνεια ἔσχατον τῆς Βοιωτίας πρὸς τῇ Φανότιδι τῆς
 Φωκίδος· καὶ Φωκέων μετείχόν τινες. τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους 4
 5 ἔδει Δῆλιον καταλαβεῖν τὸ ἐν τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ πρὸς Εὐβοίαν
 τετραμμένον Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν, ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ
 γίνεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθήσωσιν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον οἱ Βοιω-
 τοὶ ἄθροοι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κινούμενα.
 καὶ εἰ κατορθοῖτο ἡ πείρα καὶ τὸ Δῆλιον τειχισθείη, ῥαδίως 5
 10 ἥλπιζον, εἰ καὶ μὴ παραντῖκα †νεωτερίζοι† τι τῶν κατὰ τὰς
 πολιτείας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐχομένων τούτων τῶν χωρίων καὶ
 ληστευομένης τῆς γῆς καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχείος ἀπο-
 στροφῆς οὐ μενεῖν κατὰ χώραν τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ χρόνῳ,
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὲν προσιόντων τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, τοῖς δὲ
 15 οὐκ οὔσης ἀθρόας τῆς δυνάμεως, καταστήσειν αὐτὰ ἐς τὸ
 ἐπιτήδειον. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλὴ τοιαύτη παρεσκευάζετο.

3. χερώνεια V. φανώτιδι H.g. ἀφανώτιδι b. φότιδι I. 4. φωκίων V.
 5. τὸ] τῶν A.B. τῷ E. παναγραία I. 7. γενέσθαι c. 8. ἕκαστος K.
 κινούμενα A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινούμενοι. 9. καὶ] om. A.B.F.
 εἴ τι κατορθοῖτο c.f.g. εἰ δὲ N. 10. νεωτερίζοιτο F.Q.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 νεωτερίζοι Bekk. νεωτερίζειν d.i. 11. τούτων] om. b. 12. διὰ βραχείως E.F.
 βαί
 13. μένειν A.E.F.K.N.P.T.V.g. μενεῖν G. βαίνειν d.i. 16. ἐπιβολὴ H. παρε-
 σκευάζετο] om. d.i.

§. 179. Böckh supposes that Lebadea, Anthedon, and Chalia, were the three sovereign states of the league in the Peloponnesian war which Thucydides has not mentioned. The statement of Strabo, referred to in my original note respecting Okalea, is represented by Poppo to be a mistake; but it will be found IX. p. 410. or IX. 2, 26. of Siebenkees's and Tzschucke's edition, Πετῶν δὲ τῆς Ἀλιαρτίας, καὶ Μεδεών, καὶ Ὠκαλείας.]

3. Φανότιδι] Vide de hac Palmerium Græc. Antiq. VI. 15. DUKER.

4. Φωκέων μετείχόν τινες] Amongst whom perhaps was that Nicomachus, who afterwards betrayed the whole intrigue to the Lacedæmonians.

10. †νεωτερίζοι†] Duker, Haack, Poppo, and Göller, all agree in pre-

ferring νεωτερίζοιτο, which doubtless would be the best Greek, and which is the reading of three MSS. But is it impossible that the nominative case to νεωτερίζοι should be ἡ πείρα? "even if" "the attempt should not effect any" "immediate alterations in the govern-ment of Bœotia." Or if τι be the nominative, may not νεωτερίζοι be used in a neutral sense, like our own verb "change?" "should nothing change" "immediately in the constitution of" "Bœotia."

12. καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις κ.τ.λ.] "The" "several partisans of democracy having" "a refuge ready at hand within a short" "distance, in case of failure, if Siphæ," "Chæronea, and Delium, on three se-
 "veral sides of Bœotia, were all occu-
 "pied by Athenian garrisons."

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olym. 89. 1.

LXXVII. ὁ δὲ Ἱπποκράτης αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν ἔχων, ὅποτε καιρὸς εἴη, ἔμελλε στρατεύειν ἐς τοὺς

Demosthenes arrives at Naupactus, and organizes the forces of the Athenian confederacy in that neighbourhood, to be ready for his attack on Boeotia.

Βοιωτοὺς, τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προαπέστειλε ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, ὅπως ἐξ ἐκείνων τῶν χωρίων στρατὸν ξυλ-
λέξας Ἀκαρνάνων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμ-
μάχων πλέοι ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας ὡς προδοθησο-
μένας· ἡμέρα δ' αὐτοῖς εἶρητο ἧ ἔδει ἅμα ταῦτα πράσσειν.

καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἀφικόμενος, Οἰνιάδας δὲ ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων πάντων κατηναγκασμένους καταλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Ἰο Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν τὸ ἐκείνῃ πᾶν ἐπὶ Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποισάμενος, τᾶλλα ἡτοιμάζετο ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας, ὅταν δέη, ἀπαντησόμενος.

LXXVIII. Βρασίδας δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ ἱερὸς πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐς τὰ

THESSALY. BRASIDAS sets out on his famous expedition to the north of Greece. By the aid of some of the Thessalian chiefs, and the rapidity

ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐπειδὴ ἐγένετο ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ ἐν Τραχίνι, καὶ προπέμψαντος αὐτοῦ ἄγγελον ἐς Φάρσαλον παρὰ τοὺς ἐπιτηδέους, ἀξιούντος διάγειν ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν στρατιάν, ἦλθον ἐς
Μελιτίαν τῆς Ἀχαιᾶς Πάναιρός τε καὶ Δῶρος

2. στρατεύσειν G. 3. δημοσθένη e. 4. ταῖς] om. d.e. τὴν] τὸ d.i.
5. συλλέξας V. b.c.d.e.g. 6. συμμάχων c.g. 7. Omnia a Σίφας usque ad ὅταν δέη om. N. sed prima manu in marg. adscripta sunt: om. etiam E.F.h. habent autem E.F. man. recent. ad marg. script. προθησομένας G. 8. ταῦτα ἅμα g.
9. δέ] om. Q. τε e. 10. ἡναγκασμένους E. 12. ἐκείνου L.P. ἐκείνων O. σαλύνθειον g. ἀγραοὺς C.K.c.g. 13. τᾶλλα] πολλὰ A.B. et marg. F. ὡς] om. B.c.g. 18. τραχίνῃ E.i. τραχίνῃ F. 19. καὶ ἀξιούντος L.O.P. 48.
20. ἦλθεν V. 21. μελητῆαν i. πάριρος c.g.

9. ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων—καὶ αὐτὸς—[προσποισάμενος] The meaning is, that Demosthenes was enabled to prepare for his Boeotian expedition with every advantage, as all the enemies of the Athenians in the west of Greece were already put down before he commenced it: Oeniadae he found had been reduced by the combined forces of the Acarnanians; and he had himself attacked and subdued the only remaining ene-

my of Athens, Salynthius, king of the Agræans. How Dr. Bloomfield can translate προσποισάμενος “by way of pretence” it is difficult to understand. The word occurs in the sense of “reducing to a state of dependent alliance” several times in Thucydides, I. 8, 4. 38, 4. 55, 1. III. 70, 1.

21. Μελητίαν τῆς Ἀχαιᾶς] Achaia Phthiotis, which is the country here spoken of, was believed to be the earli-

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

of his marches, he is enabled to pass through Thessaly without interruption, although the bulk of the Thessalian people was friendly to Athens.

καὶ Ἴππολοχίδας καὶ Τορύλαος καὶ Στρόφακος
πρόξενος ὦν Χαλκιδέων, τότε δὴ ἐπορεύετο.
ἦγον δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Θεσσαλῶν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκ 2
Λαρίσης Νικονίδας Περδίκκα ἐπιτήδειος ὦν.

5 τὴν γὰρ Θεσσαλίαν ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὔπορον ἦν διέναι ἄνευ
ἀγωγού, καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ καὶ τοῖς πᾶσί γε ὁμοίως
Ἕλλησιν ὑποπτον καθεστήκει τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ πείσαντας
διέναι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις αἰεί ποτε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Θεσ-
σαλῶν εὖνον ὑπῆρχεν. ὥστε εἰ μὴ δυναστεία μᾶλλον ἢ 3
10 ἰσονομία ἐχρῶντο τὸ ἐγχώριον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ, οὐκ ἂν ποτε

1. στρόφακος 48. 3. θεσσαλοὶ d. 4. λαρίσης E.F.H. Bekk. ed. 1832.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo, Haack. λαρίσσης. λικονίδας K. περδίκκας V. 6. τοῖς]
om. Q. πᾶσιν ὁμοίως T. 7. καθεστήκει Q.c.g. καθεστήξει T. 8. ἀθη-
ναίοις οἷς αἰεί d. 9. ὑπῆρχον 47. 10. ἐγχώριον] χωρίον B.h.

est seat of the Hellenian race, (Thucyd. I. 3, 2. Herodot. I. 56, 4.) and extended originally from the Asopus (a small river running into the Malian bay, near Thermopylæ, Herodot. VII. 199. 200.) to the Enipeus. (Kruse, Hellas, vol. I. p. 475.) In the time of Herodotus and Thucydides, however, the Sperchius seems to have been considered as the southern boundary, (Herodot. VII. 198.) and the country to the south of the Sperchius was reckoned to belong to the Meliensians, or Maliensians. (Thucyd. III. 91. Herod. VII. 198.) But both the Achæians and Maliensians, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, were subject to the Thessalians. (Thucyd. VIII. 3, 1. III. 93.)

4. Λαρίσης] "On all the coins of Larissa the name of the town is written with one s only." Dodwell, Class. Tour, vol. II. p. 103. Compare Eckhel, Doctr. Numm. Vet. vol. II. p. 140.

6. καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ κ. τ. λ.] I have retained the stopping of this passage as given by Bekker, as I do not think that καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ can properly terminate a sentence. Had it been καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ οὐχ ἦκιστα, the case would have been different; but as the words now stand, they are as abrupt a close to a sentence as it would

be in English to say, "For Thessaly, generally speaking, is not easy to pass through without a conductor, and with arms at any rate;" or, "and with arms certainly." It appears to me that the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων—διέναι are all meant to correspond to the preceding clause, ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὔπορον κ. τ. λ. "Brasidas required an escort through Thessaly for three reasons: 1. Thessaly could not easily be passed through without one under any circumstances: 2. Under the actual circumstances, as Brasidas was at the head of an armed force, his passage, without previous permission asked and obtained, would have been objected to not only by the Thessalians, but by any nation in Greece whatsoever: 3. The commons of Thessaly were well disposed towards Athens." "And when it was with an armed force especially, it was a thing ill looked upon among all the Greeks without distinction, to pass through a neighbour's country, without first having obtained his consent."

[Göller in his second edition has restored the common stopping. I am still inclined to follow Bekker in connecting the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ with what follows. But see, on the other hand, Poppo's note p. 254.]

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

προῆλθεν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε πορευομένῳ αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσαντες
 ἄλλοι τῶν τάναντία τούτοις βουλομένων ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ
 ποταμῷ ἐκώλυνον, καὶ ἀδικεῖν ἔφασαν ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού
 4 πορευόμενον. οἱ δὲ ἄγοντες οὔτε ἀκόντων ἔφασαν διάξειν,
 αἰφνιδίον τε παραγενόμενον ξένοι ὄντες κομίζειν. ἔλεγε δὲ 5
 καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Βρασίδας τῇ Θεσσαλῶν γῇ καὶ αὐτοῖς φίλος ὢν
 ἰέναι, καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πολεμίοις οὔσι καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνοις ὄπλα

1. προῆλθον Q. ἀπαντήσαντες] om. c. g. 2. τούτοις] om. i. 4. διώξειν c.
 5. παραγενόμενοι A. h. 6. αὐτοῖς] αὐτὸς d.

2. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ] The geography of Thessaly is even yet far from accurately known. The situation of Melitæa itself is uncertain, but I should think it plain from this passage of Thucydides that it did not stand in the valley of the Enipeus, but rather on the same ridge of hills on which Thaumacia stands, and some distance to the east of that town, probably near to Lamia, or Zeitoun. There is nothing said of Brasidas *crossing* the Enipeus; nor was it a stream capable of affording any obstacle to his progress in the middle of summer: but it seems that the valley of the Enipeus was the first point at which he entered Thessaly; the hills above, on which I suppose Melitæa to have stood, being in Achaia Phthiotis. On his first descent into the valley, therefore, the Thessalians were going to stop him; and after their departure he seems to have marched down it as far as Pharsalus, and a little beyond, to its junction with the valley of the Apidanus. From thence he descended the valley of the Apidanus as far as Phacium, which was situated at its lower extremity, where it joins the valley of the Peneus. From Phacium, instead of following the Peneus to Larissa, he seems to have crossed immediately into Peræbia, and to have marched diagonally across that country in a straight line towards Dium, where he would rejoin the ordinary coast road which led from Macedonia to Larissa, through Tempe. Brasidas possibly avoided Tempe, and crossed the Pierian mountains into lower Macedonia, by nearly the same route which the army of Xerxes had followed, when

moving in the opposite direction, and with the same object, of avoiding the pass of Tempe. (Herodot. VII. 128, 1. 131, 1.) It appears from Strabo (IX. 5, 6.) that Melitæa was not on the side of the river, but rather on the high ground above it; for he speaks of the people of Hellas leaving their own town on account of its low situation, and removing to Melitæa. Possibly its territory may have extended some way down the valley; and then the words of Thucydides, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ, would merely mean that Brasidas was still in the valley of the Enipeus when the Thessalians stopped him; that is, that he was stopped at his first entrance into their country.

3. Ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον] Id est: *sine voluntate et consensu* τοῦ κοινού Thessalorum; ut recte Pet. Faber II. Semestr. 18. qua significatione ἄνευ etiam apud Demosthenem in Oratione de Corona, in Epistola Philippi, p. 148. poni, alii ostenderunt: Καὶ ταῦτα συνετάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἄνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τινῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ιδιωτῶν. Sic jam ante Homerus loquutus fuerat, Iliad. ο'. v. 213. ἄνευ ἐμέθεν καὶ Ἀθηναίης. Et Od. ο'. 530. οὐ τοι ἄνευ θεοῦ ἔπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις. Poterat hoc quoque, ut Faber e Xenoph. 4. Ἀπομν. in fin. adnotat, dici ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ πάντων κοινού γνώμης: quomodo etiam Plutarch. in Vita Lycurgi Rhetoris, ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ προτέρου δεσπότητος γνώμης. Quid τὸ κοινόν, *Commune* alicujus gentis sit, nemo ignorat. Τὸ κοινὸν Θεσσαλῶν memorat etiam Callistratus in l. XXXVII. D. de Judic. DUKER.

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐπιφέρειν, Θεσσαλοῖς τε οὐκ εἰδέναι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις
 ἔχθραν οὔσαν ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων γῇ μὴ χρῆσθαι, νῦν τε
 ἀκόντων ἐκείνων οὐκ ἂν προσελθεῖν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι),
 οὐ μέντοι ἀξιοῦν γε εἶργεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα 5
 ἀπῆλθον, ὁ δὲ κελευόντων τῶν ἀγωγῶν, πρὶν τι πλεόν
 ξυστῆναι τὸ κωλύσον, ἐχώρει οὐδὲν ἐπισχὼν δρόμῳ. καὶ
 ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἐκ τῆς Μελιτίας ἀφώρμησεν, ἐς
 Φάρσαλόν τε ἐτέλεσε καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀπιδανῶ
 ποταμῷ, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐς Φάκιον, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐς Περαιβίαν.
 10 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀγωγοὶ πάλιν 6
 ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ αὐτὸν ὑπήκοοι ὄντες Θεσσαλῶν
 κατέστησαν ἐς Δῖον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς, ὃ ὑπὸ τῷ
 Ὀλύμπῳ Μακεδονίας πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς πόλισμα κεῖται.
 LXXIX. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ Βρασίδης Θεσσαλίαν φθάσας
 15 διέδραμε πρὶν τινα κωλύειν παρασκευάσασθαι, καὶ ἀφίκετο

2. οὔσαν ἔχθραν g. γῇ μὴ] γνώμῃ K. τε] δὲ B. 4. γε] om. T.
 5. πρὶν] πλὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.K.P.h.i. 47, 48. 6. ξυστῆναι H. ξυστῆσαι R.
 9. φάσκιον G.I.L.O.Q. 47. παρεβίαν L.O.P. 47, 48. παραιβίαν e. et mox
 παρεβοὶ P. 48. παραιβοὶ e. 10. ἤδη μὲν θεσσαλῶν V. ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν A.B.F.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἤδη οἱ μὲν C.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.b.c.d.e.f.g. 47, 48.
 Haack. vulgo ἤδη μὲν τῶν. 11. περραιβοὶ E. αὐτὸν F.G.H.T. 47, 48. Parm.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 12. κατέστησαν ἐς A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 κατέστησαν αὐτὸν ἐς. δῖον A.E.F.K.N.V. 47, 48. et A. infra quoque c. 109, 3.
 præacute. 13. πόλις καλεῖται Q. 14. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ R.f. τοιούτῳ μὲν
 τρόπῳ T. 15. κωλύειν d.i.

11. οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ] The Peræbians, or Perrhæbians, had in early times possessed a large part of the plain of Thessaly, including the valley of the Peneus in its whole length, to its junction with the sea. From thence they were driven by the Lapithæ, and retired to the mountains, some taking refuge in the chain of Pindus to the west, and others in that of Olympus and the other chains to the North of the Peneus. The remnant who stayed behind in the plains became as usual the slaves or rather the villains of the conquerors; and were one of the chief elements out of which the Penestæ of Thessaly, who

answered exactly to the Helots of Sparta, derived their origin. Those who retired to the mountains maintained perpetual hostilities for a long period with the Thessalians, but at length were rendered tributary to them, and followed their standard in war, yet without losing altogether their distinct existence as a people. This continued till the growth of the Macedonian power, when the Thessalians and their dependent states all fell alike under the dominion of the kings of Macedon. See Strabo, IX. 5, 19, 20, 22. Aristotle, Politics, II. 7. [II. 9, 2, 3. Oxford ed. 1837.] Müller, Dorier, II. p. 65.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

2 MACEDONIA.

He arrives in Macedonia, having been originally invited to undertake the expedition by Perdiccas and the revolted Chalcidians, who both dreaded the resentment of Athens.

ὥς Περδίκκαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὥς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες οἱ τε ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀφεστῶτες Ἀθηναίων καὶ Περδίκκας ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, οἱ μὲν Χαλκιδῆς νομίζοντες ἐπὶ σφᾶς 5 πρῶτον ὀρμήσειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (καὶ ἅμα αἱ πλησιόχωροι πόλεις αὐτῶν αἱ οὐκ ἀφεστηκυῖαι ξυνεπῆγον κρύφα), Περδίκκας δὲ πολέμιος μὲν οὐκ ὦν ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, φοβούμενος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ παλαιὰ διάφορα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ μάλιστα βουλόμενος Ἀρριβαῖον τὸν Λυγκηστῶν βασιλέα 10 παραστήσασθαι. LXXX. ξυνέβη δὲ αὐτοῖς, ὥστε ῥᾶον ἐκ

LACEDÆMON.

And the Lacedæmonians eagerly adopted the plan, as the means of effecting a diversion in their own favour, and at the same time of employing on foreign service some of their Helots, of whom they stood in such fear, that they about this time

2 treacherously mur-

τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατὸν ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἡ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κατοπραγία. τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἐγκειμένων τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τῇ ἐκείνων γῇ ἥλπιζον 15 ἀποστρέψαι αὐτοὺς μάλιστα, εἰ ἀντιπαραλυποῖεν πέμψαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν στρατιὰν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων τρέφειν τε καὶ ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει σφᾶς ἐπικαλουμένων. καὶ ἅμα τῶν Εἰλώτων βουλομένοις ἦν ἐπὶ 20

1. ἐς] om. L.R.T.

3. ἡντύχει Q.c.g.

7. αἱ G.

8. περδίκκας μὲν T.

10. ἀρρίβαιον A.F.G.H.L.N.O.V.

τὸν] τῶν A.N.O.T.V.

λυγκιστῶν H.Q.

13. ἐν τῷ παρόντι] om. K. παραυτίκα R.

16. ἀποτρέψαι C.G.H.T.b.d.e.f.i.

ἀποτρέψειν L.O.P.

18. τρέφειν καὶ E.R.T.

19. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει A.B.C.E.F.

H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

vulgo ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποστάσει.

ἐπὶ ἀποστάσεις G.I.

4. ἐξήγαγον] Dobree, (*Adversaria*, p. 68.) wishes to read ἐπηγάγοντο, and understands τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους as the subject of the infinitive ἐξαγαγεῖν at the beginning of ch. 80. I believe that, however unusual, ἐξήγαγον is the true reading, and that ἐξαγαγεῖν also refers to Perdiccas and the Chalcidians. It is true that ἐξηγάγοντο would be more natural than the active voice; yet ἐπάγειν is used in Thucydides where ἐπάγεσθαι would be more usual, (I. 107, 6.) and in this very chapter we have ξυνε-

πῆγον, applied to the Chalcidians, and not ξυνεπήγοντο. As to the use of ἐξάγειν instead of ἐπάγειν, it is applied with great propriety in the present case, for the getting the Peloponnesians to move out of Peloponnesus was the great difficulty.

20. βουλομένοις ἦν ἐκπέμψαι] i. e. ἐβούλοντο ἐκπέμψαι. Compare II. 3, 2. οὐ βουλομένοφ ἦν ἀφίστασθαι, and, as there referred to, Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf 599. 3. See also Koen, on Gregor. Corinth. p. 376. ed. Schæfer. and

LACEDÆMON. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

dered two thousand of the bravest of them, to whom they had pretended to give their liberty.

προφάσει ἐκπέμψαι, μή τι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τῆς Πύλου ἐχομένης νεωτερίσωσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε ἔπραξαν φοβούμενοι αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα καὶ τὸ πλήθος· (ἀεὶ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις πρὸς τοὺς

5 Εἰλωτας τῆς φυλακῆς πέρι μάλιστα καθεστήκει·) προεῖπον αὐτῶν ὅσοι ἀξιοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις γεγενῆσθαι σφίσιν ἄριστοι, κρίνεσθαι, ὡς ἐλευθερώσουντες, πείραν ποιούμενοι καὶ ἡγούμενοι τούτους σφίσιν ὑπὸ φρονήματος, οἵπερ καὶ ἡξίωσαν πρῶτος ἕκαστος ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάλιστα ἂν καὶ ἐπι-
10 θέσθαι. καὶ προκρίναντες ἐς δισχιλίους, οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντό τε καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ περιῆλθον ὡς ἡλευθερωμένοι, οἱ δὲ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἡφάνισάν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐδεὶς ἦσθετο ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστος διεφθάρη. καὶ τότε προθύμως τῷ Βρασίδῃ 4 αὐτῶν ξυνέπεμψαν ἑπτακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκ
15 τῆς Πελοποννήσου μισθῶ πείσας ἐξήγαγεν. αὐτόν τε Βρα- σίδα 5 ν βουλόμενον μάλιστα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπέστειλαν, LXXXI. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς, ἄνδρα ἓν τε

3. τάδε N.V.c.f.g. αὐτῶν τὴν σκαίότητα B.h, Bekk. in ed. 1832, αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα A. τὴν νεότητα αὐτῶν e. νεότητα E.F.G., F quidem post deletas tres quattuorve.
4. τὰ] om. L.O. Λακεδαιμονίους A.E.h. 5. καθεστήκει Q.R.c.g. 8. ἡξίωσαν h.
10. χιλίους O. καὶ οἱ μὲν T. 11. παρήλθον h. 12. ἦσθετο] ἔγνω d.
13. βρασίδα αὐτῷ V. 15. τε τὸν βρασίδαν N.Q.V. 17. προὔθυμησαν A.B.E.
F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.h.

D'Orville on Chariton, p. 467. as referred to by Göller. τῶν Εἰλωτῶν ἐκπέμψαι, "to send out some of the Helots." This is exactly what is called the partitive article in French: *des Helotes*."

4. ἀεὶ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ κ. τ. λ.] "For at all times most of the institutions of Lacedæmon were framed specially with a view to the Helots, to guard against their insurrections." This sentence is a complete illustration of the view given of the constitution of Lacedæmon, vol. I. Appendix II. where the situation of the Spartans is compared to that of an army of occupation in a conquered country, perpetually on its guard to prevent the inhabitants from breaking out into insurrection.

10. καὶ προκρίναντες, οἱ μὲν κ. τ. λ.]

A similar construction occurs III. 34, 3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος—ὁ μὲν ἐξῆλθε κ.τ.λ. The nominative case seems so appropriately to express the subject of a proposition, that it is used in every clause of the chapter, because the subject is continually the same; and the introduction of a new subject in the words οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντο κ. τ. λ. is so subordinate to the general sense of the passage that it does not interrupt the construction. Otherwise, as Göller observes, the more natural construction would be, προκρίναντες—στεφανωθέντας—ἡφάνισαν.

17. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς] i. e. προὔθυμήθησαν ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν, or, ὥστε ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν. Compare VII. 86, 3. τοὺς ἄνδρας—προὔθυμήθη—ὥστε ἀφελθῆναι.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῇ Σπάρτῃ δοκοῦντα δραστήριον εἶναι ἐς τὰ πάντα καὶ
 ἐπειδὴ ἐξῆλθε πλείστου ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίοις
 2 γενόμενον. τό τε γὰρ παραυτίκα ἑαυτὸν παρα-
 σχὼν δίκαιον καὶ μέτριον ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἀπέ-
 στησε τὰ πολλὰ, τὰ δὲ προδοσίᾳ εἶλε τῶν 5
 χωρίων, ὥστε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις γίνεσθαι
 ξυμβαίνειν τε βουλομένοις, ὅπερ ἐποίησαν,
 ἀνταπόδοσιν καὶ ἀποδοχὴν χωρίων, καὶ τοῦ
 πολέμου ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου λώφησιν· ἐς
 τε τὸν χρόνον ὕστερον μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας πόλεμον ἢ τότε 10
 Βρασίδου ἀρετὴ καὶ ξύνεσις, τῶν μὲν πείρα αἰσθομένων τῶν
 δὲ ἀκοῇ νομισάντων, μάλιστα ἐπιθυμίαν ἐνεποίει τοῖς Ἀθη-
 3 ναίων ξυμμάχοις ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. πρῶτος γὰρ ἐξ-
 ελθὼν καὶ δόξας εἶναι κατὰ πάντα ἀγαθὸς ἐλπίδα ἐγκατέλιπε
 βέβαιον ὥς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν. 15

MACEDONIA.

The Athenians declare
 war against Perdiccas,
 and bestow a stricter
 attention on their depen-
 dencies in the north
 of Greece.

LXXXII. Τότε δ' οὖν ἀφικομένου αὐτοῦ
 ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι τὸν
 τε Περδίκκαν πολέμιον ποιοῦνται, νομίσαντες
 αἴτιον εἶναι τῆς παρόδου, καὶ τῶν ταύτῃ
 ξυμμάχων φυλακὴν πλέονα κατεστήσαντο. 20

LXXXIII. Περδίκκας δὲ Βρασίδαν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν εὐθὺς
 λαβὼν μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμεως στρατεύει ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαῖον
 τὸν Βρομεροῦ Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα
 ὅμορον ὄντα, διαφορᾶς τε αὐτῷ οὔσης καὶ

2. ἐξῆλθον e. πλείστον A.F. 3. τότε H.K.L.O.V. 4. ἐς τὰς]
 καὶ τὰς d. 9. ἐς τε] ὥστε i. ὥστε περὶ d. 10. χρόνον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R.
 (marg.) V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον. τὰ]
 τὸν A.B.F.H.N.T.V.e.h. 12. ἀθηναίοις e. 15. οἱ] om. C.Q. 18. ποι-
 οῦντα C. 19. τῶν τότε V. 22. ἐπὶ] ἐς τὸν d.i. ἀρριβαῖον T. 23. λυγκι-
 στῶν Q.T.f. 24. αὐτῶν Q.

10. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας] Dixit scriptor
 in mente habens μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας
 ἀναχώρησιν. GÖLLER. Is it not rather,
 "after what befell them from Sicily;"
 the disasters which the Sicilian expedi-
 tion brought upon them. See on this

use of ἐκ, the note on I. 64, 1. and III.
 21, 1.

23. Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων] Compare
 II. 99, 2. τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσὶ καὶ
 Λυγκησταί.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

enemy of his own ; but Brasidas listening to the proposals of Arrhibæus, and withdrawing his army, Perdiccas is highly offended, and reduces the subsidy which he gave to the Peloponnesians, from one half to one third of the whole expense of their maintenance.

βουλόμενος καταστρέψασθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετο τῷ στρατῷ μετὰ τοῦ Βρασίδου ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου, Βρασίδης λόγοις ἔφη βούλεσθαι πρῶτον ἐλθὼν πρὸ πολέμου Ἀρριβαῖον ξύμμαχον Λακεδαιμονίων, ἣν δύνηται, ποιῆσαι. καὶ γάρ τι καὶ Ἀρριβαῖος ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, 3 ἐτοῖμος ὢν Βρασίδα μέσῳ δικαστῇ ἐπιτρέπειν· καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδέων πρέσβεις ξυμπαρόντες ἐδί-

1. καταστρέψαι Q. ἐπειδὴ A.F.e. 2. τοῦ] om. c. 3. τῆς] τοῦ C.I.K.
L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g. ἔφη λόγοις T.c.g. 5. ποιήσιν d. 6. τοι V.e.g.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου] This pass into the country of the Lyncestæ from lower Macedonia, is the same with that described by Livy, XXXII. 39. as leading from the valley of the Erigonus into Eordæa. It was probably the line of the great Roman road, the *via Egnatia*; which, according to Strabo, passed through the country of the Lyncestæ and the Eordæi to Edessa and Pella, Strabo, VII. 7, 4. The pass was over the chain of mountains which divides the valley of the Æstræus from that of the Erigonus; and the narrow gorge spoken of by Thucydides, IV. 127, 2. as leading into the country of Arrhibæus, was probably a spot where the road having crossed the ridge followed the course of one of the streams that run down into the Erigonus. In crossing a mountain chain, the worst parts of the road are never where it goes over the summit of the ridge, but in the narrow torrent valleys or gorges, which it follows on both sides of it, in order to arrive at its foot. Such are the gorges of the *Via Mala* in the upper valley of the Rhine leading to the Splügen and Bernardin passages of the Alps; of the Devil's Bridge, in the valley of the Reuss, just under the S. Gothard; and of Primolano, in the valley of the Brenta, on the direct road from Venice to the upper valley of the Adige, by Monte Pergine. That the pass into Lyncus included the crossing of a mountain range, as well as the passage of a defile, is proved by the expression of Polybius, XVIII. 6. where he calls it τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑορδαίαν ὑπερ-

βολὰς, and still more by Thucydides himself, who, when describing the retreat of Brasidas, IV. 128, 3. says, that after forcing the defile, "he gained the heights," i. e. the top of the ridge, and then proceeded safely. See Cramer's *Anc. Greece*, vol. I. p. 193. 202.

7. μέσῳ δικαστῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ μεσίτη καὶ διαιτητῇ. Ἡ τῶν προϋχόντων ἀρετὴ ἐν τε πόλεσι καὶ ἐν στρατείαις πανταχοῦ καθίσταται τὸ ὑπὴρκοον καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων ποιεῖ μὴ καταφρονεῖν. ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὸν Βρασίδαν καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατιάν, ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις δὲ Βελισάριον εἰς παράστασιν τοῦ παρόντος λόγου παραβάλλομεν. SCHOL. μέσῳ δικαστῇ i. e. "an arbitrator," or "one to judge between them as a third party interposing to settle their quarrel." Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, V. 4, 7. ζητοῦσι δικαστὴν μέσον· καὶ καλοῦσιν ἐνιοὶ μεσιδίους, ὥς ἐὰν τοῦ μέσου τύχῃσι τοῦ δικαίου τευξόμενοι. Thus Aristotle, accommodating his etymology to his doctrine about the μέσον. But it may be doubted whether the sense both in μέσος δικαστῆς and in μεσιδῖος, be not as much that of *interposition* as of *impartiality*: expressing the *stepping in between* two parties to separate and pacify them, as well as the equal settlement of the dispute, or the judges standing equally aloof from the interest of either. This latter sense, however, is probably mixed up with that of interference; as ἀρχων μεσιδῖος in Aristotle, *Politics*, V. 6, 13. seems to mean, "a commander who belonged to neither party."

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δασκον αὐτὸν μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ, ἵνα
προθυμότερῳ ἔχοιεν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν χρῆσθαι. ἅμα δέ τι
καὶ εἰρήκεσαν τοιοῦτον οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Περδίκκου ἐν τῇ Λακε-
δαίμονι, ὥς πολλὰ αὐτοῖς τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν χωρίων ξύμμαχα
ποιήσοι, ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασίδας τὰ 5
5 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξιού πράσσειν. Περδίκκας δὲ οὔτε δικαστὴν
ἔφη Βρασίδα τῶν σφετέρων διαφορῶν ἀγαγεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ
καθαιρέτην ὧν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποφαίνῃ πολεμίων, ἀδικήσῃν τε εἰ
αὐτοῦ τρέφοντος τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατοῦ ξυνέσται Ἀρριβαίῳ.
6 ὁ δὲ ἄκοντος καὶ ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται, καὶ πεισθεὶς τοῖς 10
λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν χώραν.
Περδίκκας δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς
τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι.

1. αὐτῷ T. ὑπεξελεῖν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.f.g. Parm. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπεξελεῖν. 2. αὐτῶν R. 4. περὶ c. αὐτὸν Bekk.
5. ποιῆσαι I.P.e. et correct. C. 7. διαφορῶν] om. L.O.P. 10. συγγίγνεται
F.H.L.O.g. ξυγγίγνεται C.V. 11. ἀπήγαγε d. πρὶν] πλὴν c.g. 12. περὶ τι
μέρος T. ἡμίσεος A.B.G.Q.T.h. vulgo ἡμίσεως.

1. μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ]
“Not to remove from out of the way
“of Perdiccas every object of his ap-
“prehension.” Compare Herodotus,
VII. 8, 3. οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ἔθνος ὑπο-
λείπεσθαι τούτων ὑπεξαιρετημένων.
Demosth. de falsa Legat. p. 365.
Reiske. τῶν ἰδίων τι κτημάτων ὑπεξαι-
ρούμενοι. Sophocles, Œdip. Tyr. 227.
τοῦπικλήμ' ὑπεξελὼν αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ.

[Plato, Republic. VIII. p. 567. b.
ὑπεξαιρεῖν δὴ τούτους πάντας δεῖ τὸν
τύραννον, εἰ μέλλει ἄρξῃν, ἕως ἂν μήτε
φίλων μήτ' ἐχθρῶν λίπη μηδένα.]

5. ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ—πράσσειν] “So that
“on this ground Brasidas thought
“himself entitled to deal jointly with
“Perdiccas in the matters of Arrhi-
“bæus, rather than leave Perdiccas to
“manage them as he pleased.” This
must surely be the meaning of κοινῇ τὰ
τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου πράσσειν. Perdiccas
had promised the Lacedæmonians that
he would procure them some new allies
in his neighbourhood: Brasidas there-
fore thought that now there was an op-
portunity to ensure the fulfilment of
this promise, by gaining the alliance of

Arrhibæus, and he accordingly claimed
the right of negotiating with him as a
principal party in conjunction with Per-
diccas; whereas Perdiccas insisted that
he was not a principal in the quarrel, but
merely engaged to act as his auxiliary.

[Dr. Bloomfield and Poppo under-
stand κοινῇ to signify “impartially,”
as if Brasidas professed to regard Ar-
rhibæus no less than Perdiccas as one
entitled to just and friendly treatment
on the part of Lacedæmon. This suits
the sense of the passage well, but it
appears to me a forced interpretation of
the word κοινῇ.]

10. ἐκ διαφορᾶς] “Post altercationem
“et dissensionem haud amicam cum
“Perdicca.” Bauer, approved by Pop-
po. The expression appears to me
rather to resemble that of ἐκ βίας, or
ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐκ παρατάξεως, where
the sense is very nearly that of an ad-
verb. ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται seems to
mean, “Brasidas has an interview with
“Arrhibæus in decided opposition to
“Perdiccas,” “in actual quarrel with
“him.” See Kühner, Gr. Gr. §.
543, 3.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

LXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει εὐθύς ὁ Βρασίδης, ἔχων καὶ Χαλκιδέας, ἐπὶ Ἀκανθον τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν ὀλίγον

ACANTHUS.

Brasidas attempts Acanthus, one of the Athenian dependent allies. At his request, the Acanthians give him an audience within their city.

πρὸ τρυγῆτου ἐστράτευσεν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν κατ' ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον, οἳ τε μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ξυνεπάγοντες καὶ ὁ δῆμος. ὅμως δὲ, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος ἔτι ἔξω ὄντος πεισθὲν τὸ πλῆθος ὑπὸ τοῦ Βρα-

σίδου δέξασθαι τε αὐτὸν μόνον καὶ ἀκούσαντας βουλευσασθαι δέχεται· καὶ καταστὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος, (ἣν δὲ οὐδὲ ἰο ἀδύνατος, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν) ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXXV. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἔκπεμψίς μου καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς “ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ὧ Ἀκάνθιοι, γεγένηται τὴν αἰτίαν

SPEECH OF BRASIDAS.

(85-87.)

“ ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου “ προείπομεν, Ἀθηναίοις ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν

“ Ἑλλάδα πολεμήσειν· εἰ δὲ χρόνῳ ἐπήλθο-

“ μεν, σφαλέντες τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ πολέμου

“ δόξης, ἣ διὰ τάχους αὐτοὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ὑμετέρου

“ κινδύνου ἠλπίσαμεν Ἀθηναίους καθαιρήσειν,

“ μηδεὶς μεμφθῇ· νῦν γὰρ ὅτε παρέσχεν ἀφι-

“ γμένοι καὶ μετὰ ὑμῶν πειρασόμεθα κατερ-

“ γάζεσθαι αὐτούς. θαυμάζω δὲ τῇ τε ἀπο-

“ κλήσει μου τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους

1. δέ] om. L.O. 2. καὶ] om. d. τὴν] τῶν K. ἀνδρίαν F. ὀλίγον h. ὀλίγῳ N.V. 3. πρὸ τοῦ τρυγῆτου Q. τρυγητοῦ E. 4. ἀλλήλων L.O. 6. ἔξω ὄντος ἔτι O.P. 8. καὶ ἀκούσαντας—καταστὰς om. T. ἀκούσαντες e. 9. ἐπὶ] ἐς c.g. 11. ἐπίπεμψις c. 12. ὧ ἀκάνθιοι] om. c.g. 16. τοῦ ἐκεῖ τοῦ πολέμου R.f. 17. καὶ δόξης Q. 18. ἀθηναίοις c. 19. μέμφη E. 21. ὑποκλήσει A.B.C. E.F.H.K.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσει.

2. τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν] The article is apparently added to distinguish this Acanthus from other towns of the same name, of which there was one near Unidus in Asia Minor, and another in Athamania. See Stephanus Byzant. in voce.

10. ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος] Vid. Ælianum, Var. Hist. XII. 50. Livius, XXXII. 33. “Vir, ut inter Ætolos, facundus,” et ad ea verba Gronovium. Wass. Dionys.

Halic. X. 36. de L. Siccio Dentato: εἰπεῖν τε, ὥς στρατιώτης, οὐκ ἀδύνατος. Cornel. Nep. Epamin. cap. V. “Satis “exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum “scilicet.” DUKER.

14. προείπομεν Ἀθηναίοις] Τὸ ἐξῆς, Ἀθηναίοις πολεμήσειν. SCHOL.

19. νῦν γὰρ, ὅτε παρέσχεν] Νῦν γὰρ ὅτε τὰ πράγματα παρουσίας ἡμῖν ἐξουσίαν παρέσχεν. SCHOL.

- 3 “ ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἰόμενοι τε
 “ παρὰ ξυμμάχους καὶ πρὶν ἔργῳ ἀφικέσθαι τῇ γοῦν γνώμῃ
 “ ἦξιν, καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι, κίνδυνόν τε τοσόνδε ἀνερ-
 “ ρίψαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἰόντες
 “ καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι· ὑμεῖς δὲ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἐν 5
 “ νῶ ἔχετε, ἢ εἰ ἐναντιώσεσθε τῇ τε ὑμετέρα αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ
 4 “ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, δεινὸν ἂν εἴη. καὶ γὰρ οὐ μόνον

1. γὰρ] om. L.O.e. 2. ἀφικέσθαι Q. γνώμῃ μὴ ἦξιν B. 3. ἀπερρίψαμεν
 C.E.F.K.L.M.R.b.c.e.f.g. ἀνερρ. Bekk. 6. εἴ] om. L.O.P.d. ἐναντιώ-
 σασθαι T. τε] om. O. 7. ἂν] γὰρ Q.

1. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι]
 ‘Ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ εἰς κίνδυνον τηλικούτον
 κατέστημεν, διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ὁδοιπορή-
 σαντες, καὶ προθυμίαν ἅπασαν ἐνεδεξά-
 μεθα, ἐλπίσαντες τὴν παρουσίαν ἡμῶν
 ἀσμένοις ὑμῖν ἔσεσθαι, οὗς γε καὶ πρὶν
 ἀφικέσθαι, τῇ γοῦν προαιρέσει φίλους
 εἶναι ἔξιν τε ὅποτε βουλοίμεθα, ὥς παρὰ
 φίλους ἀφικέσθαι. SCHOL.

οἰόμενοι τε—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη] The first
 part of this sentence is thus explained
 by Gölle. “Credideramus fore ut
 “veniremus ad eos qui prius, quam
 “reapse veniremus, voluntate certe so-
 “cii essent.” And he adds, “ad
 “γνώμῃ supplendum ὄντας, prorsus
 “ut, III. 70, 8. οἱ δὲ τινες τῆς αὐτῆς
 “γνώμης τῷ Πειθίᾳ, et I. 122, 3. εἰ μὴ
 “καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἕκαστον
 “ἄστυ μὲν γνώμῃ ἀμυνόμεθα αὐτούς.”
 [The latter quotation seems to me
 inapplicable.] “We thought that we
 “should find ourselves amongst men
 “who were our allies in heart at least,
 “even before our actual arrival.” The
 conjunction τε after οἰόμενοι might be
 explained by supposing it to be mis-
 placed, as if the sense were, οἰόμενοι—
 ἦξιν τε—καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι. But
 the construction of the second τε after
 κίνδυνον is more difficult. Poppo cuts
 the knot by inclosing it in brackets.
 Haack, and apparently the Scholiast,
 suppose that παρεχόμενοι is a careless
 manner of writing for παρείχόμεθα.
 There is doubtless a confusion in the
 sentence somewhere, but perhaps it
 may pervade the whole of it, and may
 be explained by repeating after ἡμεῖς οἱ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι either the verb ἀφίγμεθα
 or παρέσμεν, or some similar word, and

then making the three several clauses
 οἰόμενοι τε,—κίνδυνόν τε—ἀπερρίψαμεν,
 and καὶ—παρεχόμενοι, all dependent on
 this principal statement; the finite verb
 ἀπερρίψαμεν being introduced between
 the two participles οἰόμενοι and παρε-
 χόμενοι; as in VIII. 45, 4. it follows
 by a similar carelessness after the par-
 ticiples ὥς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἶεν,
 πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπι-
 κονρία δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιοῦσι—ἄλ-
 λους—κινδυνεύειν.

[The above explanation is disap-
 proved of both by Poppo, vol. III. p.
 272, and by Gölle in his second edi-
 tion; but I do not see what they would
 offer in place of it. Unless we decide
 that the text is corrupt, and proceed at
 once to correct it, there is no remedy
 but that the explanations of this and
 many other similar passages must be
 harsh and open to objection, because
 the text is not to be made out according
 to the common rules of language. We
 have therefore but a choice of anomalies,
 and it is much easier to see what is
 clearly wrong than to determine what
 is right. It is possible that the con-
 junction τε in the words κίνδυνόν τε
 τοσόνδε ἀπερρίψαμεν was meant to have
 its corresponding conjunction in the fol-
 lowing clause in some such way as
 this, ὑμᾶς τε ἀξιοῦμεν μὴ ἐναντιώσασθαι
 τῇ τε ὑμετέρα αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ κ. τ. λ.
 and that the form of that subsequent
 clause being altered, the preceding
 clause became ungrammatical.]

5. καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι]
 Ex hoc loco Ammonius ostendit dis-
 crimen inter παρέχειν et παρέχεσθαι.
 DUKER.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀνθίστασθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἷς ἂν ἐπίω, ἡσσόν τις
 “ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, δυσχερές ποιούμενοι εἰ ἐπὶ οὖς πρῶτον
 “ἦλθον ὑμᾶς, καὶ πόλιν ἀξιοχρεῶν παρεχομένους καὶ ζύν-
 “εσιν δοκοῦντας ἔχειν, μὴ ἐδέξασθε· καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ
 5 “ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδεικνύναι, ἀλλ’ ἢ ἄδικον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν
 “ἐπιφέρειν, ἢ ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἀδύνατος τιμωρῆσαι τὰ πρὸς
 “Ἀθηναίους, ἣν ἐπίωσιν, ἀφίχθαι. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε τῇδ’ 5

2. πρόσσεισι δυσχερές A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρόσσεισι· καὶ δυσχερές. εἰ]η E. 3. παρασχομέ-
 νους A. 4. δέξεσθε K.R.c.f.g. ἐδέξεσθε A.F. δέξασθε C. οὐκ ἔχω H.
 3. πίστιν E. 7. ἀφίγμαι P.

6. ἐπιφέρειν—ἀφίχθαι] These infin-
 itives depend upon αἰτίαν ἔξω, “I shall
 “be charged with,” repeated from the
 words, though of a different significa-
 tion, τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδει-
 κνύναι: “The reason of your not join-
 “ing me I shall never be able to make
 “out to men’s satisfaction, but I shall
 “be charged either with offering you a
 “false liberty, or with having come
 “hither too weak and helpless to aid
 “you against the Athenians.”

7. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε κ. τ. λ.] Poppo
 has properly remarked, that the com-
 mon division of the chapters is very
 ill placed after ἀποστείλαι; for Brasidas
 is now replying to the two supposed
 charges against him, want of power or
 want of honesty. To the first he re-
 plies from στρατιᾷ γε down to ἀποστεί-
 λαι; and to the second from αὐτὸς τε
 down to θαρσύναντας. A third sup-
 posed charge is then noticed, that,
 namely, of favouring one particular
 party in Acanthus; and to this he re-
 plies throughout the rest of chap. 86.
 down to ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον. In reply to
 the first charge there is much confu-
 sion and obscurity; for the point of
 the conclusion is left to be supplied by
 the reader. The sense is as follows:
 “As for my power, the force under
 “my own command, without reckon-
 “ing your aid, was one which the
 “Athenians, though superior in num-
 “bers, were on a late occasion un-
 “willing to fight with; so that you
 “cannot suppose that now, when they
 “must come by sea, they will send
 “against you such a force as they did

“then against me; and if not, we know
 “that they will not venture to meddle
 “with us.” These last words, which
 are the real conclusion meant by the
 ὥστε, are left to be supplied by the
 reader; and what is in fact only an ad-
 ditional consideration, from which the
 conclusion follows, is put as if it were
 itself the main thing to be proved. I
 know of no other instance of νηίτη
 being used as an adverb, without either
 στόλῳ or στρατῷ being added. Can it
 be then that the words τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ
 are an unlucky insertion of some copy-
 ist, who, not understanding the pas-
 sage, thought to explain what στρατὸς
 Thucydides was speaking of? If they
 be omitted, the sense is plain; “So
 “that it is not likely that now, when
 “their force must come by sea, they
 “can send against you numbers suffi-
 “cient to cope with you.” Ἴσον I
 should understand as equivalent to
 ἀξιόμαχον, “a force fairly competent to
 “contend with you.” Compare a cu-
 rious sense of the same word in VII.
 27, 4. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς, “the regular
 “garrison;” i. e. “the garrison pro-
 “perly fitted for the duties of the
 “place.” Compare also the expression
 “justus exercitus” in Latin. Since the
 above was written, I see that Dobree
 suggests the same correction.

[Compare, however, V. 14, 3. and the
 note there. Poppo says that στρατῷ
 may be so easily understood with νηίτη
 as it follows almost immediately, that it
 is not necessary to strike out the words
 τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ. And certainly the indi-
 rect nature of the argument, in which

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

- “ ἦν νῦν ἐγὼ ἔχω ἐπὶ Νίσαιαν ἐμοῦ βοηθήσαντος οὐκ
 “ ἠθέλησαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλείονες ὄντες προσμίξαι, ὥστε οὐκ
 “ εἰκὸς νηῖτη γε αὐτοὺς † τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ † στρατῷ ἴσον
 6 and my integrity is shewn by the solemn guarantee which I have procured from the Spartan government, that every state that accedes to my solicitation shall become the *independent* ally of Lacedæmon. Above all, I disclaim most solemnly all thought of abusing your compliance to the exalta-
 7 tion of one party among you, and the depression of the other; for this were to deserve your hatred, and not your gratitude.
 “ πλήθος ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἀποστείλαι· αὐτὸς τε οὐκ
 “ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἐπ’ ἐλευθερώσει δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 5
 “ παρελήλυθα, ὅρκους τε Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-
 “ λαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις ἢ μὴν οὐς
 “ ἂν ἐγώ γε προσαγάγωμαι ξυμμάχους ἔσεσθαι
 “ αὐτονόμους, καὶ ἅμα οὐχ ἵνα ξυμμάχους
 “ ὑμᾶς ἔχωμεν ἢ βία ἢ ἀπάτῃ προσλαβόντες, 10
 “ ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον ὑμῖν δεδουλωμένοις ὑπὸ
 “ Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχήσοντας. οὐκ οὐν ἀξιῶ οὗτ’
 “ αὐτὸς ὑποπτεῦεσθαι, πίστεις γε διδούς τὰς
 “ μεγίστας, οὔτε τιμωρὸς ἀδύνατος νομισθῆναι,
 “ προσχωρεῖν τε ὑμᾶς θαρσήσαντας.” 15

LXXXVI. “ Καὶ εἴ τις ἰδίᾳ τινὰ δεδιὼς ἄρα, μὴ ἐγὼ
 “ τισι προσθῶ τὴν πόλιν, ἀπρόθυμός ἐστι, πάντων μάλιστα
 2 “ πιστευσάτω. οὐ γὰρ συστασιάσων ἤκω, οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν

1. ἦν νῦν ἔχω ἐγὼ Q.T.e. ἦν νῦν ἔχω C.G.I.d.i. ἦν ἐγὼ ἔχω K. ἦν ἔχω O. ἦν ἐγὼ νῦν ἔχω V.
 2. ἐθέλησαν V. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι K.
 3. νηῖτη γε στρατῷ αὐτοὺς V. νηῖτη δὲ d. τῷ ἐκεῖ στρατῷ E.
 4. ἡμᾶς H.
 5. ἐλευθερία f.
 6. παραγέγονα Q. καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη λακεδαιμονίων e.
 7. ἢ μὴν] om. d.
 8. ἂν om. G. προσαγάγωμαι καὶ ξυμμάχους c.f.g. ἔσεσθαι—ξυμμάχους om. E.
 9. συμμαχους C.V.e.h.
 11. ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων C.
 12. συμμαχίσοντες Q.
 13. γε Haack. Poppo. Bekker. libri τε. om. L.O.P.
 15. τε] δὲ Bekk. in ed. 1832.
 19. ἀσφαλῆ F.M.N. Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Luc. Necyom. 7.

the main conclusion is left to be supplied by the reader, is exactly paralleled in the passage referred to, V. 14, 3.]

4. αὐτὸς τε οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ κ. τ. λ.] I have placed only a colon before these words, in order to shew their close connexion with what precedes them, as containing the reply to the second and more personal suspicion, that Brasidas would not deal honestly with the Acanthians. To this his answer is twofold; first, grounded on his own personal

conduct, in having obtained from his government a solemn pledge, that all whom he individually should win to the Lacedæmonian alliance should be independent; and secondly, drawn from the nature of the case, that the Acanthians had more need of the Lacedæmonians than the Lacedæmonians of them.

19. οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν κ. τ. λ.] If the text be right, Kistemacher's interpretation, quoted by Poppo, (Observatt. Critic. p. 202.) and adopted by

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἐλευθερίαν νομίζω ἐπιφέρειν, εἰ τὸ πατριον παρεῖς τὸ πλεόν
 “ τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἢ τὸ ἔλασσον τοῖς πᾶσι δουλώσαιμι. χαλε- 3
 “ πωτέρα γὰρ ἂν τῆς ἀλλοφύλου ἀρχῆς εἴη, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο, ἀντὶ
 5 “ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον· οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 “ ἐγκλήμασι καταπολεμοῦμεν, αὐτοὶ ἂν φαινοίμεθα ἐχθίονα
 “ ἢ ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν κατακτώμενοι. ἀπάτῃ γὰρ 4
 “ εὐπρεπεῖ αἶσχιον τοῖς γε ἐν ἀξιώματι πλεονεκτῆσαι ἢ βία
 “ ἐμφανεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἰσχύος δικαιοῦσαι, ἣν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν,
 10 “ ἐπέρχεται, τὸ δὲ γνώμης ἀδίκου ἐπιβουλῇ. οὕτω πολλὴν

I. τὸ] om. C. 2. ἔλαττον e. δηλώσαιμι e. χαλεπώτερον d. χαχεπώ-
 τερα g. 3. ἀρχῆς ἂν εἴη T.f. 4. καθίστατο B.F. 6. φαινόμεθα A.B.C.E.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.h.i. φαινόμεθα K. 7. οἱ μὴ ὑποδείξαντες N. δείξας Q.
 ἀρχὴν M.Q.b. 8. αἶσχιον τι τοῖς Stobæus. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.M.P.T.
 d.e.g. om. L.O. ἀξιόμασι e.g. 10. ἐπέρχεται b.

him, as well as by Haack and Göller, must be considered as the true one: “Nor am I minded to offer you a dim and doubtful liberty, by making the many the slaves of the few, or the few of the many.” For the use of νομίζω in the sense of νομίζω χρῆναι, see Lobeck, Parerga ad Phrynichum, c. VI. p. 753. and the note on Thucyd. II. 42, 5. in this edition. And for the brevity of expression, by which εἰ δουλώσαιμι is equivalent to ἐπιφέρουμι δ’ ἂν, εἰ δουλώσαιμι, compare the notes on I. 38. III. 11, 4. But Dobree observes that σαφῶς and ἀσαφῶς are confused in the MSS. in c. 125, 1. and he seems inclined to adopt Bauer’s conjecture, οὐδὲ ἂν σαφῇ. To this I object, that if such had been Thucydides’ meaning, the order of the words would rather have been, οὐδ’ ἂν νομίζω [or rather οἶμαι] σαφῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐπιφέρειν. See the note on II. 89, 6.

5. οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κ. τ. λ.] “And the very charges wherewith we are bearing down the Athenians, we should ourselves be found to incur in more hateful measure than they who had shewn no glimpses of honesty at all.” The ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν is illustrated by the scandalous avowals made by the Athenians on sundry occasions, that might made

right. See I. 76. V. 89, 105. VI. 83, 85. For the sense of ὑποδείξας, see the note on I. 77, 7; and for the sentiment that follows, ἀπάτῃ γὰρ—ἐπιβουλῇ, compare also I. 77, 5. and the quotations from Aristotle and Xenophon given in the note on that chapter.

10. οὕτω πολλὴν περιωπὴν κ. τ. λ.] These words should be closely connected with the following clause, καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω—ὥς εἶπον, and the chapter should end at εἶπον instead of at ποιούμεθα. Brasidas here sums up all that he had been saying in proof of his own sincerity and that of his government: “Over and above the solemn pledges which my government has given me, honesty is clearly our best interest; for none would suffer so much as we should by being detected in any departure from it. Thus then,” he concludes, “we are greatly careful about matters which concern us so nearly: nor can you receive any stronger assurance, over and above the oaths already sworn, than from those who, if you compare their words with the actual facts, you must needs be convinced are interested in acting even as they have told you.” Περιωπῇ, “a looking about us,” i. e. “circumspection, care, anxious thought about a thing.” Καλεῖ δὲ περιωπὴν

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ περιωπὴν τῶν ἡμῖν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφόρων ποιούμεθα·
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω πρὸς τοῖς ὄρκοις βεβαίωσιν λάβοιτε ἢ οἷς
 “ τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα δόκησιν ἀναγκαίαν
 “ παρέχεται ὥς καὶ ξυμφέρει ὁμοίως ὥς εἶπον.

LXXXVII. “ Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προῖσχομένου ἀδύνατοι 5
 “ μὲν φήσετε εἶναι, εὖνοι δ' ὄντες ἀξιώσετε μὴ κακούμενοι
 But if you refuse my “ διωθεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μὴ ἀκίνδυνον
 offers of liberty thus “ ὑμῖν φαίνεσθαι, δίκαιόν τε εἶναι, οἷς καὶ δυ-
 recommended to you, “ νατὸν δέχεσθαι αὐτὴν, τούτοις καὶ ἐπιφέρειν,
 I cannot suffer your “ ἄκοντα δὲ μηδένα προσαναγκάζειν, μάρτυρας 10
 bad example to ob- “ μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ποιήσο-
 struct the independ- “ μαι ὥς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἦκων οὐ πείθω, γῆν δὲ τὴν
 ence of other states, “ ὑμετέραν δηρὸν πειράσομαι βιάζεσθαι, καὶ οὐκ
 and to thwart the ge- “ ἀδικεῖν ἔτι νομιῶ, προσεῖναι δέ τι μοι καὶ
 nerous purposes of
 Sparta; I shall there-
 fore treat you as ene-
 mies, and endeavour
 to force you to join us.

1. περιωπὴν K.i. διαφόρων g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. διαφορῶν.
 2. πρὸς] om. c.g. λάβητε g. 3. ἀναθεωρούμενα e. ἀφοριούμενα K.
 8. ἡμῖν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f.h. Bekk. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i. 9. αὐτοῖς f.
 12. τὴν] om. f. 13. ὑμετέραν d. 14. τι] om. K.

τὴν φροντίδα καὶ τὴν περίσκεψιν, οὐ τὸν
 τόπον, ὥς Ὅμηρος. Photius Lexic. in
 περιωπῇ. The construction of the fol-
 lowing words seems to be, ἢ ἀπ' ἐκείνων
 οἷς κ. τ. λ. “ than from those for whom
 “ facts, compared with their words,
 “ convince us that they state their real
 “ interest truly.” So Dobree inter-
 prets this passage, observing that εἶπον
 is the third plural, not the first person
 singular. Οἷς would thus be mascu-
 line, and not neuter; for if it were
 neuter, the preposition ἐν could hardly
 be omitted. The dative depends on
 ξυμφέρει.

5. εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα] Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα
 προτείνοντος καὶ ἐπαγγελλομένου, φήσετε
 μὴ δύνασθαι ἦτοι. ἐλευθερωθῆναι ἢ συμ-
 μαχεῖν, μενούσης δὲ τῆς φιλίας ἀξιώσετε
 ἡμᾶς διωθεῖσθαι, ὑφορώμενοι μὴ ἄρα οὐκ
 ἀκίνδυνος ὑμῖν ἢ ἐλευθερία γένηται· ἔτι
 δὲ εἰ λέγοιτε ὥς δίκαιον τούτους ἐλευ-
 θεροῦν, οἱ καὶ δύνανται δέξασθαι τε καὶ
 κατασχεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἄκοντα δὲ μη-
 δένα ἀναγκάζειν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάρτυ-
 ρας μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.
 SCHOL.

7. μὴ ἀκίνδυνον ὑμῖν] Both Poppo and
 Göller have rightly retained the com-
 mon reading, for which Bekker, on the
 authority of some of the best MSS. had
 substituted ἡμῖν. But ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς
 are, in all their cases, so often confused
 by the copyists, that the authority of
 MSS. on this point is of very little val-
 ue. Ἡμῖν would be much too dramatic
 for the style of Thucydides, who does
 not, like Herodotus, when describing
 in a speech the sentiments of others,
 introduce them as expressed by the
 parties themselves in the first person.
 Besides, as Göller has well remarked,
 ἡμῖν is utterly inconsistent with the
 infinitive φαίνεσθαι. In what follows,
 μάρτυρας μὲν—γῆν δὲ, the two conjunc-
 tions seem to express merely order and
 division, without any distinction or
 contrast: “ I will first appeal to the
 “ gods, and then will try to force you
 “ to join us by ravaging your land.”

11. θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους]
 Sic. II. 71, 6. et 74, 2. Aristoph. Equit.
 573. τῇ πόλει ἀμύνειν καὶ θεοῖς ἐγχωρί-
 οῖς. In lege Draconis apud Porphy-

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας τὸ εὖλογον, τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων,
 “ὅπως μὴ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, εἰ μὴ προσαχθῆσεσθε, τοῖς ἀπὸ
 “ὑμῶν χρήμασι φερομένοις παρ’ Ἀθηναίους βλάπτωνται, οἱ
 “δὲ Ἕλληνες ἵνα μὴ κωλύωνται ὑφ’ ὑμῶν δουλείας ἀπαλ-
 5 “λαγῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἰκότως γ’ ἂν τάδε πράσσοιμεν, οὐδὲ 2
 “ὀφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινοῦ τινὸς ἀγαθοῦ αἰτία
 “τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν. οὐδ’ αὖ ἀρχῆς ἐφιεμέθα, 3
 “παῦσαι δὲ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους σπεύδοντες τοὺς πλείους ἂν

1. κατὰ τὰς δύο G.L.O.P. 1. 2. ὑπὸ N.V. e. 6. αἰτία] om. e. 7. οὐδ’
 ἀρχῆς T.R. 8. πλείονας R.f.

rium, IV. de Abstinēt. 22. θεοὺς τιμᾶν καὶ ἥρωας ἐγχωρίους. Vid. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 51. et Stanlei. ad Æschyl. Sept. Theb. v. 14. DUKER.

1. κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας] i. e. “considering that there are two reasons which “make it impossible for me to act “otherwise.” Compare III. 40, 9. ὁ μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθών: “He who “suffers with nothing to make his “having avoided suffering impossible.” The genitive τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων refers to ἀνάγκην understood, as if Thucydides had written τὴν μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων; but in the latter clause he varied the construction by substituting the nominative οἱ Ἕλληνες. Ἡ ἀνάγκη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅπως μὴ βλάπτωνται is, “the necessity with respect to the Lacedæmonians; namely, “of preventing them from sustaining “hurt.” In the words that follow, it may be doubted whether τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ is the dative expressing the instrument, or simply the circumstances accompanying the action, “with all “your good will; while you are wishing us well all the time.” If, as is more probable, it be meant to express the instrument, the words τοῖς ἀπὸ ὑμῶν —φερομένοις are added to explain the τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, which is equivalent to ὅπως μὴ ὑμῖν, καίπερ εὖνοις, ὡς προφέρετε, οὐσιν. Compare III. 47, 5. τὸ Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξύμφορον, where τὸ Κλέωνος is equivalent to ὁ προφέρει Κλέων.

5. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κ. τ. λ.] The connexion is as follows: “And this second necessity for my doing as I am doing

“—the necessity of not suffering you “to hinder the common deliverance of “the Greeks—is that which actuates “me most of all. For otherwise, certainly, we could with no good grace “be thus dealing with you; nor is it “the duty of the Lacedæmonians to “force freedom upon any, were it not “on account of some common good. “And again, as we are not striving “after dominion, but labouring rather “to abate the dominion of others, we “should wrong the general interest, if, “when offering independence to all, “we should suffer you to set yourselves against it.” He means to say, that the common interest of Greece, more than the private right of the Lacedæmonians, to stop a conduct which was in fact strengthening their enemies, justified him in not tolerating the neutrality of Acanthus. [Compare the arguments used in defence of the expedition against Denmark in 1807.] “Nay,” he continues, “our own interest in this war is the common interest; for our objects in undertaking “it are not selfish: and therefore in “not allowing you to support our “enemies, we are in fact hindering “you from supporting the enemies “of Greece.” In the words οὐδ’ αὖ ἀρχῆς ἐφιεμέθα the sense is as if it were written καὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφιεμένοι —παῦσαι δὲ—σπεύδοντες: or else, καὶ ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφιεμέθα, παῦσαι δὲ —σπεύδομεν. After παῦσαι must be repeated ἀρχῆς, or, what is the same in point of sense, ἄρχοντας, from the preceding ἀρχῆς.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ἀδικοῖμεν εἰ ζύμπασιν αὐτονομίαν ἐπιφέροντες ὑμᾶς τοὺς
 4 “ἐναντιούμενους περιίδοιμεν. πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέσθε εὖ,
 “καὶ ἀγωνίσασθε τοῖς τε Ἑλλησιν ἄρξαι πρῶτοι ἐλευθερίας
 “καὶ αἰδίων δόξαν καταθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ τε ἴδια μὴ βλα-
 “φθῆναι καὶ ζυμπάσῃ τῇ πόλει τὸ κάλλιστον ὄνομα περι- 5
 “θεῖναι.”

LXXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ
 Ἀκάνθιοι πολλῶν λεχθέντων πρότερον ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα, κρύφα
 The Acanthians, hav- διαψηφισάμενοι, διὰ τε τὸ ἐπαγωγὰ εἰπεῖν τὸν
 ing made Brasidas
 pledge himself that Βρασίδαν καὶ περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ, ἔγνωσαν 10
 they shall be the inde-
 dependent allies of Spar- οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πιστώ-
 ta, receive him, and
 revolt from Athens. σαντες αὐτὸν τοῖς ὅρκοις, οὓς τὰ τέλη τῶν

1. ἐπιφέροντες—ἀγωνίσασθε] om. P. ἀποφέροντες T. 2. ἐναντίους T. f.
 ὑπερίδοιμεν L. 3. ἀγωνίσεσθε V. τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἄρξαι πρῶτον c. g. πρῶτοι et
 Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 4. τὰ δὲ ἴδια T. g. 5. τὸ] om. A. 7. μὲν οὖν
 βρασίδης L. P. 9. διαψηφισάμενοι A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. V. c. d. e. f. g. h. i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ψηφισάμενοι.

9. διαψηφισάμενοι] The force of the
 preposition in this word is doubted.
 “*Constat nunc*,” says Poppo, “διαψη-
 “φίσεσθαι significare omnes deinceps
 “*suffragia ferre*.” And so Schneider
 interprets it in his Lexicon. The older
 critics, Abresch, for instance, and
 Reiske, in his Index Demosth., under-
 stand the διὰ as expressing division :
 “*ferre suffragium suum alterutram in*
 “*partem*.” But the first of these ex-
 planations will not suit the word when
 it is used in the singular number ; e. g.
 Demosth. Timocrat. p. 747. Reiske ;
 διαψηφιοῦμαι περὶ αὐτοῦ οὗ ἂν ἦ ἡ δί-
 ωξις : nor will the latter, when the
 word is applied to the voting all on the
 same side, as Demosth. Aphob. p. 842.
 Reiske ; ἡ δίκαιόν ἐστι, ταύτῃ διαψηφί-
 σασθε. The truth is, that διαψηφί-
 σθαι seems to contain both notions,
 and is, strictly speaking, applicable
 only to a number of persons giving their
 several votes on a question ; but when
 applied to an individual it is used, im-
 properly, merely to signify “giving a
 “vote,” from the frequency of its use
 to express the voting of a body. The
 meaning of κρύφα seems to shew that

the votes were taken by ballot, and
 not, as was the usual way, by a show
 of hands. At Athens the term ψηφί-
 σεσθαι was constantly used, even where
 the votes were given by the show of
 hands, and not by ballot ; and hence
 the word κρύφα was added by Thucy-
 dides, to shew that in this particular
 instance the voting was, for the sake of
 greater secrecy, conducted by ballot.
 See Schömann, De Comitibus Athenien-
 sium, pp. 122—125.

12. τὰ τέλη—ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμ-
 ψαν] The order of the words is in fa-
 vour of Dobree’s opinion, that ὁμόσαντα
 agrees with αὐτόν : the sense requires
 the common interpretation, which refers
 ὁμόσαντα to τὰ τέλη ; for there was no
 conceivable reason why the Spartan
 government should have required such
 an oath from Brasidas, and we have
 already seen that he had in fact re-
 quired it of them. c. 85, 6. Τὰ τέλη be-
 ing a masculine noun in sense, though
 neuter in form, has a plural verb, ac-
 cording to a well known rule. See
 Porson on Hecuba, 1141. and Poppo,
 Prolegom. vol. I. p. 97.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

The people of Stagirus follow the example.

Λακεδαιμονίων ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν, ἥ μὴν ἔσσεσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐτονόμους οὓς ἀν προσαγάγεται, οὕτω δέχονται τὸν στρατόν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ 2 ὕστερον καὶ Στάγειρος Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία ξυναπέστη. ταῦτα 5 μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἐγένετο.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, ὡς τῷ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ Δημοσθένει στρατηγοῖς οὓσιν

BÆOTIA.

Ἀθηναίων τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοδο, καὶ ἔδει τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, γενομένης διαμαρτίας τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς ἃς ἔδει ἀμφοτέρους στρατεύειν, ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης πρότερον πλεύσας πρὸς τὰς Σίφας, καὶ ἔχων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πολλοὺς ξυμ-

10 Demosthenes proceeds to make the concerted attempt upon Bæotia; (see ch. 77.) but owing to some mistake Hippocrates was not ready to cooperate with him on the side of Delium, and the enterprise fails.

15 μάχων, ἄπρακτος γίγνεται, μηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύματος ὑπὸ Νικομάχου ἀνδρὸς Φωκέως ἐκ Φανοτέως, ὃς Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶπεν, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ Βοιωτοῖς· καὶ βοηθείας γενομένης πάντων Βοιωτῶν (οὐ γάρ πω Ἴπποκράτης παρελύπει ἐν τῇ γῇ ὦν) προκαταλαμβάνονται αἱ τε Σίφαι καὶ ἡ Χαιρώνεια. 20 ὥς δὲ ἦσθοντο οἱ πράσσοντες τὸ ἀμάρτημα, οὐδὲν ἐκίνησαν 2

1. ἐξέπεμψεν Q. 2. μὴν] μὴ I. 3. προσάγεται G.P. στρατόν. οὐ H. πολὺ C.G.I.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.i. 4. ὕστερον στάγειρος N.O.V.c.g. 7. ὑποκράτει d.i. 8. τοῖς] om. O. ἐνεδίδοντο d. 9. δημοσθένη G.P.e. 10. τὸ] τὸν Q. om. L.O.P. 11. ἡμερῶν ἄς R.T. 15. βουλεύματος K. 16. φανοτέως Q. φανοτέρου c. 18. πάντων τῶν Βοιωτῶν d.i. 19. Σίφαι Bekk. χερώνεια V. 20. οὐδὲ ἐκίνηθησαν L.O.P.

9. ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι] Non video, quid sibi voluerit Portus interpolanda versione Vallæ, addito pronomine ei. Ἀπαντᾶν sæpe est certo tempore, vel loco adesse, præsto esse, ut ἀπαντᾶν ἐπὶ τὴν δίκην, ἐπὶ τὴν κυρίαν, ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, ἐπὶ τὴν δίαitan. De quibus Budæus in Commentar. p. 40. et ad I. 2. D. de Orig. Jur. Supr. c. 70, 1. Κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ Τριποδίσκον. Latini occurrere dicunt. Cicero, I. Philipp. 4. "Non quo me ad tempus occursurum putarem." "Occurrere concilio," Liv.

XXXI. 29. "Occurrere ad vadimio-
"nium," Sueton. Cal. XXXIX. Duk.

20. οἱ πράσσοντες] Habet hæc vox in universum significationem clandestinæ molitionis, et studii partium. Unde etiam illi, qui id agunt, ut alios sibi concilient, et in suas partes pertrahant, quique aliorum rebus student ac favent, dicuntur, πράσσειν. Thucyd. I. 57, 3. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασσεν, ἕς τε τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμπων, ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους. IV. 1, 1, 2. ἀπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ Συρακούσιοι. Et IV. 83, 4.

BCEOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. XC. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκράτης ἀναστήσας
 Ἀθηναίους πανδημεῖ, αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς μετοί-
 κους καὶ ξένων ὅσοι παρήσαν, ὕστερος ἀφι-
 κνεῖται ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, ἥδη τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀνα-
 κεχωρηκότων ἀπὸ τῶν Σιφῶν· καὶ καθίσας 5
 τὸν στρατὸν Δῆλιον ἐτείχιζε τοιῶδὲ τρόπον, τὸ
 2 ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. τάφρον μὲν κύκλῳ
 περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν ἔσκαπτον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρύγματος
 ἀνέβαλλον ἀντὶ τείχους τὸν χοῦν, καὶ σταυροὺς παρακατα-
 πηγνύντες, ἄμπελον κόπτοντες τὴν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐσέβαλλον, 10
 καὶ λίθους ἅμα καὶ πλίνθον ἐκ τῶν οἰκοπέδων τῶν ἐγγὺς
 καθαιροῦντες, καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐμετεώριζον τὸ ἔρυμα. πύρ-
 γους τε ξυλίνοὺς κατέστησαν ἥ καιρὸς ἦν καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ οἰκο-
 δόμημα οὐδὲν ὑπῆρχεν· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ, καταπεπτῶκει.
 3 ἡμέρα δὲ ἀρξάμενοι τρίτῃ ὥς οἴκοθεν ὥρμησαν, ταύτην τε 15

1. ἀναστήσας] om. V. 2. τοὺς] om. e. 3. ὕστερον G.e.f. 5. ὑπὸ d.
 8. τῶν νεῶν E.F. 9. ἀνέβαλον R.e.f. ἀντὶ τοῦ τείχους c.g. καταπηγνύν-
 τες B.F.H.N.R.T.f.h. et, præpositione in litura posita, A. Sed marg. N. παρα-
 καταπηγνύντες. 10. ἐσέβαλον C.G.R. 11. πλίνθους O.Q. 12. ὄρυγμα Q.
 14. ἥπερ A.I. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. εἴπερ F.K.T. ἥπερ B.E.
 vulgo ἥπερ. 15. ἕως οἴκοθεν T. τε] om. A.B.F.i.

ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασίδας τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσσειν. DUKER.

8. περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν] Ἱερὸν et νεῶν hic distingui, quum alioqui sæpe pro eodem dicantur, observat in Thes. Stephanus. Distinguuntur etiam a Pausan. V. 6. qui locus Interpretes torsit, τέμενος, καὶ ἱερὸν, καὶ ναὸν Ἀρτέμιδι ὠκοδομήσατο Ἐφεσία. Et ab Anton. Liberal. cap. 6. καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοὺς ἐποίησαν αὐτοῦ. Schol. Cass. ad h. l. hoc discrimen statuit: Ἱερὸν, inquit, ναοῦ διαφέρει. ἱερὸν μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ προσιερωμένος τόπος τῷ θεῷ· νεῶς δὲ ἔνθα ἱδρύται αὐτὸ τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ θεοῦ. Ammonius ἱερὰ τοὺς περιβόλους τῶν ναῶν esse dicit. Vid. etiam Interpretes Pollicis, I. 6. et IX. 40. In Pausania τέμενος potest esse lueus, quomodo sæpe apud alios sumitur, et apud Thucydidem, III. 70, 5. DUKER.

9. καὶ σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες κ. τ. λ.] A rampart was made, con-

sisting chiefly of the earth thrown up from the ditch, with a palisade set along it; but they threw in besides other materials, such as brushwood obtained from the vines which grew round the temple, and stones and bricks procured by pulling down the adjacent houses. That the vines were used in building the rampart or wall, appears from ch. 100, 3. and their use appears to have been to form a sort of wattling to keep the earth together; as at Platæa the clay for the besiegers' mound was rammed into flat cases or frames of reeds. ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου ἐνείλλοντες, and as the earth was inclosed besides in a wooden frame, ὅπως μὴ διαχέοιτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ χῶμα. II. 75, 2. 76, 1.

14. ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ] "I say, where there was no part of the temple buildings already subsisting; for on one side this was the case, the cloister or covered walk, which did formerly exist, having previously fallen down."

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

εἰργάζοντο καὶ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ τῆς πέμπτης μέχρι ἀρίστου.
ἔπειτα, ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον 4
προαπεχώρησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δηλίου οἶον δέκα σταδίου ὡς ἐπ'
οἴκου πορευόμενον, καὶ οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώ-
5 ρουν, οἱ δ' ὀπλίται θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἡσύχαζον· Ἴπποκράτης
δὲ ὑπομένων ἔτι καθίστατο φυλακάς τε καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ
προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρῆν ἐπιτελέσαι.

XCI. Οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ξυνελέγοντο
ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων παρῆ-
10 But the whole force of Bœotia being now at liberty sets out to resist him, and finding that he was already retreating, the generals hesitate whether or no to pursue him and force him to give
15 battle. σαν καὶ ἡσθάνοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προχω-
ροῦντας ἐπ' οἴκου, τῶν ἄλλων βοιωταρχῶν, οἱ
εἰσιν ἔνδεκα, οὐ ξυνεπαινούντων μάχεσθαι,
ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι εἰσὶ (μάλιστα
γὰρ ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ὠρωπίας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἦσαν, ὅτε ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα,) Παγώνδας ὁ Αἰο-
λάδου βοιωταρχῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν μετ' Ἀριανθίδου τοῦ Λυσι-
μαχίδου, καὶ ἡγεμονίας οὔσης αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενος τὴν μάχην

1. ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα] Hæc post πλείστα ponunt C.I.L.O.P.d.i. et, suffectis illi
ἔπειτα his ἐπεὶ δέ, e. 2. ἀποτετέλεστο e. ἀπεστέλλετο f. τὸ μὲν] om. P.
5. οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται V. 6. φυλακάς τε F.G. Bekker. ed. 1832. Porpo in annott.
p. 295. Vulgo φύλακας τε. τείχισμα Q.g. 7. ἀποτελέσαι c.g. ὑποτελέσαι
G.L.Ö.P.e. 10. προχωροῦντας A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωροῦντας. 11. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων T.
βοιωτάρχων G. 12. οὐν ξυνεπαίν. Q. 13. ἔτι] om. B. ante ἐν ponunt
Q.T.e. ἔτι ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι f. 14. γὰρ] δὲ O. τοῖς Ὠρωπίοις T. ἦσαν
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.R.T.f. 15. ὅτι ἔθεντο T. παγόνδας Q. αἰλάδου P.
αἰολάνδου i. 16. ῥιανθίδου A.B.F.h. ῥιαντίδου K. ἀριστολάνθου T. λυσι-
μάχου Q.d.i. 17. αὐτῷ T. sed superscript. οὐ.

11. οἱ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα] Müller [See his "Orchomenos," p. 404. note 2.] understands these words to refer to "the other Bœotarchs," as if the whole number, including Pagondas, had been twelve. And Wesseling, in his note on Diodorus, II. p. 45. (as quoted by Schneider, note on Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 2.) is of the same opinion. But if the words do refer to "the other Bœotarchs," and not simply to "the Bœotarchs," the whole number must have been thirteen, for the present tense εἰσι shews that τῶν ἄλλων cannot be meant in distinction to the indivi-

dual Pagondas, but to the Bœotarchs of Thebes. It is, however, the general opinion, supported by the Scholiast on Thucyd. II. 2, 1. that the relative οἱ refers to βοιωταρχῶν simply, without any reference at all to the words τῶν ἄλλων. But as the number of the Bœotarchs varied at different periods, there having been only seven in the time of Epaminondas, [See Diodorus, XV. 52, 53. p. 185. Rhodoman.] it is impossible now to determine whether in the Peloponnesian war they were eleven or thirteen.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ποιῆσαι καὶ νομίζων ἄμεινον εἶναι κινδυνεύσαι, προσκαλῶν ἐκάστους κατὰ λόχους, ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα, ἔπειθε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιῆσθαι, λέγων τοιάδε.

XCII. “XPHN μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Βοιωτοὶ, μηδ’ ἐς ἐπινόιαν 5
 “τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν τῶν ἀρχόντων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίοις,
 “ἣν ἄρα μὴ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι καταλάβωμεν
 “αὐτοὺς, διὰ μάχης ἐλθεῖν. τὴν γὰρ Βοιωτίαν,
 “ἐκ τῆς ὁμόρου ἐλθόντες, τεῖχος ἐνοικοδομη-
 “σάμενοι μέλλουσι φθείρειν, καὶ εἰσὶ δήπου 10
 “πολέμιοι, ἐν ᾧ τε ἂν χωρίῳ καταληφθῶσι
 “καὶ ὅθεν ἐπελθόντες πολέμια ἔδρασαν. νυνὶ
 “δ’ εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, μεταγνώτω. οὐ
 “γὰρ τὸ προμηθές, οἷς ἂν ἄλλος ἐπὶ ἡ, περὶ τῆς σφετέρας

2. λόχους] τάχος K.

4. τάδε G.I.L.O.P.

5. χρή L.P. ἐχρῆν K.d.i.

μὲν οὖν ὧ P.

7. εἰ ἄρα Q.

τῇ] om. L.O.d.e.i.m.

9. ἐλθόντες καὶ

τεῖχος e.

10. διαφθείρειν g.

12. νῦν Q.

13. εἴπω I.G.

14. ἄλ-

λως G.

ἐπίοι Q.R.

2. ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα] This confirms and illustrates what has been said in the note on II. 2, 5. as to the practice of the Greek soldiers piling their arms the moment they halted in a particular part of the camp, and always attending the speeches of their general without them. Had then all the soldiers gone to hear Pagondas at once, the arms would have been left with none to guard them, and in case of a sudden attack, the whole army would have had some distance to run before they could arm themselves, nor could so many men have taken up their spears and shields at once in the hurry of such an alarm without great confusion. See the note already alluded to II. 2, 5.

5. ἐς ἐπινόιαν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν] Τινὰ pro τινός. Nihil interest inter phrasin, qua hic utitur Thucydides, εἰς ἐπινόιαν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν, et eam, qua III. 46, 5. Χρή—προκαταλαμβάνειν, ὅπως μὴδ’ ἐς ἐπινόιαν τούτου ἴωσι, *prævenire, ut ne quidem in cogitationem huius rei veniant*. DUKER.

13. εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον κ. τ. λ.] The force of the conjunction καὶ is expressed in English by laying an emphasis on the auxiliary verb. “No one should have ever entertained the notion at all; but if any have entertained it, let them now change their minds.” Compare I. 97, 2. ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές] Sententiam pulchre exponit Scholion Cod. Cass. Ἡ προμήθεια τοῦ μέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ πρόνοια οὐχ ὁμοίου χρήζει διαλογισμοῦ τῶν τε ὑπερμαχοῦντων τῆς ἰδίας γῆς, καὶ τῶν ἐχόντων μὲν τὴν ἰδίαν, ὀρεγομένων δὲ γῆς ἀλλοτρίας, καὶ ἐπιόντων. ἐμφαίνει δὲ, ὅτι χρή ἡμᾶς ὑπερμαχοῦντας τῇ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τόλμῃ χρῆσασθαι, καὶ ἀπονοία μᾶλλον, ἤπερ λογισμῷ. DUKER.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές κ. τ. λ.] “Prudence when men are invaded by others, does not so much allow them to deliberate, when their own country is at stake, as it allows those whose own country is in no danger, but who out of mere ambition are wantonly invading others.” In other words, “In our case, invaded as we

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν, καὶ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει,
 “ τοῦ πλείονος δὲ ὀρεγόμενος ἐκὼν τινι ἐπέρχεται. πατριὸν 3
 “ τε ὑμῖν στρατὸν ἀλλόφυλον ἐπελθόντα καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ
 “ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν πέλας ὁμοίως ἀμύνεσθαι. Αθηναίους δὲ καὶ
 5 “ προσέτι ὁμόρους ὄντας πολλῶ μάλιστα δεῖ. πρὸς τε γὰρ 4
 “ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθί-
 “ σταται, καὶ πρὸς τούτους γε δὴ, οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς ἀλλὰ
 “ καὶ τοὺς ἄποθεν πειρῶνται δουλοῦσθαι, πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ
 “ ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἀγῶνος ἐλθεῖν ; (παράδειγμα δὲ ἔχομεν
 10 “ τοὺς τε ἀντιπέρας Εὐβοέας καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος τὸ
 “ πολὺ ὥς αὐτοῖς διάκειται) καὶ γινῶναι ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις
 “ οἱ πλησιόχωροι περὶ γῆς ὄρων τὰς μάχας ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν
 “ δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν, ἣν νικηθῶμεν, εἰς ὅρος οὐκ ἀντίλεκτος

1. ἄλλως e. μὲν] om. K. 2. τοῦ πλείονος δὲ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.T.V.c.f.g.h.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦ δὲ πλείονος. δὲ om. G. 3. ἡμῖν
 στρατὸν ἀλλότριον T.V.c.g. οἰκία C.G.K.P.V.g. 4. ἀμύνεσθαι G.d.i.
 5. μᾶλλον O. 7. τούτους A.B.F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. τούτοις
 9. ἀγῶνας T. δε] om. A.B.F.H.Q. τοὺς τε ἔχομεν K. 10. εὐβοίας L.M.O.O.

“ are by others, prudence itself bids us
 “ be bold and decisive, rather than to
 “ waste time in deliberation.” [The
 construction is τούτοις οἷς ἂν ἄλλος
 ἐπὶ οὐχ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν καὶ
 τούτῳ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει κ. τ. λ.
 “ Does not allow or admit of delibera-
 “ tion for those who are invaded by
 “ others,” &c. i. e. “ does not so much
 “ allow them to deliberate, as those
 “ who are themselves the invaders.”]
 Dobree wishes to strike out the word
 λογισμὸν ; but the Scholiast on the
 Cassel MS. clearly acknowledges it, as
 well as the text of every known MS.
 Compare besides the words of De-
 mosthenes at Pylus, IV. 10, 1. ὅσα γὰρ
 ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίκεται λογισμὸν ἥκιστα ἐν-
 δεχόμενα κινδύνου τοῦ ταχίστου προσ-
 δέεται.

7. οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς κ. τ. λ.] Μὴ
 hoc loco est non dicam, pro quo alibi
 usitatus dicitur μὴ ὅτι : de qua formu-
 la vid. Viger. p. 458. ibique Herman.
 p. 804. [not. 267.] GÖLLER. But if
 Hermann be right, the true explanation
 is not “ non dicam,” but “ ne dicas.”
 “ Who are trying to enslave, you must

“ not say their neighbours, but even
 “ those who live at a distance.”

11. ὥς αὐτοῖς διάκειται] These words
 are variously interpreted, “ αὐτοῖς refero
 “ ad Athenienses, ut sit pro ὑπ’ αὐτῶν,
 “ ‘ qua per illos conditione utatur max-
 “ ima Græciæ pars.’ Patet enim Paren-
 “ thesin illam adjectam esse ad illus-
 “ trandam vim infinitivi δουλοῦσθαι.”
 HAACK. “ Ut puto, ὥς αὐτοὶ διακείνται
 “ [sic] ut ᾧδ’ ἔχει μοι—ᾧδ’ ἔχω, &c.”
 DOBREE. I am inclined to prefer the
 explanation of the Scholiast, “ in what
 “ sort of a relation it stands towards
 “ them,” i. e. towards the Athenians.
 αὐτοῖς instead of πρὸς αὐτούς.

διάκειται] Ὡς ἔχει πρὸς αὐτούς.
 SCHOL.

καὶ γινῶναι, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare I. 122, 3. εἰ μὲν ἡμῶν ἦσαν
 ἐκάστοις πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων
 διαφοραὶ, οἰστὸν ἂν ἦν. And Herodot.
 VII. 8, 12. γῆν τὴν Περσίδα ἀποδέξο-
 μεν τῷ Διὸς αἰθέρι ὁμουμεύσαν· οὐ
 γὰρ δὴ χώραν γε οὐδεμίην κατόψεται ὁ
 ἥλιος ὁμουμεύσαν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ
 σφεας πάσας ἐγὼ ἅμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώραν
 θήσω.

“παγήσεται· εἰσελθόντες γὰρ βία τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔξουσι.
 “τοσοῦτῳ ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκησιν τῶνδε
 5 “ἔχομεν. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος πού θράσει τοῖς πέλας,
 “ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοι νῦν, ἐπιόντες τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα καὶ ἐν
 “τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον ἀμυνόμενον ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν, τὸν 5
 “δὲ ἔξω ὄρων προαπαντῶντα καὶ ἦν καιρὸς ἧ πολέμου
 6 “ἄρχοντα ἥσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. πείραν δὲ ἔχομεν ἡμεῖς
 “αὐτοῦ ἐς τούσδε νικήσαντες γὰρ ἐν Κορωνείᾳ αὐτοὺς, ὅτε
 “τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στασιαζόντων κατέσχον, πολλὴν ἄδειαν τῇ
 7 “Βοιωτίᾳ μέχρι τοῦδε κατεστήσαμεν. ὧν χρὴ μνησθέντας 10
 “ἡμᾶς τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πρὶν ἔργοις,
 “τοὺς τε νεωτέρους πατέρων τῶν τότε ἀγαθῶν γενομένων
 “παῖδας πειρᾶσθαι μὴ αἰσχῦναι τὰς προσηκούσας ἀρετὰς,
 “πιστεύσαντας δὲ τῷ θεῷ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔσεσθαι, οὐ τὸ ἱερὸν
 “ἀνόμως τειχίσαντες νέμονται, καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἃ ἡμῖν θυσα- 15
 “μένοισι καλὰ φαίνεται, ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖσδε, καὶ δεῖξαι
 “ὅτι, ὧν μὲν ἐφίενται, πρὸς τοὺς μὴ ἀμυνομένους ἐπιόντες
 “κτάσθωσαν, οἷς δὲ γενναῖον τὴν τε αὐτῶν αἰὲ ἐλευθεροῦν

1. ἐσελθόντες Bekk. 2. τοσοῦτον ἐπικίνδυνον Q. τοσοῦτο F. ἐπικινδυνότεραν
 E.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπικινδυνωτέραν. 3. οἱ] om. c. τοὺς
 πέλας d. 4. ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.Q.h. 5. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀμυνόμενον L.O.e.
 τῶν δὲ T. 6. δὲ καὶ ἔξω Stobæus. προαπατῶντα K. 7. αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς c.g.
 8. κορωνεία I. 9. τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ. 12. τότε] πώποτε L.O.P.
 γενομένους d.e.f.g.i. 14. πιστεύσαντες H.M. 17. ὅτι] om. L. μὴ] om. c.
 ἐπιόντας K. 18. αὐτῶν E.F.G.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. αὐτῶν Bekk.

2. ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροί-
 κησιν κ. τ. λ.] i. e. ἐπικινδυνότεραν τῆς
 ἐτέρων.

3. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος πού κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare VI. 34, 7. τοὺς προεπιχειροῦν-
 τας, ἧ τοῖς γε ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας
 ὅτι ἀμύνονται, μᾶλλον πεφόβηται. The
 words ἥσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν seem to
 signify, “are less forward to meddle
 “with,” κατέχειν being “to lay hold
 “on a man in order to overpower him.
 “To try to get him down.” Compare
 VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυτικῷ ᾧπερ πάντα κατέ-
 σχον. “With which they were carry-

ing all before them, getting the better
 “of every thing.” See also Herodotus,
 VI. 129, 2. where κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς
 ἄλλους ὁ Ἰπποκλείδης is probably,
 “thinking greatly to overbear the
 “others.” See Schneider’s note on
 Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 6, 10.

16. δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτάσθωσαν] Conjun-
 ctio duarum locutionum; nam vel καὶ
 δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτήσονται scribere poterat,
 vel omissis δεῖξαι ὅτι, scribere καὶ κτά-
 σθωσαν. Jam utrumque ita conjunxisse
 putandus est, ut se præmisisset illa obli-
 tum simulet. GÖLLER.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ μάχη καὶ τὴν ἄλλων μὴ δουλοῦσθαι ἀδίκως, ἀνανταγώ-
 “ νιστοι ἀπ’ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀπίασι.”

XCIII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Παγώνδας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς παραινέσας
 ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ τάχος ἀναστήσας
 5 ἦγε τὸν στρατόν· (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας
 ὀψὲ ἦν·) καὶ ἐπειδὴ προσέμιξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ
 στρατεύματος αὐτῶν, ἐς χωρίον καθίσας ὅθεν
 λόφου ὄντος μεταξὺ οὐκ ἐθεώρουν ἀλλήλους, ἔτασσε τε καὶ
 παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει ὄντι περὶ τὸ 2
 10 Δῆλιον ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλθη ὅτι Βοιωτοὶ ἐπέρχονται, πέμπει ἐς
 τὸ στράτευμα κελεύων ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ
 πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐπῆλθε, καταλιπὼν ὡς τριακοσίους ἱππέας
 περὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, ὅπως φύλακές τε ἅμα εἶεν εἴ τις ἐπίοι αὐτῷ,
 καὶ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καιρὸν φυλάξαντες ἐπιγένοντο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
 15 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τούτους ἀντικατέστησαν τοὺς ἀμυννομένους, 3
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ καλῶς αὐτοῖς εἶχεν, ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου καὶ
 ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, ὅπλῃται ἑπτα-

1. ἄλλην G.L.O.e.f. ἄλλω Q. τῶν ἄλλων d.i. ἀνανταγώνιστοι A.B.F.H.I.
 N.Q.T.V.d. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνταγώνιστοι f.i. vulgo ἀναγώνιστοι.
 2. ὑπ’ i. ἀπίασιν Q. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἦγε τὸν στρατὸν ἀναστήσας f. 6. ἦν ὀψὲ e.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ C.L.O. Bekk. Goell. καὶ ἐπεὶ δὲ A.B.F.G.H.N.V.d.h.i. προσέμιξαν B.f.
 9. παρασκευάζετο b. ὡς] om. G.L.O.P.e.f. 10. ὡς αὐτῶν ἠγγέλθη T. ἐγγέλθη O.
 ἔρχονται T. 11. κελεύων] om. L. 12. ἀπῆλθε T. 13. εἴ τις A.B.C.
 E.G.I.K.L.O.P.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. εἴτι. 15. τούτοις T.
 ἀντεκατέστησαν B.C. τοὺς—ἔθεντο] om. L. ἀμυννομένους Bekker. ed. 1832.
 Dobræus. Vulgo ἀμυννομένους.

9. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει—πέμπει] Duplex
 structura confusa τῷ Ἴπποκράτει ὡς ἠγ-
 γέλθη, et ὁ Ἴπποκράτης, ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλ-
 θη, πέμπει. Similia sunt verba I. 114, 1.
 καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκός ἦδη Περικλέους
 στρατία Ἀθηναίων, ἠγγέλθη αὐτῷ. VI.
 82, 2. ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννη-
 σίοις Δωριεῦσι καὶ πλείοσιν οὖσι καὶ παρ-
 οίκουσιν ἐσκεψάμεθα, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἦκιστ’
 ἂν αὐτῶν ὑπακούσόμεθα. Conf. Porpon.
 ad Xenoph. Cyrop. IV. 3, 19. et inter-
 pretes ad Xenoph. Œconom. VII. 23.
 GÖLLER.

10. ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλθη] Abundat αὐτῷ,
 ut sæpe apud alios. Turbam locorum
 congesserunt viri docti ad Matth. iv.

16. v. 40. et xxi. 41. DUKER.

17. τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον] i. e.
 ὥσπερ ἔμελλον τάσσεσθαι, and so Krü-
 ger (ad Dionys. p. 118.) and Göl-
 ler understand it. Compare VIII. 51, 2. ὡς
 μέλλουσα, Σάμος θάσσον ἐτείχισθη, where
 Æmil. Portus rightly translates it,
 “quæ alioquin munienda erat.” The
 meaning is in the present passage,
 “that the Bæotians were not at all
 “taken by surprise and compelled to
 “alter their order on the spur of the
 “moment, but executed on the field of
 “battle the same disposition of their
 “forces which they had previously
 “resolved on.”

BÆOTIA. A. C. Olymp. 89. 1.

κισχίλιοι μάλιστα καὶ ψιλοὶ ὑπὲρ μυρίους, ἱππῆς τε χίλιοι
 4 καὶ πελτασταὶ πεντακόσιοι. εἶχον δὲ δεξιὸν μὲν κέρας
 Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμοροι αὐτοῖς· μέσοι δὲ Ἀλιάρτιοι καὶ
 Κορωναῖοι καὶ Κωπαιῆς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ περὶ τὴν λίμνην· τὸ
 δὲ εὐώνυμον εἶχον Θεσπιῆς καὶ Ταναγραῖοι καὶ Ὀρχομένιοι. 5
 ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κέρα ἑκατέρῳ οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ψιλοὶ ἦσαν. ἐπ'
 ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, οἱ δὲ
 ἄλλοι ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον. αὕτη μὲν Βοιωτῶν παρασκευὴ καὶ
 διάκοσμος ἦν. XCIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οἱ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ

Hippocrates draws up his army to receive them. 10
 πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐτάξαντο, ὄντες πλήθει 10
 ἰσοπαλεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἱππῆς δὲ ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ
 τῷ κέρα. ψιλοὶ δὲ ἐκ παρασκευῆς μὲν ὀπλισμένοι οὔτε τότε

1. μάλιστα—χίλιοι] om. H. τε] δὲ Bekk. 2. μὲν] om. f. 3. ξύμμαχοι
 E.K.d.i. 4. κωπεῖς N.V.e.i. 5. εἶχον οἱ θεσπιῆς B.h. καὶ οἱ ὀρχομένιοι K.
 6. ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα T. ἐκάστῳ K. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας μὲν T. 7. δὲ] om. P. εἴκοσι
 θηβαῖοι. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἴκοσιν οἱ
 θηβαῖοι. 9. μὲν οἱ δὲ C.e. ἐπὶ] om. T. ὀκτὼ] om. c.g. 11. ἰσοπο-
 λεῖς C.

3. οἱ ξύμμοροι] That is, "those who
 "inhabited the same *μοῖρα*, or division
 "of Bæotia with the Thebans," as for
 instance the Parasopii, Therapnenses,
 and Peteonii. (See Strabo, IX. 2, 24,
 26.) See the note on chap. 76, 3.

6. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι Θη-
 βαῖοι] In the famous battle of Leuctra
 the Thebans formed their line, or rather
 column, fifty deep. [Xenoph. Hellen.
 VI. 4, 12.] The Syracusans in their
 first battle with the Athenians were
 drawn up sixteen deep. [Thucyd. VI.
 67, 2.] and this was the ordinary depth
 of the Macedonian Phalanx. (Polybius,
 XVIII. 13.) When the Romans used
 the same tactics, their phalanx, con-
 sisting of four different descriptions of
 soldiers drawn from the four highest
 classes, seems to me to have been
 drawn up twenty deep at least, and
 perhaps more. On the contrary, the
 Athenians and Lacedæmonians gene-
 rally formed their line only eight deep,
 (Thucyd. IV. 94, 1. V. 68, 3. VI. 67, 1.)
 in the Peloponnesian war; though after-
 wards, the Lacedæmonians, when op-

posed to the Thebans at Leuctra and
 elsewhere, adopted a deeper order of
 battle. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 12.)
 The causes of this difference are pro-
 bably to be found in the circumstance,
 that the phalanx at Athens and in
 Sparta was formed entirely out of citi-
 zens of the same class and similarly
 armed; whereas in Bæotia and Mace-
 donia, as at Rome, it contained a large
 admixture of poorer citizens, who being
 unable conveniently to furnish them-
 selves with the full equipment of the
 heavy armed soldier, were less fitted
 for the front of the line, and were
 therefore stationed in the rear of their
 better armed comrades, to add weight
 to their charge by the mere force of
 numbers. The same tactics would also
 be adopted where the population, as at
 Syracuse, was unused to the service of
 the phalanx, and ill disciplined; and
 this was the reason, I believe, which
 led the French, at the early part of the
 revolution war, to adopt the system of
 charging in columns.

BCEOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89.1.

παρήσαν οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει· οἷπερ δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον
 ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι τῶν ἐναντίων, ἄοπλοί τε πολλοὶ ἡκο-
 λούθησαν ἅτε πανστρατιᾶς ξένων τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἀστῶν
 γενομένης, καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, οὐ παρεγέ-
 5 νοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. καθεστῶτων δὲ ἐς τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἤδη 2
 μελλόντων ξυνιέναι, Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιπαριῶν
 τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε
 τοιάδε.

XCV. “Ω ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἡ παραίνεσις
 10 “ γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας δύναται
 And makes a short “ καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν.
 address to his men, to “ παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ 2
 remember what was “ οὐ προσῆκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-
 due to the glory of “ οὐ προσῆκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-
 Athens. “ μιν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται·

1. ἐγένοντο τῇ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ. συνεσέβαλον B.C.F.H.K.h.i. συνεισέβαλον c.g. συνέ-
 βαλον N.T.V.d.f. 2. ἄοπλοί—ἡκολούθ.] om. N. sed in marg. adscript. habet.
 4. οὔτε e. 5. τὴν] om. N.V. καὶ ἤδη A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἤδη καὶ. 6. συνιέναι K. 7. παρεκέ-
 λευέ K. τε] om. O.e. 10. δὲ] τε E. 11. ἔχειν e. 12. ἡμῶν N.V.
 13. τοσοῦτον Q. 14. τῇ γὰρ K. ἡμετέρας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.
 d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑμετέρας.

1. οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει] It is to be remarked, in illustration of what is here said, that, in the statement of the Athenian military force made by Pericles at the beginning of the war, (II. 13.) there is no mention made of any ψилоί; that in the first expedition to Sicily, a hundred and twenty ψилоὶ are spoken of, meaning of course ψилоὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὠπλισμένοι, but it is added that they were Megarean exiles: (VI. 43.) and that in the second expedition the dartmen, ἀκοντισταὶ or ψилоί, who served on board the Athenian ships in the last decisive battle, are said to have been either Acarnanians or foreigners of some other country. (VII. 60, 4.) Is the fact to be attributed to the great extent of the Athenian naval service, which would give employment to all the citizens of the poorer classes? and may not the attention paid at Athens

to archery, as one particular branch of the light armed service, to the exclusion of the dartmen and slingers, who are principally meant by the term ψилоί, have contributed to produce the same result? For the circumstance οὐ παρεγένοντο, compare what had been said in ch. 90, 4. οἱ μὲν ψилоὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν (ἐπ' οἴκου.)

6. Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγός] Huic Hipponicus Calliæ filius erat adjunctus, ut patet ex Andocidis oratione contra Alcibiadem. Palmerius Exercitat. pag. 52. HUDS.

10. πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας] The conjunction is here again out of its place; the sense being πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας τὸ ἴσον τε δύναται, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ἔχει. So Haack and Göller understand the passage. See also at ch. 109, 1.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

- “ καὶ ἦν νικήσωμεν, οὐ μή ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν
 “ χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσιν, ἐν δὲ μιᾷ μάχῃ
 “ τήνδε τε πρόσκτασθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε.
 3 “ χωρήσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἦν ἕκαστος
 “ πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀγάλλεται, καὶ 5
 “ τῶν πατέρων, οἳ τοῦσδε μάχῃ κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου
 “ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.”

XCVI. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἱπποκράτους παρακελευομένου, καὶ
 μέχρι μὲν μέσου τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐπελθόντος τὸ δὲ πλέον
 οὐκ ἔτι φθάσαντος, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ, παρακελευσα- 10
 μένου καὶ σφίσιν ὥς διὰ ταχέων καὶ ἐνταῦθα
 Παγώνδου, παιωνίσαντες ἐπήεσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ
 2 λόφου. ἀντεπήεσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ
 προσέμιξαν δρόμῳ. καὶ ἐκατέρων τῶν στρα-
 τοπέδων τὰ ἔσχατα οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ 1.
 ἔπαθε· ρύακες γὰρ ἐκώλυσαν· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο καρτερᾷ μάχῃ καὶ
 3 ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων ξυνεστήκει. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον τῶν
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ μέχρι μέσου ἦσσαντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 ἐπῖεσαν τοὺς τε ἄλλους ταύτῃ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Θεσπίας.
 ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, καὶ κυκλω- 20

1. ἡμῖν Q.e. 2. ἐσβάλλωσιν L.N.O.T.V.c. ἐσβάλουσιν Q. 3. τε] om. L.
 6. τῶν] om. c. 8. ἱπποκράτους N. 9. τοῦ μέσου Q. 10. οὐκέτι V.
 βοιωτῶ E. παρακελευσάμενοι B.E.h. 11. καὶ] om. Q. 12. παιωνίσαντες
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παιανί-
 σαντες L.O. vulgo παιωνίσαντος. ἀπήεσαν d. 13. οἱ] om. K. 14. ἐκατέρω
 τῷ στρατοπέδῳ f. 15. ἦλθον C.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 16. ἐκώ-
 λυον K. 17. ξυνειστήκει Q. καὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον T. τῶν] om. i. 18. μέχρι
 μέσου A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέ-
 χρι τοῦ μέσου. 19. ἐπῖεσαν A.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπήεσαν. [correcti C. and N. ἐπῖεσαν.] 20. καὶ] om. P.

17. ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων] Umbonibus se propellentes. *Valla*. “Umbonum impulsu,” *Valer. Max.* III. 2. 23. *Vid. Lipsium* III. de Milit. Rom. 2. *Duk.*

18. μέχρι μέσου] The omission of the article here in all the best MSS. is confirmed by the passage already noticed, ch. 31, 2. and may be explained perhaps by the reason there assigned for it.

20. ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.] It is strange that the Scholiast, *Haack*, and *Göller*, should all agree in referring αὐτοῖς to the Athenians, as if τῶν παρατεταγμένων could possibly signify *those opposed to them*. On the contrary it can only mean “those drawn up next to them in the line, whether on the “right or left.” Compare V. 71, 1. 72, 4.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θέντων ἐν ὀλίγῳ, οἵπερ διεφθάρησαν Θεσπείων, ἐν χερσὶν
 ἀμυνόμενοι κατεκόπησαν· καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ
 τὴν κύκλωσιν ταραχθέντες ἡγνόησάν τε καὶ ἀπέκτειναν
 ἀλλήλους. τὸ μὲν οὖν ταύτῃ ἡσσάτο τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ πρὸς 4
 15 τὸ μαχόμενον κατέφυγε· τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν, ἣ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἦσαν,
 ἐκράτει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ὠσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον
 ἐπηκολούθουν. καὶ ξυνέβη Παγώνδου περιπέμψαντος δύο 5
 τέλη τῶν ἱππέων ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς περὶ τὸν λόφον, ὥς ἐπόνει
 τὸ εὐώνυμον αὐτῶν, καὶ ὑπερφανέντων αἰφνιδίως, τὸ νικῶν
 10 τῶν Ἀθηναίων κέρας νομίσαν ἄλλο στράτευμα ἐπιέναι ἐς
 φόβον καταστήναι· καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τοι-
 ούτου καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἐφεπομένων καὶ παραρρηγνύν-
 των, φυγὴ καθειστήκει παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
 καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὸ Δῆλιόν τε καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὥρμησαν, 6
 15 οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ, ἄλλοι δὲ πρὸς Πάρνηθα τὸ ὄρος, οἱ
 δὲ ὥς ἕκαστοί τινα εἶχον ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ ἐφε- 7
 πόμενοι ἔκτεινον, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ
 Λοκροὶ, βεβοηθηκότες ἄρτι τῆς τροπῆς γιγνομένης· νυκτὸς

2. ἀμυνόμενοι P. 4. οὖν] om. i. 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K. 6. ἐκράτησαν T.
 7. πάγωνδα T. δύο τέλη περιπέμψαντος c. g. 8. τῶν ἱππέων] om. c.
 ἐκ τοῦ] αὐτοῦ g. 12. καὶ τῶν θηβ. T. 13. καθειστήκει A. B. C. F. G. H. K. L.
 N. O. T. V. c. e. f. g. h. i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καθεστήκει. 14. τε]
 om. c. 15. πάρνηθον c. 17. οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν A. B. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. P.
 c. e. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἳ τε ἱππεῖς d. ὅτε ἱππεῖς T. οἱ ἱππεῖς αὐτῶν
 C. vulgo οἳ τε ἱππῆς αὐτῶν. 18. γενομένης c.

αὐτοῖς refers to the Thespians, and the sense of the passage is, "for being exposed by the retreat of those stationed next to them, and being surrounded in a narrow space, the men whom they lost were cut down in their ranks while continuing to defend themselves." The same subject is continued through the whole sentence, and the dative αὐτοῖς is used, according to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1. to represent the retreat of the other Boeotians with reference to its effect upon the Thespians, and not as a mere fact by itself. The sense therefore of αὐτοῖς ὑποχωρησάντων κ. τ. λ.

is exactly, "the Thespians being exposed by the retreat of their neighbours."

12. παραρρηγνύντων] "Breaking off one part of the line from the other." The Athenian right was rather advanced beyond its original position, and thus, when their left was forced back from its ground by the Thebans, the Athenian line was broken, and the soldiers on the right being exposed in flank and even in the rear, gave way and fled. The same thing is described in the battle of Mantinea by the expression παρρηγνυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἑκάτερα.

BŒOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δὲ ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον ῥᾶον τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φευγόντων
8 διεσώθη. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραία οἷ τε ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ καὶ οἱ ἐκ
τοῦ Δηλίου φυλακὴν ἐγκαταλιπόντες (εἶχον γὰρ αὐτὸ ὁμῶς
ἔτι) ἀπεκομίσθησαν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' οἴκου. XCVII. καὶ

The Bœotians refuse
to give back the A-
thenian dead for bu-
rial, till the Athe-
nians should have eva-
cuated Delium, which
they had, according to
2 the Bœotians, sacri-
legiously profaned by
fortifying it.

οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν 5
ἀνελόμενοι νεκροὺς, τοὺς τε τῶν πολεμίων
σκυλεύσαντες, καὶ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες,
ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν καὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ
ἐπεβούλευον ὥς προσβαλοῦντες. ἐκ δὲ τῶν
'Αθηναίων κήρυξ πορευόμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς 10
ἀπαντᾷ κήρυκι Βοιωτῷ, ὃς αὐτὸν ἀποστρέψας καὶ εἰπὼν ὅτι
οὐδὲν πράξει πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀναχωρήσῃ πάλιν, καταστὰς ἐπὶ
'Αθηναίους ἔλεγε τὰ παρὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ὅτι οὐ δικαίως
δράσειαν παραβαίνοντες τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἑλλήνων· πᾶσι
γὰρ εἶναι καθεστηκὸς ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἱερῶν τῶν 15
ἐνόντων ἀπέχεσθαι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον τειχίσαντες ἐνοι-
κεῖν, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γίνεσθαι
αὐτόθι, ὕδωρ τε ὃ ἦν ἄψαυστον σφίσι πλὴν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ
3 χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, ἀνασπάσαντας ὑδρεύεσθαι· ὥστε ὑπὲρ τε
τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐαυτῶν Βοιωτοὺς, ἐπικαλουμένους τοὺς ὁμωχέτας 20

2. τε] τ' Bekk. 3. γὰρ αὐτῷ T. 8. τῷ] om. g. 9. προσβαλόντες T.
11. βοιωτῶν G.N.P.Q.T. 12. ἀναχωρήσει K.V. ἐπὶ ἀθηναίους A.B.F.H.N.h.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀθηναίους. [N. articulum habet superscriptum.]
13. ἔλεγε παρὰ c.d.g.i. 16. δὲ καὶ δήλιον B. 17. ἄνθρωποι] ἄλλοι Q.
19. χέρνιβα T. τε] om. T. 20. τοῦ] om. N.V. καλουμένους ὁμωχέτας e.

7. σκυλεύσαντες] Diodor. ἐκ τῆς τῶν
λαφύρων τιμῆς τὴν τε ΣΤΟΑ'Ν τὴν μεγά-
λην ἐν ἀγορᾷ κατασκευάσαι, καὶ χαλκαῖς
ἀνδριᾷσι κοσμησάι etc. Confer Pausa-
niam, V. 398. de porticu, p. 752. vid.
Plutarch. Cim. 489. WASS.

19. χέρνιβι] De voce χέρνιβι ita A-
thenæus, lib. IX. c. 18. Ἔστι δὲ ὕδωρ,
εἰς ὃ ἀπέβαπτον δαλὸν ἐκ τοῦ βωμοῦ
λαμβάνοντες, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν θυσίαν ἐπετέ-
λουν, καὶ τούτῳ περιρραίνοντες, τοὺς πα-
ρόντας ἡγνίζον. Vide Casauboni notas.
HUDS. Et eumdem ad Theophrasti
Character. cap. 16. ubi hæc adfert ex
Euripidis Hercul. Fur. 928. Μέλλων δὲ
δαλὸν χειρὶ δεξιᾷ φέρειν, Εἰς χέρνιβ' ὥς

βάψειεν Ἀλκμήνης τόκος. Similiter Ari-
stophanes Pace, 956. Περίθι τὸν βωμὸν
ταχέως ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ. Φέρε δὴ τὸ δάδιον τόδ'
ἐμβάψω λαβών. Nec minus tamen ex-
tra usum sacrorum χέρνιβι dicitur τὸ
κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ, quæ ante prandium,
vel cœnam manibus adfundebatur, ut
in illo plus semel repetito in Odyssea
Homeri, Χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχόῳ
ἐπέχευε φέρονσα. Vid. Eustath. in II.
ω'. p. 1351. et Odys. α'. p. 1400. Pol-
luc. II. 149. Sed ad prius genus per-
tinet hic locus Thucydidis. DUKER.

20. τοὺς ὁμωχέτας] Ὁμωχέται οἱ συμ-
μετέχοντες τῶν αὐτῶν ναῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν
ἱερῶν. SCHOL.

δαίμονας καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, προαγορεύειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀπιόντας ἀποφέρεισθαι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν. XCVIII. το-

The Athenians allege, that the right of conquest conferred a lawful possession of sacred as well as of profane property; and therefore refuse to evacuate Delium.

σαῦτα τοῦ κήρυκος εἰπόντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐαυτῶν κήρυκα τοῦ μὲν ἱεροῦ οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδὲν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐσελθεῖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξ

αὐτοῦ τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας μᾶλλον σφᾶς ἀμύνωνται. τὸν δὲ νόμον τοῖς Ἑλλησιν εἶναι, ὧν ἂν ᾗ τὸ κράτος τῆς γῆς

10 ἐκάστης ἣν τε πλέονος ἣν τε βραχυτέρας, τούτων καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ αἰεὶ γίγνεσθαι, τρόποις θεραπευόμενα οἷς ἂν πρὸς τοῖς εἰωθόσι καὶ δύνωνται. καὶ γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν 3 ἄλλων, ὅσοι ἐξαναστήσαντές τινα βία νέμονται γῆν, ἄλλο-
τρίοις ἱεροῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἐπελθόντας οἰκεῖα νῦν κεκτῆσθαι.

15 καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλέον δυνηθῆναι τῆς ἐκείνων κρατῆσαι, 4 τοῦτ' ἂν ἔχειν· νῦν δὲ ἐν ᾧ μέρει εἰσὶν, ἐκόντες εἶναι ὥς ἐκ σφετέρου οὐκ ἀπιέναι. ὕδωρ τε ἐν τῇ ἀνάγκῃ κινῆσαι, ἣν 5 οὐκ αὐτοὶ ὕβρει προσθέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους προτέρους ἐπὶ

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. προαγορεύειν e. | 3. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. | 4. ἐαυτῶν κήρυκα] om. Q. |
| 5. ἔφασαν ἀδικῆσαι e. | 7. ἐπελθεῖν K.T. | ἵνα] in margine F. om. A.B.E.h. |
| 8. ἀμύνονται A.B.E.F.i. | 12. γὰρ] om. f. | 13. τὴν γῆν T. |
| A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. | | 15. δυνηθῆναι. |
| 16. νῦν δ' ἐν V. Bekk. | ἐκόντων T. | 18. προθέσθαι d. |

5. οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι—οὔτε ἐκόντες βλάψειν. The distinction between the words ἀδικεῖν and βλάπτειν, so familiar to the readers of Aristotle's Ethics, is here strictly observed. The Athenians had done no *injury* to the temple; for there can be no *injury* where men are not the aggressors, but are merely repelling wrong offered to themselves: and what *harm* they might do to the temple would be wholly involuntary, because it was necessity which compelled them to apply sacred things to profane uses.

11. οἷς ἂν—δύνωνται] The sense of these words is, that the temples become the lawful possession of an invader, not only when all their accustomed rites are kept up, but also when such are kept up as are practicable.

All that is required to satisfy the gods, is, that their temples should be respected as far as was possible. This, no less than the performance of all the usual observances, would be sufficient to avoid the guilt of profanation. The construction is equivalent to *θεραπευόμενα τοῖς τε εἰωθόσι τρόποις καὶ οἷς ἂν καὶ δύνωνται*.

15. εἰ μὲν—δυνηθῆναι] Compare I. 91, 5. ὅσα αὐτὸς ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι. II. 102, 7. ὅτε δὴ ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν, and the note on this last passage quoted from Gölle.

16. ἐκόντες εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] “But as it “was, the portion which they did occupy, they would not, if they could “help it, stir from it, as they considered it to be their own property.” For the expression ἐκὼν εἶναι, see the note on II. 89, 10.

6 τὴν σφετέραν ἐλθόντας ἀμυνόμενοι βιάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. πᾶν
 δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατειργόμενον ξύγ-
 γνωμόν τι γίγνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ γὰρ τῶν
 ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς βωμοὺς, παρα-
 νομίαν τε ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκῃ κακοῖς ὀνομασθῆναι, καὶ οὐκ 5
 7 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν τι τολμήσασιν. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς
 πολὺν μειζόνως ἐκείνους ἀντὶ ἱερῶν ἀξιούοντας ἀποδιδόναι
 ἀσεβεῖν ἢ τοὺς μὴ ἐθέλοντας ἱεροῖς τὰ μὴ πρέποντα κομί-
 8 ζεσθαι. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον σφίσιν εἰπεῖν, μὴ “ἀπιούσιν ἐκ
 “τῆς Βοιωτῶν γῆς” (οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἔτι εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ δὲ 10
 δορὶ ἐκτῆσαντο), ἀλλὰ “κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τοὺς νεκροὺς σπέν-
 “δουσιν ἀναιρεῖσθαι.” XCIX. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο,

2. τὸ πολέμῳ corr. F.N. κατειργασμένον d. ξύγγνωμόν τι om. E. 4. ἐκου-
 σίων A.B.F.T.b.e.h. 5. οὐκ—ξυμφορῶν] μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν g. 6. τι]
 om. A.B.T.d. 7. καταδιδόναι h. 8. εὐσεβεῖν L.
 O.P.Q. ἐθέλοντας ὡς περ τιμῆματι ἱεροῖς g. τὰ μὴ πρέποντα G.H. Schol.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Q aur. vulgo τὰ πρέποντα. [N. habet τὰ
 πρέποντα, sed τὰ ex rasura ubi olim plures literæ extabant.] 9. ἀπιούσιν] ἀπι-
 εῖναι κελεύειν Q. 10. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν c. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἐν Q. 11. δορεκτῆ-
 σαντο E. καὶ τὰ πάτρια T. τὰ om. A.

1. πᾶν δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] I am inclined to read τὸ πολέμῳ—κατειργόμενον, which Göller also prefers. “And every thing, it was likely, which was done under the pressure of war and some instant danger, would come to be something pardonable even in the judgment of the God.” In this manner ξύγγνωμον keeps the sense which it has in III. 40, 2. ξύγγνωμον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον. For πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, “in the judgment of the God,” see Poppo's note, p. 322. and compare I. 71, 6.

3. τῶν ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων κ. τ. λ.] As in the case of accidental homicide, where the slayer fled to the altars for protection, and remained there till he could get some one to administer to him the rites of purification. See the well known story of Adrastus in the first book of Herodotus.

7. ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς. τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀξιούοντας κομίζεσθαι μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ ἐπὶ Δηλίου, ἀνταποδιδόναι δὲ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἀσεβεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ περ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ θέλοντας κομίσασθαι τὰ μὴ πρέποντα τοῖς ἱεροῖς

μηδὲ νεκροὺς θεῶν ἀντικαταλλάττεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον κ. τ. λ.] “The Athenians desired the Bæotians to tell them at once to bury their dead, without its being necessary for them first to evacuate Bæotia; for in fact they were not in Bæotia, but in a spot which their arms had fairly conquered.” The answer which the Athenians wanted the Bæotians to give them was this: “that they might bury their dead without being required to leave the territory of the Bæotians.”

12. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο κ. τ. λ.] The Bæotians wished not to give up the Athenian dead till the Athenians should have evacuated Delium. Accordingly, finding that the Athenians had answered their charge of sacrilege and profanation of the temple, they now varied their ground, and tried to evade the Athenian request in this manner: “If, as you say, you are not in our country, but in your own, then you can bury your dead without asking permission of us: but if you

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Upon which the Bæotians on their side refuse to restore the dead.

εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσὶν, ἀπιόντας ἐκ τῆς
 ἑαυτῶν ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ
 ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γινώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομί-
 ζοντες τὴν μὲν Ὠρωπίαν, ἐν ᾗ τοὺς νεκροὺς (ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς
 5 μάχης γενομένης) κεῖσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκοον
 εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βία σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ
 ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δὲ “ ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν”
 εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι “ ἀπιόντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἃ
 “ ἀπαιτοῦσιν.” ὁ δὲ κήρυξ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας ἀπῆλθεν
 10 ἄπρακτος.

C. Καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ εὐθὺς μεταπεμψάμενοι ἔκ τε τοῦ Μη-
 λιώως κόλπου ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας, καὶ βεβοηθηκότων

The Bæotians attack
 the fort of Delium,
 and take it.

15 αὐτοῖς μετὰ τὴν μάχην Κορινθίων τε δισχιλίων
 ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐκ Νισαίας ἐξεληλυθότων
 Πελοποννησίων φρουρῶν καὶ Μεγαρέων ἅμα,
 ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον καὶ προσέβαλον τῷ τειχίσματι,
 ἄλλω τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον, ἥπερ
 εἶλεν αὐτὸ, τοιάνδε. κεραίαν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες ἐκοί-
 2 λαναν ἅπασαν, καὶ ξυνήρμωσαν πάλιν ἀκριβῶς ὥσπερ αὐλὸν,

2. αὐτῶν N.Q. αὐτῶν V. 3. γινώσκειν—μάχης] om. P. 5. συνέβη B.F.
 V.c.f.g. 6. αὐτὸς P. σφῶν βία T.f. 7. τῶν ἐκείνων V. αὐτῶν N.V.
 8. ἀποκρίνεσθαι V. ἀπιόντας] ἅπαντας P. ἃ om. F. 11. μηλίως P.
 12. σφενδονήτας E. βεβοηκότων T. 17. ἥπερ εἶλον K.d.e.i. 18. εἶλεν
 αὐτῷ T. sed ab ead. manu τὸ ο superscriptum habet. 19. πάλιν] om. g.

“are in our country, then first go out
 “of it, and afterwards you shall have
 “your dead.” The Bæotians knew all
 the time that this was merely vexatious;
 for the Athenians could not bury their
 dead without their leave, whether the
 ground which they occupied belonged
 to Attica or to Bæotia. Οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπέν-
 δοντο κ. τ. λ. “Nor, according to their
 “own statement, did they like to grant
 “a truce for a country which did not
 “belong to them;” i.e. they pretended
 that the land being alleged to be out of
 their dominion, there was no need for
 them to grant a truce for any thing
 done in it.

16. Δῆλιον] Hunc locum spectat Har-
 pocration in ἐπὶ Δηλίου. WASS.

18. κεραίαν] Talem fere machinam
 ita depingit Apollodorus Poliorcet. p.
 21. Γίνονται χύτραι, ἥ ὀστράκινοι σιδη-
 ραῖς λεπίσι δεδεμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ πυθμένος,
 δακτυλίου τρυπήματι, ἀνεωγότες οὗτοι
 πίμπλονται ἄνθρακος λεπτοῦ, καὶ ἔχουσι
 σύριγγα σιδηρὰν, εἰς ἣν ἄλλη ἐντίθεται
 σύριγξ ἀσκώματα ἔχουσα. πῦρ δὲ λαβὼν
 ὁ ἄνθραξ ἄπτεται ἐμφυσώμενος καὶ πλη-
 γὴν ὁμοίαν ἐργάζεται φλογί, καὶ ἐπεμ-
 βαίνει τῷ λίθῳ, καὶ ὀρύσσεται ὄξους, ἥ
 ἄλλου τῶν δριμύων ἐγχεομένου. Confer
 Æneæ Com. Tacticum, 33, 34. et Ju-
 lium Africanum, cap. XLIV. WASS.
 Inter alia exempla ἐκφράσεως etiam
 hunc locum proponit Theon Progy-
 mnasm. cap. XI. DUKER.

BŒOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

καὶ ἐπ' ἄκραν λέβητά τε ἤρτησαν ἀλύσεισι, καὶ ἀκροφύσιον
 ἀπὸ τῆς κεραίας σιδηροῦν ἐς αὐτὸν νεῦον καθεῖτο, καὶ ἐσε-
 3 σιδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου. προσήγον δὲ ἐκ
 πολλοῦ ἀμάξαις τῷ τείχει, ἣ μάλιστα τῇ ἀμπέλῳ καὶ τοῖς
 ξύλοις ὠκοδόμητο· καὶ ὁπότε εἴη ἐγγὺς, φύσας μεγάλας 5
 4 ἐσθέντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἄκρον τῆς κεραίας ἐφύσων. ἡ
 δὲ πνοὴ ἰοῦσα στεγανῶς ἐς τὸν λέβητα, ἔχοντα ἄνθρακας τε
 ἡμμένους καὶ θεῖον καὶ πίσσαν, φλόγα ἐποίει μεγάλην καὶ
 ἦψε τοῦ τείχους, ὥστε μηδένα ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ μεῖναι, ἀλλὰ
 ἀπολιπόντας ἐς φυγὴν καταστήναι καὶ τὸ τείχισμα τούτῳ 10
 5 τῷ τρόπῳ ἁλῶναι. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον, διακό-
 σιοι δὲ ἐλήφθησαν· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὰς ναῦς
 ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη ἐπ' οἶκον.

CI. Τοῦ δὲ Δηλίου ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ληφθέντος μετὰ
 τὴν μάχην, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκος, οὐδὲν 15
 ἐπισταμένου τῶν γεγεννημένων, ἐλθόντος οὐ
 πολὺ ὕστερον αὐθις περὶ τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀπέδο-
 σαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οὐκέτι ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο.
 ἀπέθανον δὲ Βοιωτῶν μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ὀλίγῳ
 ἐλάσσους πεντακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους χιλίων 20
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς, ψιλῶν δὲ καὶ σκευοφόρων
 πολλὺς ἀριθμός.

3 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ταύτην καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὀλίγῳ
 ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτῷ τότε πλεύσαντι τὰ περὶ τὰς Σίφας τῆς

1. τε] om. L.O.P. ἤρτυσαν V.f. ἀκροφύγιον O. 2. ἐς] ὡς N.V.
 αὐτὸ G.I. ἐσεσιδήρωντο I. 3. ξύλου τὸ πλεόν L.Q. 4. ἀμάξας g.
 6. θέντες K. 7. ἔχοντά τε ἄνθρακας g. 9. ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.
 O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἔτι. 11. τῷ]
 om. A.E.F.H.h. 13. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.
 e.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν T. vulgo ἐμβὰν
 ἀπεκομίσθησαν. 18. ταῦτα C.H.K.V. 21. ψιλοῦ c. 23. δέ] om. d.
 24. τότε] τε e.

3. ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου] See
 the note on II. 76, 4.

7. πνοή] Agnoscit Pollux, II. 77.
 WASS.

20. Ἀθηναίων] Diodorus, lib. 12. tan-
 tum cæsorū numerum fuisse scribit,

ut Thebani ex manubiis ingentem in
 foro porticum construerent, templa spo-
 liis armorum replerent, Deliorumque
 solemnem conventum ex pecuniis præ-
 dæ instituerent. HUDS.

21. ψιλῶν—πολλὺς ἀριθμὸς] But Thu-

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

WESTERN
GREECE.

After the failure of his attempt on Bœotia, Demosthenes makes an unsuccessful descent on the coast of

5 Sicyon.

προδοσίας πέρι οὐ προὐχώρησεν, ἔχων τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ Ἀγραιῶν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλί-
τας, ἀπόβασιν ἐποιήσατο ἐς τὴν Σικυωνίαν.

καὶ πρὶν πάσας τὰς ναῦς καταπλεῦσαι βοηθή-
σαντες οἱ Σικυῶνιοι τοὺς ἀποβεβηκότας ἔτρεψαν καὶ κατε-
δίωξαν ἐς τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας
ἔλαβον. τροπαῖον δὲ στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους

THRACE.

Death of Sitalkes. His nephew Seuthes suc-
ceeds him.

10

ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ Σιτάλκης Ὀδρυσῶν
βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δη-
λίῳ, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβαλλοὺς καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ. Σεύθης
δὲ ὁ Σπαραδόκου ἀδελφιδοῦς ὦν αὐτοῦ ἐβασίλευσεν Ὀδρυ-
σῶν τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης ἥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος.

CII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Βρασίδας ἔχων τοὺς ἐπὶ
15 Θράκης ξυμμάχους ἐστράτευσεν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυ-
μόνι ποταμῷ Ἀθηναίων ἀποικίαν. τὸ δὲ χω-
2
ρίον τοῦτο ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν ἐπέειρασε
μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος

COASTS OF
MACEDONIA and
THRACE.

Brasidas proceeds to
attack AMPHIPO-

1. προὐχώρησεν B.C.E.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
προχώρησεν F.H. vulgo προὐχώρησαν. 3. τετρακισχιλίου d. 4. ἐποιήσαντο
L.O.P.i. ἐπὶ K. 5. τὰς ναῦς] om. V. 6. ἐς σικυωνίαν T. 11. τριβαλοὺς
L.O.Q.V.g. et in textu N. sed alterum λ. superscript. 12. σπαραδίκου d. περ-
σίδου Q. σπαρδόκου Haack. ἀδελφιδοῦς A.g. ἐάντοῦ B. ἐβασίλευεν f.
14. τοῦ δὲ αὐτοῦ V. 15. συμμάχους ὥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ξυμμάχους K. 18. μη-
λίσιος E.F.

cydides had said before that the light troops had set off for their homes before the Bœotian army came up, so that not many of them were present at the battle. See ch. 90, 4. and 94, 1. οὐ παρεγένοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. Dr. Bloomfield explains this by supposing that they were overtaken and cut off by the Bœotian cavalry in the pursuit, not having got far enough to be out of reach of the enemy after the battle.

3. καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλίτας] I have put a comma before these words, to shew that the "four hundred heavy
"armed men" were only the epibatæ of

the forty Athenian ships already mentioned as being under the command of Demosthenes in the Corinthian gulf. chap. 77, 1. We have already seen that the number of epibatæ on board an Athenian ship at this period was probably about ten men. See the note on III. 95, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν] The first unsuccessful attempt of Aristagoras to effect a settlement at Amphipolis took place A. C. 497; the second was made A. C. 465; and the colony of Agnon was planted A. C. 437. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellen. Append. IX.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

LIS. Origin of the colony and description of its site.

φεύγων βασιλέα Δαρείον κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ
 Ἡδώνων ἐξεκρούσθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἔτεσι δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἐποίκουσ μυρίους σφῶν
 τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον πέμψαντες, οἱ διε-
 3 φθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν. καὶ αὖθις ἐνὸς δέοντι 5
 τριακοστῷ ἔτει ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀγνωνος τοῦ Νικίου
 οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεμφθέντος, Ἡδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες ἔκτισαν τὸ
 4 χωρίον τοῦτο, ὅπερ πρότερον Ἐννέα ὁδοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο. ὥρ-
 μῶντο δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνος, ἣν αὐτοὶ εἶχον ἐμπόριον ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπιθαλάσσιον, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι στα- 10
 δίους ἀπέχον ἀπὸ τῆς νῦν πόλεως, ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν Ἀγνων
 ὠνόμασεν, ὅτι ἐπ' ἀμφότερα περιρρέοντος τοῦ Στρυμόνος, διὰ
 τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν τείχει μακρῷ ἀπολαβὼν ἐκ ποταμοῦ ἐς
 ποταμὸν περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ὥκισεν.
 CIII. ἐπὶ ταύτην οὖν ὁ Βρασιίδας ἄρας ἐξ Ἀρνῶν τῆς Χαλ- 15
 κιδικῆς ἐπορεύετο τῷ στρατῷ. καὶ ἀφικόμενος περὶ δείλῃν
 ἐπὶ τὸν Αὐλῶνα καὶ Βρομίσκον, ἥ ἢ Βόλβη
 λίμνη ἐξίησιν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ δειπνοποιη-
 2 σάμενος ἐχώρει τὴν νύκτα. χειμῶν δὲ ἦν καὶ ὑπένειφεν· ἥ
 καὶ μᾶλλον ὥρμησε, βουλόμενος λαθεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀμφι- 20
 πόλει πλὴν τῶν προδιδόντων. ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀργιλίων τε ἐν

1. κατοικῆσαι E. ἀπὸ G.L.O.P.d.e. 2. ἡδώνων H.K.P. Mox ἡδῶνας L.N.
 O.g. ἡδῶνας K. ἡδωνοὺς I. Infra IV.108. ἡδῶνες F.H.K. ἡδῶνες L.O. ἡδῶνες
 g. et V. 6. ἡδῶνας L.N.O.g. ἡδωνας H. ἡδωνὰς K. 3. ἐποίκουσ τε μυρίους
 σφῶν αὐτῶν T. σφῶν τε αὐτῶν V. 4. καὶ τῶν] om. V. μεταπέμψαντες T.f.
 5. δραβησκῷ B.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. θεαβησκῷ g. δρασβήσκῳ C. [sic]. δέοντι A.
 B.E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δέον Priscianus, p. 1181. vulgo δέοντος.
 [sed N. ex rasura.] 7. ἡδῶνας G. 8. ὁ πρότερον G.I.L.O.P.d.e.
 ἐκαλοῦντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἐκαλεῖτο. 9. ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ d. τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι c.g. 14. ὥκισεν I. 15. ἐξ ἀρνῶν τῆς χαλκιδικῆς ἄρας e. 16. περὶ
 c.g. δῆλῃν E. 17. βρομίσκον A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βρωμίσκον.
 βολβῇ V. 18. δείπνον ποιησάμενος d.g. 19. ὑπένειφεν A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.
 O.P.T.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπένειφεν. [ὑπένειφεν N. sed ex
 rasura.] 20. καὶ] om. Q. 21. ἀργιλίων—οἱ] om. L.O.

II. ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν ὠνόμασεν] For every thing connected with the topography of Amphipolis, see the memoir at the end of the volume, accompany-

ing the map. For the sense of the words διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, compare δι' ἀχθηδόνα, ch. 40, 2. and V. 53. διὰ τὴν ἔσπραξιν.

αὐτῇ οἰκήτορες, (εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι Ἀνδρίων ἄποικοι,) καὶ
 ἄλλοι οἱ ξυνέπρασσον ταῦτα, οἱ μὲν Περδίκκα πειθόμενοι, οἱ
 δὲ Χαλκιδεῦσι. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι ἐγγὺς τε προσ- 3
 οικοῦντες καὶ αἰέ ποτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὄντες ὑποπτοὶ καὶ ἐπι-
 5 βουλευόντες τῷ χωρίῳ, ἐπειδὴ παρέτυχεν ὁ καιρὸς καὶ Βρα-
 σίδας ἦλθεν, ἔπραξάν τε ἐκ πλείονος πρὸς τοὺς ἐμπολιτεύον-
 τας σφῶν ἐκεῖ ὅπως ἐνδοθήσεται ἡ πόλις, καὶ τότε δεξάμενοι
 αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκείνῃ τῇ
 νυκτὶ κατέστησαν τὸν στρατὸν πρόσω ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ
 10 ποταμοῦ. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα πλεον τῆς διαβάσεως, καὶ 4
 οὐ καθεῖτο τείχη ὥσπερ νῦν, φυλακὴ δέ τις βραχεῖα καθει-
 στήκει· ἣν βιασάμενος ῥαδίως ὁ Βρασίδας ἅμα μὲν τῆς προ-
 δοσίας οὔσης, ἅμα δὲ καὶ χειμῶνος ὄντος καὶ ἀπροσδόκητος

1. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 2. πειθόμενοι περδίκκα e. 3. πρόσκοι T. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ
 N.Q.T.V. παρέσχεν g. καὶ ὁ βρασίδας N.V. 6. ἔπραξάν A.B.C.E.F.G.
 I.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἔπραξεν. 8. ἐκείνῃ
 A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἐν ἐκείνῃ,
 probatum Schæfero ad L. Bos. Ellips. p. 701. 9. πρόσω G. πρὸ ἔω γρ. H. Bekk.
 Goell. προεω E. 11. τύχη N. καθεστήκει c.g. 12. ὁ βρασίδας ῥαδίως N.V.

9. πρόσω] Bekker and Gölle have received into the text the marginal reading of the Cassel MS. [H.] πρὸ ἔω; but I agree with Poppo in thinking the old reading πρόσω by no means indefensible. It signifies, "set him on, or "forward, on his way;" as if the Argilians, not contented with having entertained Brasidas in their own city, were anxious also to guide and assist him on his way beyond it. It appears that Brasidas performed the march from Arnæ to Amphipolis in something less than twenty-four hours, with no other halt than at Bromiscus, where the men had their supper. The distances are not easy to ascertain. Bromiscus (*Bormiscus* in Steph. Byzant.) is the traditional scene of the death of Euripides. In the Jerusalem Itinerary, there occurs the corrupt name "Pepipidis," as distant twenty miles from Amphipolis; with the remark subjoined, "Ibi positus est Euripides poeta." Ammianus Marcellinus is speaking of the same place, when he mentions "Arethusa convallis et statio, in

"qua visitur Euripidis sepulchrum." XXVII. p. 339. ed. Vales. The "Arethusa convallis et statio" of Ammianus is evidently the "Aulon and Bromiscus" of Thucydides; the very name "Aulon" being descriptive of the place, a valley through which the lake Bolbe discharges itself into the sea. But we have no means of ascertaining the distance between Arnæ and Bromiscus, as the situation of Arnæ is altogether unknown.

10. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα κ. τ. λ.] "The town is further off than the passage of the river:" i. e. when Brasidas had crossed the Strymon, he was not yet come to Amphipolis, but was so far distant from it, that he was enabled to effect his passage unobserved. The town, as we shall see, stood on the hill above; and the bridge was probably near the south-eastern end of the reach of the Strymon, which flows round Amphipolis; just where the coast road, keeping at the foot of the hill of Cerdylum, would first come upon the river.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

προσπεσὼν, διέβη τὴν γέφυραν, καὶ τὰ ἔξω τῶν Ἀμφιπολι-
τῶν οἰκούντων κατὰ πᾶν τὸ χωρίον εὐθὺς εἶχε. CIV. τῆς δὲ

The people of Amphipolis are thrown into great agitation. The friends of the Athenian connexion summon THUCYDIDES, the Athenian commander on the coast of Thrace, to their assistance.

διαβάσεως αὐτοῦ ἄφνω τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει γε-
γεννημένης, καὶ τῶν ἔξω πολλῶν μὲν ἀλisko-
μένων τῶν δὲ καὶ καταφευγόντων ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, 5
οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται ἐς θόρυβον μέγαν κατέστησαν,
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ὑποπτοι ὄντες. καὶ
λέγεται Βρασίδαν, εἰ ἠθέλησε μὴ ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν

τῷ στρατῷ τραπέσθαι ἀλλ' εὐθὺς χωρῆσαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν,
3 δοκεῖν ἂν ἐλεῖν. νῦν δὲ ὁ μὲν ἰδρύσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὰ 10
ἔξω ἐπέδραμε, καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνδον ὥς προσε-
δέχετο ἀπέβαινε, ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι,
κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ὥστε μὴ αὐτίκα τὰς πύλας ἀνοίγεσθαι,
πέμπουσι μετὰ Εὐκλέους τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων παρὴν αὐτοῖς φύλαξ τοῦ χωρίου, ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον στρα- 15
τηγὸν †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης, Θουκυδίδην τὸν Ὀλόρου, ὃς τάδε
ξυνέγραψεν, ὄντα περὶ Θάσον (ἔστι δὲ ἡ νῆσος Παρίων
ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως ἡμίσεος ἡμέρας μάλιστα
4 πλοῦν), κελεύοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀκούσας κατὰ
τάχος ἐπτά ναυσὶν αἱ ἔτυχον παροῦσαι ἔπλει, καὶ ἐβούλετο 20
φθάσαι μάλιστα μὲν οὖν τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, πρὶν τι ἐνδοῦναι,
εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὴν Ἡϊόνα προκαταλαβών. CV. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ

1. τὰ] om. O. 3. τοῖς] τῆς A.B.d.f. τοὺς F. γεγεννημένοις T. 5. καὶ]
om. G.L.O.P.T.d.e.i. 8. βρασίδαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.e.f. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βρασίδας d.h.i. vulgo τὸν βρασίδαν. ἐθέλησε e. 9. τρέ-
πεσθαι C.G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. 10. ἐπεὶ τὰ ἔξω C. 11. ἀπέδραμε T. καὶ οὐδὲν
A.B.E.F.H.K.T.c.f.g. 12. οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo.
vulgo οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι. 14. μετὰ τοῦ εὐκλεοῦς E. ἐκ] om. g. Ἀθηναίων] “an
“Ἀθηνῶν?” BEKK. in ed. 1846. 15. ἐπὶ τὸν—περὶ θάσον] om. T. quorum loco
leguntur οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ἡσύχαζον. 16. τῶν
ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.h. Bekk. Goell. τὸν G. τὸν] αὐτὸν B. 17. ἡ] om. f. 18. ἡμίσεος
F.G. ἡμισείας A.B.h. correct. N. Bekk. Goell. om. Q. ἡμίσεως E. σφίσι] φίσι
E.F. 22. προκαταλαβών A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προκαταλαβεῖν.

16. †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης] Bekker and Götter read τῶν, as if Thucydides meant that himself and Eucles were joint commanders of “the parts Thrace-ward,” τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης, the well-known term used to designate the various colonies and dependencies of

Athens on the northern coast of the Ægean. And this perhaps is the best sense of the words. Τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης would express Thucydides himself; “the other commander, namely, the “one who was employed in the parts “in and about Thrace.”

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Brasidas, dreading the effects of his arrival, offers very moderate terms to induce the people of Amphipolis to surrender immediately.

Βρασίδης δεδιὼς καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Θάσου τῶν
νεῶν βοήθειαν, καὶ πυνθανόμενος τὸν Θουκυ-
δίδην κτῆσίν τε ἔχειν τῶν χρυσείων μετάλλων
ἐργασίας ἐν τῇ περὶ ταῦτα Θράκη καὶ ἀπ'

5 αὐτοῦ δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, ἡπείγετο
προκατασχεῖν, εἰ δύναιτο, τὴν πόλιν, μὴ ἀφικνουμένου αὐτοῦ
τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν, ἐλπίσαν ἐκ θαλάσσης ξυμ-
μαχικὸν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Θράκης ἀγείραντα αὐτὸν περιποιήσιν
σφᾶς, οὐκέτι προσχωροῖ. καὶ τὴν ξύμβασιν μετρίαν ἐποι-

10 εἶτο, κήρυγμα τόδε ἀνειπὼν, Ἀμφιπολιτῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων
τῶν ἐνόντων τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς ἴσης
καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχοντα μένειν, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἐθέλοντα ἀπιέναι τὰ
ἑαυτοῦ ἐκφερόμενον πέντε ἡμερῶν. CVI. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ ἀκού-

They receive his proposals, and open their gates to him. Thucydides arrives that same evening at Eion, at the mouth of the Strymon.

σαντες ἄλλοιότεροι ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἄλ-
λως τε καὶ βραχὺ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἐμπολιτεῦον,
τὸ δὲ πλείον ξύμμικτον. καὶ τῶν ἔξω λη-
φθέντων συχνοὶ οἰκεῖοι ἔνδον ᾗσαν· καὶ τὸ
κήρυγμα πρὸς τὸν φόβον δίκαιον εἶναι ὑπελάμβανον, οἱ μὲν

1. θάσου] θαλάσσης L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. e. 3. χρυσείων H.T.e.
5. πρώτοις] Fortasse legendum πρῶτον. Bekk. εἰπείγετο T. 6. ἀφικνουμένου
L.O. 7. ἐλπίσας I. συμμαχικὸν B.C.F.T.V.c.d.e.g. 8. ἐγείραντα K.
9. οὐκέτι] om. G. προσχωρεῖ d.g. προχωρεῖ H.c. προχωροῖ A.B.C.F.Q. προ-
χωροῖ N. sed οἱ ex rasura, et σ primæ syllabæ superscriptum habet. προχωροῖ E.
10. κήρυγμα τόδε] κήρυκα δὲ d. 11. τοῖς] τῆς O.V. τῆς] om. h. 13. πολλοὶ]
πολέμιοι Q. 15. ἐπολιτεύοντο B.h. 17. συχνοῖς E. 18. τὸ φόβον T.
ὑπελάμβανον H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.i. Poppo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. ἐλάμ-
βανον.

5. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις] Bekker proposes to read ἐν τοῖς πρῶτον, a conjecture, as it seems to me, worse than needless. But does Thucydides mean to call himself "one of the people of the Thracian "main land," so that δύνασθαι—ἡπειρωτῶν is to be interpreted, "was one of "the first persons on the main land in "point of influence?" or does he not rather in this place, as elsewhere, limit the term ἡπειρωτῶν to the native barbarians? and does not δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις signify what is more commonly expressed by δύνασθαι παρὰ τοῖς πρώτοις, i. e. "he had influence with, or

"amongst, the chief persons of the "main land?"

11. τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας] In allusion to the various degrees of freedom enjoyed by different classes of inhabitants in the Greek cities. This article stipulated that the inhabitants of Amphipolis who were not Athenians should be full citizens, enjoying the political and religious rites of citizenship, as well as those of a personal and private nature.

18. πρὸς τὸν φόβον] "When measured by the standard of their fear." Compare III. 11, 1. and the note there.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὸ ἄσμενοι ἂν ἐξελθεῖν, ἡγούμενοι οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ σφίσιν εἶναι τὰ δεινὰ καὶ ἅμα οὐ προσδεχόμενοι βοήθειαν ἐν τάχει, ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος πόλεώς τε ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ οὐ στερισκόμενοι καὶ κινδύνου παρὰ δόξαν ἀφιέμενοι. ὥστε τῶν πρασ-
 σόντων τῷ Βρασίδῃ ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ διαδικαιούντων 5
 αὐτὰ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸ πλήθος ἑώρων τετραμμένον καὶ τοῦ παρόντος Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ οὐκέτι ἀκροώμενον, ἐγένετο ἡ
 3 ὁμολογία καὶ προσεδέξαντο ἐφ' οἷς ἐκήρυξε. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ παρέδωκαν, ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης καὶ αἱ νῆες ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅψε κατέπλεον ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. καὶ τὴν μὲν 10
 Ἀμφίπολιν Βρασίδας ἄρτι εἶχε, τὴν δὲ Ἡϊόνα παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐβοήθησαν αἱ νῆες διὰ τάχους, ἅμα ἔφ' ἂν εἶχετο. CVII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ
 Ἡϊόνι καθίστατο, ὅπως καὶ τὸ αὐτίκα, ἣν ἐπὶ ἡ
 ὁ Βρασίδας, καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα ἀσφαλῶς ἔξει, δε- 15
 ξάμενος τοὺς ἐθελήσαντας ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἄνωθεν
 2 κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. ὁ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν Ἡϊόνα κατὰ τε τὸν ποταμὸν πολλοῖς πλοίοις ἄφνω καταπλεύσας, εἴ πως τὴν προὔχουσαν ἄκραν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους λαβὼν κρατοίῃ τοῦ ἔσπλου, καὶ κατὰ γῆν ἀποπειράσας ἅμα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπε- 20

2. τὰ δεινὰ εἶναι C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i. καὶ ἅμα—τάχει] om. T. 5. ἤδη ἐκ τοῦ V. 6. τεταραγμένον L.O.P. 7. οὐδ' ἔτι A.B.F. ἀκροώμενοι T. 11. Articulum ante βρασίδας omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἄρτ' K. ἔτι d.i. 12. εἰ μὴ γὰρ N.V. 13. δέ] om. K. 14. καθίσταται f. ἀπὶ P. 15. δεξαμένους B.h. 16. θελήσαντας c. ἐπιχωρῆσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποχωρῆσαι. 17. κατὰ] om. L.O.P. 19. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

11. παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν] Compare VIII. 33, 3. παρὰ τοσούτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. VII. 71, 4. παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλυντο. Herodot. IX. 33, 4. παρὰ ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα: where see Valckenaer's note on the passage. Παρὰ νύκτα answers to the English expression "within a night," or, "his "taking the town happened all but a "night." Yet the origin of the phrase is not easy to trace out, unless it be that παρὰ νύκτα is literally, "just miss-

"ing one night;" παρὰ signifying, "that which is near a thing," sometimes as distinguished from the thing itself, in which case it expresses diversity, or even opposition; and sometimes, and more commonly, as distinguished from what is at a distance. Thus ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετός is, "a fever "that misses a day," i. e. "that re- "turns every other day." See Viger, chap. IX. sect. 6. and Hermann's notes, 414.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

κρούσθη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν ἐξηρτύετο. καὶ Μύρ-
κινός τε αὐτῷ προσεχώρησεν Ἡδωνικὴ πόλις, Πιπτακοῦ τοῦ
Ἡδώνων βασιλέως ἀποθανόντος ὑπὸ τῶν Γοάξιος παίδων
καὶ Βραυροῦς τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ Γαληψὸς οὐ πολλῷ
5 ὕστερον καὶ Οἰσύμη· εἰσὶ δὲ αὗται Θασίων ἀποικίαι. παρὼν
δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν ξυγκαθίστη
ταῦτα.

CVIII. Ἐχομένης δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς
μέγα δέος κατέστησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἦν
10 The Athenians alarmed ὠφέλιμος ξύλων τε ναυπηγησίμων πομπῇ καὶ
at the loss of Amphi- χρημάτων προσόδῳ, καὶ ὅτι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ
polis, and at the ge- Στρυμόνος ἦν πάροδος Θεσσαλῶν διαγόντων
neral disposition of
their allies to revolt,
send garrisons to the
several cities of the
Thracian coast. Bra-
sidas requests rein-
15 forcements from Spar-
ta, but cannot obtain
them, τὰ δὲ πρὸς Ἡϊόνα τριήρεσι τηρουμένων, οὐκ
ἂν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν· τότε δὲ ῥαδία ἤδη

1. μυρκίνος K.L.O.P.Q. μύρκινός g. μυρκυνός E. 2. τοῦ] τῶν L.O. 3. γο-
άξιδος d. 4. γαυροῦς f. γαληψὸς g. γαληψὸς Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ed. 1832. vulgo γάψηλος. 5. καὶ Ἡσύμη K.g. οἰσύμη E.G. 9. αὐτοῖς ἦν
A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν αὐτοῖς. 12. στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ N. 14. μὲν]
καὶ K. om. V. 17. προσελθεῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. vulgo,
Poppo. Bekk. Goell. προελθεῖν. δὲ] om. C.L.O.Q.d.e. ῥαδία Bekk. ed. 1832.
ῥῆδη] om. B.Q.

4. Γαληψὸς] I have followed Haack, Poppo, Göller, Hudson, and Duker, in reading Γαληψὸς in this place, instead of Γάψηλος. For almost all the MSS. read Γαληψὸς in another passage, V. 6, 1. where the same place is clearly meant; and Γαληψὸς also is the reading of Diodorus, XII. p. 321; of Strabo, Fragm. VII. §. 16; and of Stephanus Byzantius, who quotes the very words of Thucydides. But Gatterer is right in distinguishing this place from the Galepsus on the coast of Sithonia. The latter was passed by the fleet of Xerxes on its coasting voyage from Torone to Olynthus. (Herodot. VII. 122, 2.) But the Galepsus here spoken of is expressly said by Strabo to have been situated to the east of the Strymon:

and so it appears from the account of Thucydides, V. 6, 1. where it is stated, that Cleon, after having recaptured Torone, sailed towards Amphipolis, and during his stay at Eion reduced both Stagirus and Galepsus by detachments from his main force; both being towns near the mouth of the Strymon, the first a little to the south, and the other a little to the east of it.

15. λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ] "A lake "formed by the river," i.e. formed by the waters of the river spreading on either side over the adjacent country. Compare V. 7, 4. τὸ λιμνωδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος. Colonel Leake speaks of it as "a considerable marsh or lake," like that formed by the Mincio at Mantua. In the following line, τηρουμένων, as

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

² ἐνομίζετο γεγενῆσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ
 ἀποστῶσιν. ὁ γὰρ Βρασίδης ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον
 ἑαυτὸν παρείχε, καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις πανταχοῦ ἐδήλου ὡς
³ ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθείη. καὶ αἱ πόλεις πυν-
 θανόμεναι αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι τῆς τε Ἀμφιπόλεως
 τὴν ἄλωσιν καὶ ἃ παρέχεται, τὴν τε ἐκείνου πραότητα,
 μάλιστα δὲ ἐπήρθησαν ἐς τὸ νεωτερίζειν, καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο
 πρὸς αὐτὸν κρύφα, ἐπιπαριέναι τε κελεύοντες καὶ βουλόμενοι
⁴ αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι πρῶτοι ἀποστήναι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἄδεια ἐφαίνετο
 αὐτοῖς, ἐψευσμένοις μὲν τῆς Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦ- ¹⁰
 του ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη, τὸ δὲ πλεον βουλήσει κρίνοντες
 ἀσαφεῖ ἢ προνοία ἀσφαλεῖ, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὗ μὲν
 ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, ἐλπίδι ἀπερισκέπτῳ διδόναι, ὃ δὲ μὴ προσί-
⁵ νται, λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθείσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς νεωστὶ πεπληγμένων, καὶ τοῦ ¹⁵
 Βρασίδου ἐφορκὰ καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντος, ὡς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ
 Νίσαιαν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνη στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ξυμβαλεῖν, ἐθάρσουν, καὶ ἐπίστευον μηδένα ἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς

I. ἐνομίζετο A.E. ἐνόμιζε B.C. (ex rasura) F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.
 ἐνόμιζον d. [recte, opinor, modo ῥάδια scribas pro illo ῥάδια. BEKK.] 3. αὐτὸν vel
 αὐτὸν C.G.K.L.O.g.i. ἐαντῷ T. 4. αἱ] om. P. 6. παρέρχεται P. 7. ἀπεκηρυ-
 κεύοντο G. 9. καὶ γὰρ ἄδεια d. 10. ἐψευσμένης A.N.Q.V. ἐψευσμένοι E. μὲν]
 om. d. τῆς] τῶν P. ἐπὶ] om. g. 11. κρίναντες d. 16. ἔφορκα A. 17. οἱ
 ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἠθέλησαν e. 18. ἐθάρσουν Poppo. Bekk. ed. 1832. vulgo ἐθάρρουν.

Poppo has rightly observed, refers to the Lacedæmonians: "Watched as they were by a naval force." I have followed the best MSS. in substituting *προσελθεῖν* for *προελθεῖν*, two words which are for ever confounded with one another. *Προσελθεῖν* is, "to get at the place," namely, Amphipolis; *προελθεῖν* signifies merely "to advance."

10. ἐψευσμένοις κ. τ. λ.] The greatness of the Athenian power was the measure of the error of those who had looked for its downfall. Compare VII. 28, 3. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου κ. τ. λ. The nominative *κρίνοντες* is an instance of a curious anacoluthon; being used probably because the words *ἄδεια ἐφαί-*

νετο αὐτοῖς are in sense as if it had been *ἐνόμιζον ἄδειαν εἶναι ἑαυτοῖς*. Compare Herodot. IV. 11, 5. τοῖσι δὲ βασιλεῦσι δόξαι—*λογισάμενους*: and III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν δι' ὅπερ εἴρηται (οὐδαμῶς ἐν νόμῳ ἐστὶ) οὐ δίκαιον εἶναι λέγοντες. In the following words, *εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι*, the sentence changes suddenly from a particular to an universal expression; what is first ascribed to the Athenian allies in particular, being then stated of all mankind generally. A similar instance of a contrary transition occurs in I. 49, 4. αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—*μάχης οὐκ ἦρχον, δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων*.

14. λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι] "With reasoning that will hear nothing on the other side; sovereign, arbitrary."

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

βοηθῆσαι. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα, καὶ ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίων ὀργόντων ἔμελλον πειρά-
 σεσθαι, κινδυνεύειν παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν. ὦν αἰσθό- 6
 μενοι οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς, ὡς ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ ἐν χει-
 5 μῶνι, διέπεμπον ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα
 ἐφίεμενος στρατίαν τε προσαποστέλλειν ἐκέλευε καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἐν τῷ Στρυμόνι ναυπηγίαν τριήρων παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ 7
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων ἀνδρῶν
 οὐχ ὑπηρέτησαν αὐτῷ, τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι μᾶλλον τοὺς τε
 10 ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου κομίσασθαι καὶ τὸν πόλεμον
 καταλῦσαι.

CIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Μεγαρῆς τά τε μακρὰ τεῖχη, ἃ σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, κατέσκαψαν ἐλόντες ἐς ἔδαφος, καὶ Βρασίδης μετὰ τὴν Ἀμφιπόλεως ἄλωσιν ἔχων τοὺς ξυμμάχους στρατεύει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν καλουμένην. ἔστι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως διο- 2
 ρύγματος ἔσω προὔχουσα, καὶ ὁ Ἄθως αὐτῆς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν τελευτᾷ ἐς τὸ Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος. πόλεις δὲ ἔχει Σάνην μὲν 3

1. ἐν] om. d. 2. ὀργόντων Q.g. πειράσασθαι Q. 3. αἰσθόμενοι B.L.
 O.P.h. Bekk. αἰσθανόμενοι A.F. 4. φύλακας V. ὡς] om. g.
 6. ἀφίεμενος I. τε] om. O.P. 8. καὶ] om. d. 12. χειμῶνος] θέρους Q.
 τά τε] immo τε τὰ Bekk. ed. 1832. 15. συμμάχους B.C.F.K.V.e. καλου-
 μένην ἀκτὴν Q. 16. διωρύγματος B.E.F. 17. ἄθος V. 18. σάμην
 A.V. et infra σάμη B.E.F.K.P.b.c.e.f.g.h.

1. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον] i. e. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχειν, nam vel sic scribere potuerat, vel omittere διὰ τὸ, quo facto ἔχον absolute positum esset, ut ἐξόν, δηλον ὄν. Conf. IV. 63, 1. διὰ τὸ ἡδὴ φοβεροῦς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους. GÖLLER.

2. ὀργόντων] Schol. Cass. hic ὠρμημένων, προθυμονμένων. DUKER.

6. ἐφίεμενος] Mandans, legatis cum mandatis Spartam missis. ΗΛΙΑΚ. Compare Hesychius, ἐφίεμενος, ἐντελλόμενος. Poppo says that this cannot be the meaning of the middle voice, and that there is in it the notion of "earnestly desiring," as Neophytus Lucas, the modern Greek translator of Thucydides, has rendered it, ἔσπειλε μετὰ πάσης ἐφέσεως. But we have in

Æschylus, Prometh. 4. ἐπιστολὰς "Ἄσσοι πατὴρ ἐφέιτο. See also the Persæ, 226. ed. Schütz.

12. τά τε μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασίδης] Here again the conjunction τε has been transposed from its proper place: for the connexion is, Μεγαρῆς τε τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασίδης κ. τ. λ. Compare ch. 95, 1.

15. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν] Tota etiam Attica olim Acte fuit appellata, quia littoralis esset maximam partem, ut docent Strabo et Stephanus Byzant. Vide Meursium de Regno Athen. l. I. c. 3. HUDS. Acten, quæ circa Athon est, e Demetrio memorat Stephanus in Ἀκτῇ. DUKER.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα, ἐς τὸ πρὸς
 Εὐβοίαν πέλαγος τετραμμένην, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Θύσσον καὶ
 Κλεωνὰς καὶ Ἀκροθώους καὶ Ὀλόφυξον καὶ Δίον· αἱ οἰ-
 κούνται ξυμμίκοις ἔθνεσι βαρβάρων διγλώσσων, καί τι καὶ
 Χαλκιδικὸν ἐνὶ βραχὺ, τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικόν, τῶν καὶ 5
 Λημνὸν ποτε καὶ Ἀθήνας Τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων, καὶ Βισαλ-
 τικόν, καὶ Κρηστωνικόν, καὶ Ἡδῶνες· κατὰ δὲ μικρὰ πολί-
 σματα οἰκοῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν πλείους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Βρα-
 σίδᾳ, Σάνῃ δὲ καὶ Δίον ἀντέστη, καὶ αὐτῶν τὴν χῶραν ἐμμεί-
 νας τῷ στρατῷ ἐδήρουν. CX. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, εὐθὺς στρα- 10

He proceeds to at-
 tempt the city of TO-
 RONE. A party in
 the town agree to be-
 tray it to him, and in-
 2 troduce some of his
 men into it.

τεύει ἐπὶ Τορώνην τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν, κατεχο-
 μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι
 ἐπήγοντο, ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι.

καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ
 στρατῷ ἐκαθέζετο πρὸς τὸ Διοσκούρειον, ὃ 15

3 ἀπέχει τῆς πόλεως τρεῖς μάλιστα σταδίου. τὴν μὲν οὖν
 ἄλλην πόλιν τῶν Τορωναίων καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς ἐμ-

1. διώρυγα B.h. 2. θύσον Q.d. θάσσον e. καὶ ante κλεωνὰς om. c. ante
 ἀκροθώους d. 3. κλεωνὰς E. ἀκροθώους B.h. ἀκροθόους O. δίον N.
 4. συμμίκοις B.C.Q.V.e. καὶ—βραχὺ] ἐνὶ δέ τι καὶ χαλκιδικὸν Dionysius.
 καὶ] om. i. 5. ἐνὶ καὶ βραχὺ T. πελαγικόν F. 6. οἰκησάντων τυρρήνων
 Dionysius; τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων e. οἰκισάντων N. βιλσατικόν V. 7. ἡδῶνες V.
 9. σάμη B.C.E.F.K.L.O.P.b.c.e.f.g.h. δίον V. 10. στρατεύει] om. V.
 11. τιθώνην K. 13. ἐτοῖμοι] om. B. 15. διοσκούριον A.K.L.O.Q.T.g.
 17. τοὺς φρουροῦντας ἔλαθεν ἀθηναίους e. τοὺς ἀθ. τοὺς ἐμφοροῦντας ἔλαθον A.B.F.I.

4. διγλώσσων] Diodor. p. 321. c. διγλώττων Βισσαλτικῶν. Vid. Nostrum
 infra VIII. 85, 2. WASS. "Who spoke
 "habitually both Greek and their own
 "native language." Compare VIII.
 85, 2.

5. τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικόν] It is
 the opinion of Niebuhr, that the Tyr-
 rheno-Pelasgians, who are noticed in
 Grecian history, came immediately from
 Italy, from whence they had been ex-
 pelled by the Tuscans, a barbarian tribe
 who came into Italy over the Rætian
 Alps. But in coming to Greece, they
 only returned to the country which had
 been the seat of their race in early
 times, and from whence it had spread
 westward into Italy. They were re-

garded, however, as barbarians by the
 Greeks, because the Hellenian name
 and language had long since prevailed
 over the Pelasgian, and the Tyrrheno-
 Pelasgians were therefore as strangers
 in the land of their forefathers. Some-
 thing similar to this was the flight of
 the Britons into Gaul, after the Saxon
 conquest, and their establishment in
 Armorica. Gaul had anciently been
 occupied by their race; but the Roman
 and German conquests had introduced
 other customs and another language,
 so that the Britons in Armorica, like
 the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians in Greece, were
 as foreigners in the country which had
 once belonged to their race.

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

φρουροῦντας ἔλαθεν· οἱ δὲ πράσσοντες αὐτῷ εἰδότες ὅτι
 ἤξιοι, καὶ προσελθόντες τινὲς αὐτῶν λάθρα ὀλίγοι, ἐτήρουν
 τὴν πρόσοδον, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο παρόντα, ἐσκομίζουσι παρ'
 αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντας ἄνδρας ψιλοὺς ἐπτά (τοσοῦτοι γὰρ
 5 μόνον ἀνδρῶν εἴκοσι τὸ πρῶτον ταχθέντων οὐ κατέδεισαν
 ἐσελθεῖν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Λυσίστρατος Ὀλύμβιος), οἱ δια-
 δύντες διὰ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τείχους καὶ λαθόντες τοὺς τε
 ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνώτατα φυλακτηρίου φρουροὺς, οὔσης τῆς πόλεως
 πρὸς λόφον, ἀναβάντες διέφθειραν καὶ τὴν κατὰ Καναστραῖον
 10 πυλίδα διήρουν. CXI. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδας τῷ μὲν ἄλλῳ στρατῷ
 ἡσύχαζεν ὀλίγον προελθὼν, ἑκατὸν δὲ πελ-
 ταστὰς προπέμπει, ὅπως ὅποτε πύλαι τινὲς
 ἀνοιχθεῖεν καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὃ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδρά-
 μοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν χρόνου ἐγγιγνομένου καὶ θαυμάζοντες κατὰ
 15 μικρὸν ἔτυχον ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως προσελθόντες· οἱ δὲ τῶν
 Τορωναίων ἔνδοθεν παρασκευάζοντες μετὰ τῶν ἐσεληλυθό-
 των, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἢ τε πυλὶς διήρητο καὶ αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν
 πύλαι τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος ἀνέφγοντο, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ
 τὴν πυλίδα τινὰς περιαγαγόντες ἐσεκόμισαν, ὅπως κατὰ
 20 νώτου καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐδὲν εἰδότας
 ἐξαπίνης φοβήσειαν, ἔπειτα τὸ σημεῖόν τε τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς
 εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον, καὶ διὰ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πυλῶν τοὺς

2. ἤξει P.Q.T.V.c.e.g. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.e.i. προσελθόντες A.G. προελ-
 θόντες B.E.F. Bekk. λάθρα Bekk. τινὲς] om. K. 5. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.
 I.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόνον. κατέδυσαν G.
 6. ἦρχε—Ὀλύμβιος] om. A.B.E.F.H.h. et N. sed hic in marg. adscript. habet.

7. λαθόντες βαλόντες i. 8. ἀνώτατα^{ου} G. ἀνωτάτω T.i. ἀνωτάτου L.O.P.h.
 9. πρὸς λόφον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὸν λόφον. κατὰ] om. L. et prima manu N. κανάστραιον
 F.H.L.O.P. τὴν κανάστραιον Q. κατὰ νάστραιον T.f.i. κατακαναστραῖον V.
 11. ὀλίγω N.V.d.e. 13. ἐσδράμοιε T. 17. πόλις C.K.c.d. κατὰ] περὶ d.
 19. ἐσεκόμισαν G.N.Q.d.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐξεκόμισαν A.B.C.F.H.I.
 K.L.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h. vulgo ἐσεκόμισαντο. 20. νώτου e. 22. εἶρηται b.

2. καὶ προσελθόντες] “And some of
 “them having privately visited him.”
 Προελθόντες, which Bekker and Göller
 have adopted, would signify, that “they
 “went out of the city to some distance,
 “and there watched for Brasidas’s ap-
 “proach;” a sense wholly different, I

think, from Thucydides’ meaning; for
 he does not represent them as watching
 for Brasidas without the city, but with-
 in it, after they had once gone to his
 camp, προσελθόντες, and there con-
 certed their plans with him.

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

λοιποὺς ἤδη τῶν πελταστῶν ἐσεδέχοντο. CXII. καὶ ὁ

They enter the town
on every side.

Βρασίδας ἰδὼν τὸ ξύνθημα ἔθει δρόμῳ, ἀνα-
στήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐμβοήσαντά τε ἀθρόον
καὶ ἔκπληξιν πολλὴν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει παρασχόντα. καὶ οἱ
μὲν κατὰ τὰς πύλας εὐθὺς ἐσέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ κατὰ δοκοὺς 5
τετραγώνους, αἱ ἔτυχον τῷ τείχει πεπτωκότι καὶ οἰκοδομου-
3 μένῳ πρὸς λίθων ἀνολκὴν προσκείμεναι. Βρασίδας μὲν οὖν
καὶ τὸ πλῆθος εὐθὺς ἄνω καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως
ἐτράπετο, βουλόμενος κατ' ἄκρας καὶ βεβαίως ἐλεῖν αὐτήν.
ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος κατὰ πάντα ὁμοίως ἐσκεδάννυντο. 10

CXIII. τῶν δὲ Τωρωναίων γιγνομένης τῆς ἀλώσεως τὸ μὲν
πολὺ οὐδὲν εἰδὸς ἐθορυβεῖτο, οἱ δὲ πράσσοντες καὶ οἷς ταῦτα

2 Most of the Athenian
garrison escape to the
adjoining fort of Le-
cythus.

ἤρεσκε μετὰ τῶν εἰσελθόντων εὐθὺς ἦσαν. οἱ
δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ὀπλῖται
καθεύδοντες ὥς πεντήκοντα,) ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο, 15
οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι διαφθείρονται ἐν χερσὶν αὐτῶν, τῶν δὲ
λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν πεζῇ οἱ δὲ ἐς τὰς ναῦς, αἱ ἐφρούρουν δύο,
καταφυγόντες διασώζονται ἐς τὴν Λήκυθον τὸ φρούριον, ὃ
εἶχον αὐτοὶ καταλαβόντες ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θά-
3 λασσαν ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. κατέφυγον δὲ καὶ 20

3. ἐμβοήσαντά—παρασχόντα A. B. E. F. H. K. N. Q. T. V. c. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἐμβοήσαντας—παρασχόντας. 5. ἐπιπτον T. ἐσέπιπτον E.
δολοὺς g. 8. εὐθὺς] om. e. 9. καὶ] om. L. O. P. 10. ἐσκεδάννυντο L. O.
16. ἐν] ταῖς c. 18. λήκυνθον H. E. λίκυνθον T.

3. ἐμβοήσαντα—παρασχόντα] Such is the reading of the best MSS. which has been adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Götter. Poppo objects to the use of ἀθρόον as an adverb, observing, "nec prosa oratio veterum scriptorum, si pauca notissima adjectiva excipimus, talem singularis neutrius generis adjectivorum usum fert. Conf. Buttmann. Gr. Med. §. 102. 4. V. 58, 4. VI. 49, 2."

5. κατὰ δοκοὺς τετραγώνους] i. e. "planks," which formed an inclined plane from the ground to the top of the broken wall, for the purpose of drawing up stones. Thus queen Nitocris laid ξύλα τετράγωνα, or planks, across the

piers of her bridge at Babylon, ἐπ' ὧν τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιεῦντο οἱ Βαβυλωνιοί. Herodot. I. 186, 6.

9. κατ' ἄκρας] "From top to bottom; thoroughly." Compare Herodot. VI. 18. 82, 3. An expression borrowed from the seizure of the citadel, always situated in ancient towns in the highest part of the city, and the consequent easy reduction of the whole place.

16. οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν] Pronomen trajectum est. Propter Haackium moneo, qui jungit cum ἐν χερσίν. Conf. I. 21, 1. καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν, ubi αὐτῶν ad τὰ πολλὰ spectat. GÖLLER.

19. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημμένον]

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν Τορωναίων ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν ἐπιτήδαιοι.
CXIV. γεγεννημένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἤδη καὶ βεβαίως τῆς πόλεως
ἐχομένης ὁ Βρασίδας τοῖς μὲν μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Τορω-

Brasidas assures the
people of Torone of
the friendship of Spar-
ta, and invites those
Toroneans who had
fled to Lecythus to
rejoin their country-
men, promising them
the same treatment
with the rest.

ναίοις καταπεφευγόσι κήρυγμα ἐποιήσατο τὸν
βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐξελθόντα ἀδεῶς
πολιτεύειν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσ-
πέμψας ἐξιέναι ἐκέλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ληκύθου
ὑποσπόνδους καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντας ὡς οὔσης
Χαλκιδέων. οἱ δὲ ἐκλείψειν μὲν οὐκ ἔφασαν, 2

10 σπείσασθαι δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέ-
σθαι. ὁ δὲ ἐσπείσατο δύο. ἐν ταύταις δὲ αὐτῆς τε τὰς
ἐγγὺς οἰκίας ἐκρατύνατο καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα. καὶ ξύλ- 3
λογον τῶν Τορωναίων ποιήσας ἔλεξε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ
παραπλήσια, ὅτι οὐ δίκαιον εἶη οὔτε τοὺς πράξαντας πρὸς
15 αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως χείρους οὐδὲ προδότας ἡγεῖ-
σθαι· (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ οὐδὲ χρήμασι πεισθέντας δρᾶσαι
τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῆς πόλεως), οὔτε τοὺς
μὴ μετασχόντας οἶεσθαι μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν τεύξεσθαι· ἀφίχθαι
γὰρ οὐ διαφθερῶν οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ἰδιώτην οὐδένα. τὸ δὲ 4
20 κήρυγμα ποιήσασθαι τούτου ἕνεκα τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους
καταπεφευγόσιν, ὡς ἡγούμενος οὐδὲν χείρους τῇ ἐκείνων φι-
λίᾳ· οὐδ' ἂν σφῶν πειρασαμένους αὐτοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

2. τῆς πόλεως βεβαίως L.O.P. 3. μὲν] om. G. 4. κήρυκα B. ἐποιήσαντο
N. ex rasura, ubi quid olim exstiterit hodie definiri non potest. 6. τοῖς δ' ἀθη-
ναίοις V. κήρυγμα O.P. προπέμψας A.B.F.H.N.P.T.g. 7. ἐκέλευσεν
A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκέλευεν. 8. ὑποσπόνδως c.g.
9. ἐκλείψιν B. 12. ἐγγὺς] ἐν γῇ c.g. ἐκρατύνετο P. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα]
om. K. καὶ οἱ ἀθ. τὰ σφ. Q. 13. ἐν τοῖς ἀκάνθῳ T. 15. αὐτὸν Bekk. 16. οὐ
γὰρ] C.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g. Haack. δουλείαν A.B.F.V.c.g. χρήματι C.G.I.L.O.P.
17. ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ V. 18. κατασχόντας T. 19. ἰδιώτην V. 20. ἀθηναίοις N.Q.
d.f.i. 22. αὐτοὺς] αὐτῶν Q.

i.e. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀνέχον, καὶ ἀπει-
λημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. For the ex-
pression ἀπειλημμένον ἐν ἰσθμῷ, com-
pare VI. 1, 2. ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα
μέτρῳ—διείργεται: and IV. 120, 3.
quoted by Haack, τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ
ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημμένης. The notion seems
to be, that the cause of the cutting off

or separation in one instance of Lecythus
from Torone, and in the other of Sicily
from the main land, consisted in the
narrow isthmus, and in the narrow
strait, which respectively intervened
between them.

22. σφῶν—τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] In-
stances of similar pleonasms occur, I.

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. I.

δοκεῖν ἦσσαν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον, ὅσῳ δικαιότερα πράσ-
σουσιν, εὖνους ἂν σφίσι γενέσθαι, ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆ-
5 σθαι. τοὺς τε πάντας παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐκέλευσεν ὡς βε-
βαίους τε ἐσομένους ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἤδη ὃ τι
ἂν ἁμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔξοντας· τὰ δὲ πρότερα οὐ σφείς 5
ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μᾶλλον ὑπ' ἄλλων κρεισσόνων, καὶ
ξυγγνώμην εἶναι εἴ τι ἠναντιοῦντο. CXV. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοι-

He attacks Leocythus,
and the accidental fall
of a tower throwing
the garrison into con-
fusion,

αὐτὰ εἰπὼν καὶ παραθαρσύνας διελθουσῶν τῶν
σπονδῶν τὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο τῇ Δηκύθῳ·
οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἡμύναντό τε ἐκ φαύλου τειχί- 10
2 σματος καὶ ἀπ' οἰκιῶν ἐπάλξεις ἐχουσῶν. καὶ μίαν μὲν ἡμέ-
ραν ἀπεκρούσαντο· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία μηχανῆς μελλούσης
προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀφ' ἧς πῦρ ἐνήσειν
διανοοῦντο ἐς τὰ ξύλινα παραφράγματα, καὶ προσιόντος ἤδη
τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἥ ὦντο μάλιστα αὐτοὺς προσκομιεῖν τὴν 15
μηχανὴν καὶ ἦν ἐπιμαχώτατον, πύργον ξύλινον ἐπ' οἶκημα
ἀντέστησαν, καὶ ὕδατος ἀμφορέας πολλοὺς καὶ πίθους ἀνε-
φόρησαν καὶ λίθους μεγάλους, ἄνθρωποι τε πολλοὶ ἀνέβη-
3 σαν. τὸ δὲ οἶκημα λαβὼν μεῖζον ἄχθος ἐξαπίνης κατερράγη,
καὶ ψόφου πολλοῦ γενομένου τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς καὶ ὁρῶντας 20
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐλύπησε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφόβησεν, οἱ δὲ ἄποθεν,
καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διὰ πλείστου, νομίσαντες ταύτῃ ἐαλωκέναι
ἤδη τὸ χωρίον φυγῇ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ὥρμησαν.
CXVI. καὶ ὁ Βρασίδας ὡς ἦσθετο αὐτοὺς ἀπολείποντάς τε

1. δικαιότερον c.g. 2. ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆσθαι] om. K. νῦν om. h. 3. ἐκέ-
λευσεν A. B. F. H. N. V. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευεν. 4. τὸ] om. L. O. P. d. i.
5. αἰτίαν] om. c. πρότερον N. V. σφᾶς e. 6. ἄλλων] ἄκρων H. ἀλλήλων
d. i. 7. συγγνώμην H. V. εἴ τι] ὅτι F. η τι E. f. i. ὅτι T. ταῦτα L. 8. παρα-
θαρσύνας P. 9. προσβολὰς P. T. 10. ἡμύναντο A. B. E. F. G. H. V. f. h. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. 12. τῇ ὑστεραία L. O. P. τὴν δ' ὑστεραίαν c.g.
13. προσάξασθαι H. πράξασθαι d. i. 14. παραφρνάγματα E. 16. πύργον δὲ
ξύλινον B. h. 17. ἀντικατέστησαν h. καὶ πίθους] om. V. 20. τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς
όντας T. 22. ταύτῃ] om. f. 23. τὸ χωρίον ἤδη V. 24. τε] om. V.

144. 2. V. 65, 4. 83, 1. Compare Poppo, *Prolegomena*, I. p. 205.

13. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων] Compare the note on I. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν: and on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς

λεγόμενα. The preposition has a mixed meaning, partly signifying, "brought up by the enemy," and partly, "from the side of the enemy," or "from where the enemy were."

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

τὰς ἐπάλξεις καὶ τὸ γιγνόμενον ὁρῶν, ἐπιφερόμενος τῷ

takes it, and puts all
of the garrison whom
he caught to the sword.

στρατῷ εὐθὺς τὸ τεῖχισμα λαμβάνει, καὶ ὅσους
ἐγκατέλαβε διέφθειρε. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 2

τοῖς τε πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκλιπόντες
5 τὸ χωρίον ἐς Παλλήνην διεκομίσθησαν· ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης (ἔστι
γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ληκύθῳ Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερὸν, καὶ ἔτυχε κηρύξας, ὅτε
ἔμελλε †βάλλειν,† τῷ ἐπιβάντι πρῶτῳ τοῦ τείχους τριά-
κοντα μνᾶς ἀργυρίου δώσειν) νομίσας ἄλλῳ τινὶ τρόπῳ ἢ
ἀνθρωπείῳ τὴν ἄλωσιν γενέσθαι, τὰς τε τριάκοντα μνᾶς τῇ
10 θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνα-
σκευάσας τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ 3
χειμῶνος ἅ τε εἶχε τῶν χωρίων καθίστατο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος διελθόντος ὄγδοον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα
τῷ πολέμῳ.

15 CXVII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ ἐπι-
γιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐκεχειρίαν ἐποιήσαντο ἐνιαύσιον,
νομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἔτι τὸν Βρα-
A. C. 423. Ol. 89. 1.
Reasons which induced
both parties to con-
clude a truce for a year.
σίδαν σφῶν προσαποστῆσαι οὐδὲν πρὶν παρα-
σκευάσαιντο καθ' ἡσυχίαν, καὶ ἅμα εἰ καλῶς
20 σφίσιν ἔχοι, καὶ ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῦτα

2. τὸ] om. K.N. 5. τὸ] om. E. παλλήνην V. 7. βάλλειν A.B.F.H.T.h. Goell.
Bekk. προσβαλεῖν E. vulgo προσβάλλειν. 8. ἢ ἀνθρωπείῳ E. 9. τῇ θεῷ ἐπέδωκεν Q.
12. ὁ τε εἶχε T. 13. ἐπεβούλευσε E. 14. τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε f. 18. προαπο-
στῆναι L.O.P. παρεσκευάσαντο C.G.P.d.e.i. 19. εἰ] οἱ f.g. 20. ἔχειν g.
ἔχει P.V.d.e.i. ξυμβῆ H.V. συμβῆναι e. δέ] τε A.B.C.F.H.K.e.g. ταύτας T.

6. ὅτε ἔμελλε †βάλλειν†] If this be the true reading, we can only supply τῷ πυρὶ, as the machine had been contrived πῦρ ἐνήσειν. But I believe that Poppo is right in restoring the old reading προσβάλλειν; at any rate, βάλλειν cannot have the same signification as the compound verb.

10. ἀνασκευάσας] "Having cleared the spot." DOBREE. Compare I. 18, 3. and the note there. [Poppo and Gölter understand the word to mean, "Having taken all the furniture out of the houses." And this is supported by III. 68, 4. where the Thebans are said to have taken away in the same

manner all the furniture out of the houses of Plataea.] Τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν signifies, "gave up or consecrated the whole to be sacred ground." Compare Herodotus, II. 65, 3. τῶν εἵνεκεν ἀνείται τὰ ἱρὰ, scil. θῆρια: "Why the sacred animals are set apart or de-
"voted to the gods," &c.

20. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω] "That they might conclude a general peace." Compare IV. 30, 4. ἕως ἂν τι περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ, where the Scholiast rightly explains it by ἕως τέλειαι σπονδαὶ γένονται καὶ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἀπαλλαγῇ.

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγούμενοι ἅπερ ἔδεισαν φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ γενο-
 μένης ἀνακωχῆς κακῶν καὶ τάλαιπωρίας μᾶλλον ἐπιθυμήσειν
 αὐτοὺς πειρασαμένους ξυναλλαγῆναί τε καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 σφίσιν ἀποδόντας σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν πλείω
 2 χρόνον. τοὺς γὰρ δὴ ἄνδρας περὶ πλείονος ἐποιοῦντο κομί- 5
 σασθαι, ὥς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει· καὶ ἔμελλον ἐπὶ μείζον
 χωρήσαντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαντος τῶν μὲν
 στéρεσθαι, † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἀμυνόμενοι κινδυνεύειν καὶ
 3 κρατήσιν.† γίγνεται οὖν ἐκεχειρία αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμ-
 μάχοις ἦδε.

10

CXVIII. “Περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ

1. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.B.F.h. ἔδεδίεσαν corr. F.H.T.f. 2. ἐπιθυμήσαι V.
 3. πειρασομένους c.d. συναλλαγῆναί e. 4. πλείστον G. 5. πλείονος]
 πλείστου G. 6. ὥς ἔτι] ἕως ὃ τε Schol. Aristophan. ad Pac. 478. ἕως utique
 amplexendum. Bekker. εὐτυχεῖ K. ἡτύχει f. μείζον] πλείστον O. 8. τοὺς
 δ' ἐκ d.e. κινδυνεύειν A.B.E.F.H.V.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύσειν.
 9. τε] om. d.i. 11. τοῦ μαντείου ἀπόλλωνος b.

4. ἐς τὸν πλείω χρόνον] “The longer
 “time” means the period of several
 years, generally stipulated in a treaty
 of peace, as opposed to the brief inter-
 val of a mere truce.

6. ὥς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει] Bekker
 and Reiske wish to read ἕως: “Nam
 “sane ὥς non potest significare dum.
 “Vid. adnot. ad VIII. 1, 3. Si germa-
 “num, debet quia valere, ut c. 79, 2.
 “ὥς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες
 “ἐξήγαγον.” POPPO.

8. † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου—κρατήσιν†]
 This clause is clearly corrupt, and va-
 rious corrections have been proposed,
 but none of them appears to me to be
 entirely satisfactory. The sense required
 must be something of this sort, “If
 “Brasidas were still more successful,
 “the consequence would be that they
 “would lose their men taken at Sphac-
 “teria, and after all would run a risk
 “of not being finally victorious.” Co-
 ray’s correction approaches I think
 most nearly to the true reading, κιν-
 δυνεύειν (or κινδυνεύσειν) καὶ μὴ κρατή-
 σιν. But the words τοῖς δὲ appear to
 be corrupt also; for it does not appear
 who are meant by τοῖς δὲ, nor is there
 any obvious construction for the dative
 case. Göller makes it to be the Latin

ablative, and understands it of the
 other soldiers of the Lacedæmonians,
 as opposed to those who had been
 taken at Sphacteria. “They would lose
 “some of their men, and with the rest
 “they would run a risk of not being
 “victorious.”

11. περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κ. τ. λ.] Dobree
 supposes that all the articles of this
 treaty were drawn up by the Athenians,
 and are successively agreed to by the
 Lacedæmonians; after which follows
 the general ratification of the whole by
 the Athenians, in the words ἔδοξε τῷ
 δήμῳ. Most commentators, on the
 contrary, think that all the truce was
 framed by the Lacedæmonians, and its
 several articles ratified by them; after
 which they sent it to Athens, to receive
 the ratification of the Athenians. Ac-
 cordingly they consider the whole, from
 the beginning of the chapter down to
 ἐνιαυτὸν ἔσσονται, to be the treaty drawn
 up and regularly executed by the Lace-
 dæmonians; after which follow the
 ratifications on the part of Athens.
 And this last opinion is confirmed by
 the passage just preceding the Athenian
 ratification, εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον
 εἴτε δικαιοτέρον τούτων δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἰόντες
 ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε. But the case

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πυθίου δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι τὸν βουλό-

TERMS OF
THE TRUCE,
proposed by the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians.

“ μενον ἀδόλως καὶ ἀδεῶς κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους. τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς παροῦσι Βοιωτοὺς

5 “ δὲ καὶ Φωκίας πείσειν φασὶν ἐς δύναμιν προσκηρυκευόμενοι.

“ Περὶ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως 2

“ τοὺς ἀδικούντας ἐξευρήσομεν, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πα-

“ τριοῖς νόμοις χρώμενοι καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων

10 “ οἱ βουλόμενοι, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες. περὶ

2. καὶ ἀδεῶς] om. A.B.C.E.F.K.c.e.g.h. 5. φασὶν] σφᾶς I.O.P.i. σφεῖς d. προκηρυκευόμενοι L.O.P. 7. περὶ μὲν Q. τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q. T.V.f.h. Poppo. 8. ἐξευρήσομεν A.B.E.G.L.Ö.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εὐρίσωμεν Q. vulgo ἐξευρήσωμεν. πατρώοις G.I.L.O.P.d.e.f. 9. καὶ ἡμεῖς— χρώμενοι] om. G.I.K.L.O.P.d.e. καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς Q.T.c.g.

seems to have been thus. The first proposals for a truce came from the Athenians, as may be implied, I think, from ch. 117, 1. Ambassadors, not vested however with full powers, were sent to Sparta to treat there, and the terms were agreed upon between them and the Spartan government. Having been thus approved of by the Spartans, the treaty was sent back to Athens, to receive the ratification of the Athenians; with a request, that if the ratification were refused, ambassadors with full powers might be sent to Sparta, in order to save the delay of sending the treaty first back to Sparta, to be reconsidered there, and then being obliged to send it back to Athens, for the approbation of the Athenian people. And as the terms had been in the first instance settled at Lacedæmon, and were thence sent to Athens as the proposals of the Lacedæmonian government, the articles were put into the mouth of the Lacedæmonians, as the use of the term Coryphasium to denote Pylus, and of the words ἡμᾶς and αὐτοὺς in the clause about Cythera, seem sufficiently to prove. With regard to the first article about Delphi, it was a concession to Athens, as the Delphians were always so strongly attached to Lacedæmon, that the Athenians would find it difficult during the war to have access to

the temple at all. Dr. Bloomfield asks, how the Phocians can be here named amongst the allies of Lacedæmon, after having been up to the sixth year of the war the allies of Athens. This however is merely an oversight of his own, for the Phocians are numbered amongst the allies of Sparta at the beginning of the war, II. 9, 3. having been lost to Athens ever since the battle of Coronea, which gave the aristocratical party a decided ascendancy, not only in Bæotia, but in the neighbouring countries. The second article, about the sacred treasures, is well understood by Dr. Bloomfield as being intended to prevent the Lacedæmonians from converting the money at Delphi to their own use, as we find they had proposed to do at the beginning of the war. See I. 121, 3. In short, the object of the two first articles of the truce is to declare the temple of Delphi to be common to the whole Hellenic nation, and not, as the Lacedæmonians were always wishing to make it, the property of the Dorian race only.

8. πατρίοις] De discrimine inter πατρώος et πάτριος vid. Græv. ad Luciani Solœcisten, p. 376. DUKER.

10. περὶ μὲν τούτων κ. τ. λ.] I have not hesitated to introduce into the text the reading of the MS. which I have marked T. supported as it is by a va-

“ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμ-
 “ μάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα.

- 3 “ Τάδε [δὲ] ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμά-
 “ χοις, ἔαν σπονδὰς ποιῶνται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν
 “ μένειν ἑκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ 5
 “ Κορυφασίῳ ἐντὸς τῆς Βουφράδος καὶ τοῦ Τομέως μένον-
 “ τας, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Κυθήροις μὴ ἐπιμισγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμ-
 “ μαχίαν, μήτε ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς μήτε αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς,
 “ τοὺς δὲ ἐν Νισαίᾳ καὶ Μινώᾳ μὴ ὑπερβαίνοντας τὴν ὁδὸν
 “ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσει- 10
 “ δώνιον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν
 “ τὴν ἐς Μινώαν, (μηδὲ Μεγαρέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ὑπερ-

1. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἔαν A.B.C.K.c.e.g. Bekk. Goell. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα· τάδε ἔδοξε λακεδ. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ἔαν T. 4. ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν V. τῆς] τοῖς H.Q. ut c. 105, 2. τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ μένειν. τῶν i. ἑαυτῶν g. αὐτῶν i. 6. τῆς] τοῦ β. B.h. τομέρος L. 7. τοῖς T.f.i. ἐν τοῖς κυθήροις O. ἐν κυθηρίοις f.i. μὴ] om. F.P. ἐπιμισγομένοις f. 10. παρὰ] ἀπὸ F.H.I.T.d.e.f.i. νισαίου F.H.Q.T.d.f.i. ποσειδώνιον Q. ποσιδώνιον E. 12. μίνωα c.g. μίναν i.

rious reading noticed in the MSS. F. and f. The recurrence of the same words, Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, or τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, within two lines caused the omission; of which there are frequent instances, I believe, in all manuscripts, and certainly in all that I have myself examined. In the present instance, the omission became more general, because the sentence was still to a certain degree intelligible, unless to a very attentive reader. Haack joins the words ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν—ἑκατέρους with σπονδὰς—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, and understands the sense to be, that the Lacedæmonians would grant the two articles about Delphi, on condition that the Athenians would agree to treat on what is called the basis of *uti possidetis*, that is, of each party keeping what they had acquired. But, I think, in that case we should have had εἰ ποιοῦντο, and not ἔαν ποιῶνται.

5. τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ Κορυφασίῳ κ. τ. λ.] The three following clauses refer to the lines of demarcation to be observed by the Athenian garrisons occupying three several points in or near Peloponnesus:

1st, Coryphasium, or Pylus; 2d, Cythera; 3d, Nisæa and Minoa. Μὴ ἐπιμισγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν signifies, that the Athenians in Cythera should hold no intercourse with any part of the territory of the Peloponnesian confederacy. The clause about Nisæa is obscure, from our want of a detailed knowledge of the particular spots mentioned. The line of demarcation between Nisæa and Megara is the road from the gates leading from the temple of Nisus, or simply from Nisus, the hero himself being spoken of to signify his temple; and therefore the preposition παρὰ, which signifies, *from the presence of a person*, being properly used. Perhaps a statue only of Nisus is meant, and not a temple; in which case the whole difficulty of the words would vanish. See, however, the note on IV. 67, 1. and Göller de Situ Syracusarum, p. 60. From the temple of Neptune the road then passed on to the head of the causeway leading across the shallow intervening lagoon to Minoa. See III. 51, 3.

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“βαίνειν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην,) καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἥνπερ ἔλαβον οἱ
 “Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔχοντας, μηδὲ ἐπιμισγομένους μηδετέρους μηδε-
 “τέρωσέ· καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, ὅσαπερ νῦν ἔχουσι καὶ οἶα
 “ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

5 “Καὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν 4

2. μηδὲ Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. μήτε. ἐπισγομένους E. ἐπισμιγομένους Q.
 μηδετέρους] om. K. 3. ἐν τῇ τροιζῆνι K. 5. ἂν] om. K.

3. καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι κ. τ. λ.] The sense of this passage is very doubtful. It is very true that the Athenians were in possession of the peninsula of Methana, on the coast of Argolis, and apparently in the territory of Træzen; (see IV. 45, 2.) but then οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους must be wrong; and though Dr. Bloomfield chooses to read Ἀργείους for Ἀθηναίους, his conjecture, I think, has not much to recommend it. But we should remember the clause in the thirty years' peace, I. 115, 1. by which the Athenians gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, Træzen, and Achaia to the Peloponnesians. These four points they had insisted on regaining, when the Lacedæmonians sued for peace after their first defeat at Pylus; and the negotiation failed on account of the positive refusal of the Lacedæmonians to cede them. (IV. 21, 3.) Since that time the Athenians had recovered Nisæa by force of arms, and instead of Pegæ and Achaia, they were in possession of Pylus and Cythera. Thus they had three points in or near Peloponnesus, and the question turned on the fourth point, Træzen. But the principle of the *uti possidetis* was resorted to, as the readiest method of settling the difficulty: and thus the Athenians kept the three places which they were in possession of, and the Lacedæmonians on the same principle kept Træzen; both parties retaining ὅσαπερ νῦν ἔχουσι, i. e. the Athenians keeping the peninsula of Methana, and the Peloponnesians all the rest; καὶ οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, “and “according to the treaty with the Athenians;” i. e. the thirty years' peace, which combined with the principle of the *uti possidetis* in confirming the possession of Træzen to the Peloponnesians. For the construction, as the clause at the beginning is couched in

general terms, yet so as to specify particularly the Peloponnesians, ἐκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, not ἔχουσι; so ἐκατέρους ἔχειν should be understood after τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, yet with a particular reference to the Lacedæmonians, as appears by the following words, καὶ οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. In fact, in Træzen the principle of the *uti possidetis* did apply to both parties; the Peloponnesians keeping the town, and the Athenians the peninsula of Methana. [Poppo supplies οἱ Τροιζήνιοι from τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι as the nominative case to ξυνέθεντο; supposing that a treaty had been made between the Træzenians and the Athenian garrison in Methana, fixing the limits within which each should confine themselves, in order to prevent a perpetual desultory warfare.]

5. Καὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ κ. τ. λ.] There is no doubt that Haack and Poppo have rightly corrected the stopping here, by connecting this clause with Λακεδαιμονίους πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾷ νηϊ κ. τ. λ. The sense is, “And though they may sail “the sea, that is, along their own “coasts and the coast of their confederacy, yet that the Lacedæmonians “may not sail in ships of war, but in “other vessels, rowed by oars, and “not carrying more than five hundred “talents tonnage.” A similar restriction was imposed upon the Persians, and considered so essential to the naval dominion of Athens, that even when they were in the greatest need of the Persian aid, the Athenians would not consent to take it off. See VIII. 56, 4. But by inserting the words κοπήρει πλοίῳ, and by limiting the permitted amount of tonnage, as also by confining the allowed navigation to the coasts of Peloponnesus and its allies only, there seems to have been a further object in

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά-
 “ χους πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾷ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κωπήρει πλοίῳ, ἐς
 “ πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα.

5 “ Κήρυκι δὲ καὶ πρεσβείᾳ καὶ ἀκολουθοῖς, ὅποσους ἂν
 “ δοκῇ, περὶ καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου καὶ δικῶν ἐς Πελο- 5
 “ πόννησον καὶ Ἀθήναζε σπονδὰς εἶναι ἰοῦσι καὶ ἀπιοῦσι
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τοὺς δὲ αὐτομόλους
 “ μὴ δέχεσθαι ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μήτε ἐλεύθερον μήτε
 “ δούλον, μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. δίκας τε διδόναι ὑμᾶς τε
 “ ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς ὑμῖν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, τὰ ἀμφίλογα δίκη 10
 “ διαλύοντας ἄνευ πολέμου.

6 “ Τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα
 “ δοκεῖ· εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον εἴτε δικαιότερον τούτων
 “ δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἰόντες ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε· οὐδενὸς γὰρ
 “ ἀποστήσονται, ὅσα ἂν δίκαια λέγητε, οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15
 “ οὔτε οἱ ξύμμαχοι. οἱ δὲ ἰόντες τέλος ἔχοντες ἰόντων,
 “ ἥπερ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἡμᾶς κελεύετε. αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν
 “ ἔσονται.

1. κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν d. κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίδα T. 2. πλεῖν] πλὴν Q. μὴ] οὐ
 G.d. om. I.K.P.e.i. qui μικρᾷ. 3. ἄγοντα T. 4. πρεσβείαν G. εἰάν B.C.
 E.F.G.H.I.N.T.V.c.g.h.i. 5. καταλύσεως πολέμου Q. δοκεῖν T. 6. καὶ
 ἀπιοῦσι] om. O.P. 7. θάλατταν L.P. 9. μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς E.G. μήτε
 ἡμᾶς μήτε ὑμᾶς g. Bekk. 10. ἡμᾶς] om. A.B.E.F.h. κατὰ πάτρια C.E.G.K.g.
 καὶ τὰ ἀμφ. L.O.P. 11. διαλύονται V. 13. κάλλιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.
 O.P.Q.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. κάλλιον V. vulgo καλλιώτερον.
 14. διδάσκεσθε H. διδάσκετε καὶ διδάσκεσθε T. καὶ οὐδενὸς γὰρ H. 15. ἂν]
 om. d.i. λέγητε] ἄγητε g. 16. οὔτε ξύμμαχοι T. 17. ἡ καὶ ὑμεῖς V.
 αἱ δὲ αἱ σπονδαὶ E.

view, namely, to stop the commerce of Peloponnesus, and particularly their trading voyages eastward to Egypt and Phœnicia, which could only be performed in ὀλκάδες worked by sails. As to the amount of tonnage, the word μέτρα would seem to shew that it was calculated according to the form and dimensions of the vessel, as with us. If mere weight were meant, five hundred talents would be about twelve tons avoirdupoise.

2. ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα] Magnitudo navium frumentariarum modiis æsti-

mabatur, vinariarum amphoris, quæ alias merces vehebant, in pondere consistentes, talentis vel centumpondiis siva centenariis; quintalia vulgo appellant; dicit Salmasius in Observat. ad Jus Attic. et Roman. p. 734. Sed vitio memoriæ, ut puto, pro πεντακόσια, quod hic in Thucydide est, scribit πεντήκοντα. DUKER.

16. τέλος ἔχοντες] Τέλος pro summa et libera potestate, ut apud Hesiodum Ἔργ. 669. Ἐν τοῖς γὰρ τέλος ἐστὶν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε. DUKER.

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ΕΔΟΞΕ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ.

7

“ Ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίνιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπε-
 “ στάτει. Λάχης εἶπε, τύχη ἀγαθῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων, ποιείσθαι τὴν ἐκεχει-
 Form of acceptance “ ρίαν καθὰ ξυγχωροῦσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 5 and ratification of them “ αὐτῶν· καὶ ὠμολόγησαν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν
 by the Athenians. “ εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετράδα
 “ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος μηνός. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἰόντας ὡς
 “ ἀλλήλους πρέσβεις καὶ κήρυκας ποιείσθαι τοὺς λόγους, καθ’ ὅτι ἔσται
 “ ἡ κατάλυσις τοῦ πολέμου. ἐκκλησίαν δὲ ποιήσαντας τοὺς στρατηγούς
 10 “ καὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις πρῶτον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης βουλευσάσθαι Ἀθηναίους,
 “ καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου. σπεί-

2. ἀκαμαντὶς K.V. Porro. Bekk. ἀκαμάντις g. ἐπρυτάνευσεν Q. φαίνιππος
 ἐγραμμάτευε] om. K. ἐγγραμμάτευε F. 3. τῇ] τῶν K.Q. ποιείσθαι]
 γενέσθαι i. 4. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι G.L.O.P.d.e.i. 6. ἀρχὴν C.E.F.G.I.K.M.V.
 b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. ἄρχει L. 7. δεκάτον ἐλαφ. A.B.F. ὡς] ἐς d. 8. ἀλλήλους]
 ἀληθῶς Q. 9. ἐκκλησίας d.i. 10. πρῶτον μὲν περὶ g. τῆς] om. i.
 11. ἐσίῃ] om. T. sed hiatu inter voces relicto. πείσασθαι B.F.H.

1. ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ] Sic in lege apud Andocidem Orat. de mysteriis, p. 220. ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Διαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλεογένης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθὸς ἐπεστάτει. Vid. de his præter Sigon. quos hic laudat Hudsonus, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. et Petit. ad Leg. Attic. et Vales. ad Harpocrat. in γραμματεὺς, ἐπιστάτης, et πρυτάνεις. DUK.

2. ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε] That is to say, it was the month in which the fifty counsellors of the tribe Acamantis held the office of prytanes. Of these fifty, ten, with the title of proedri, were especially on duty for seven days; the whole fifty thus coming in in successive weeks, as the whole month, if so it may be called, consisted of five weeks, or thirty-five days. Of these ten proedri, one in succession held the office of president, or epistates, day by day, being entrusted for that day with the keys of the citadel and of the treasury. The proedri presided at the assemblies of the people, convened them on extraordinary occasions, and put the question to the vote, if it were such as might be put legally. For full information on all these points, Schömann's little book, De Comitibus Atheniensium, particularly deserves to be consulted.

ἐγραμμάτευε] This seems to have been the officer called by Pollux γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν, that is, ap-

pointed by lot with the counsellors of each tribe in succession, whose business it was to register and keep the acts of the council and the decrees of the people. See Pollux, VIII. 98. His name is affixed to this treaty, because he was answerable for its being drawn up correctly.

ἐπεστάτει] Vide Petiti Leges Atticas, p. 186, 187, &c. et Sigonius de Rep. Athen. l. 2. HUDS.

3. Λάχης εἶπε] “Populum rogavit.” “Laches moved, that they do conclude the truce.” Compare II. 24, 1. VIII. 67, 1, 2. He is spoken of again, (V. 43, 2.) as having been principally concerned in concluding the peace which was made between Athens and Peloponnesus two years afterwards.

6. ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν] “And “that the truce do begin to be in force “from this present day, being the “fourteenth day of the month Elaphebolion.” A clause to this effect was usually attached to every new law, to declare the time when it should begin to take effect. See Demosth. Timocrat. p. 713. Reiske. I may remark by the way, that the present passage in Thucydides seems to prove, that in the words ὄντινα δεῖ ἄρχειν in Demosthenes ὄντινα refers to χρόνον, and not, as Schäfer understands it, to ἄρχοντα.

11. καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ] “The generals

A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“σασθαι δὲ αὐτίκα μάλα τὰς πρεσβείας ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὰς παρούσας ἢ μὴν
“ἐμμενεῖν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.”

CXIX. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὥμοσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις μηνὸς ἐν Λακε-
2 Names of those who δαίμονι Γεραστίου δωδεκάτῃ. ξυνετίθεντο δὲ 5
signed the truce on
either side. καὶ ἐσπένδοντο Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε, Ταῦ-
ρος Ἐχετιμίδα, Ἀθήναιος Περικλείδα, Φιλο-

1. μάλα] om. H. μὴν ἐμμενεῖν E. 3. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι i. καὶ ὥμοσαν
B.C.K.c.e.f.g. Poppo. καὶ ὥμοσαν λακεδαιμόνιοι G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.T.d. om. F.N.
καὶ ὡμολόγ. om. V. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ ὡμολόγησαν. 5. ξυνέθεντο N.O.V.
ξυνετίθεντο καὶ T. 6. ἐσπενδον e. οἶδε] om. i. 7. ἐχετιμίδα] om. pr. E.
ἐχεμενίδα O. ἀθηναῖος E.K.

“and prytanes shall summon an as-
“sembly of the people, and the people
“shall first determine on the manner
“in which the negociators from Lace-
“dæmon shall be admitted;” that is,
whether a select number of persons
shall be appointed, with full powers, to
treat with them, (which the Lacedæ-
monians wanted to obtain in the nego-
ciations during the siege of Sphacteria,
(IV. 22, 1.) or whether they should ad-
dress their proposals to the whole as-
sembly. Compare Demosthenes, Ti-
mocrat. p. 706. Reiske: τοὺς προέδρους
χρηματίζειν περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν καθ’ ὅτι
καθεδούνται. [Poppo rightly observes
that ἐσίοι is here required, and not
ἐσίγη.]

4. μηνὸς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Γεραστίου
κ. τ. λ.] It appears that this truce was
signed two days later in the month at
Athens than at Lacedæmon; and the
peace concluded two years afterwards
was signed two days later at Lace-
dæmon than at Athens. (V. 19, 1.)
Further, the Spartan month Gerastius
here corresponds with the Attic month
Elaphebolion: but there we find that
Elaphebolion corresponds with the
Spartan Artemisius. At least such is
the first appearance of the two passages.
I believe that we do not possess suffi-
cient knowledge of the Spartan calen-
dar to enable us to explain these points
fully, but the system of intercalation,
so universally adopted amongst the
Greeks, will account for very great
irregularity; and as its details varied

in different places, the same months at
Athens and Sparta might no longer
correspond with each other, after an
interval of two years. But if the days
of the month were the same, although
the months were different, so that the
12th day of Gerastius was really two
days earlier than the 14th of Elaphe-
bolion, and again, the 25th of Elaphe-
bolion two days earlier than the 27th
of Artemisius, it may perhaps be thus
accounted for. The present truce was
drawn up at Sparta, and sent to Athens
to be there ratified by the Athenians.
The peace two years later seems to
have been finally ratified at Sparta. Is
it possible then that in the first case
the Spartan government, and in the
latter the Athenian, might have sworn
to the treaty in their own cities, to the
ambassadors of the other power, before
it was sent off to the other city, for ac-
ceptance there? And from Herodotus,
VI. 106, 1. it is clear that on occasions
of great dispatch two days were a suf-
ficient period for performing the dis-
tance between Athens and Sparta. The
names of the persons who swore to the
second treaty, V. 19, 2. shew that the
oaths were taken both at Athens and
at Sparta; for as on the one hand we
know that the ephori, and still less both
the kings, (V. 24.) would not have gone
to Athens, so we cannot suppose that
the Athenians would have sent as many
as seventeen of the principal citizens of
the commonwealth on an embassy to
Sparta.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

χαρίδας Ἐρυξίδαῖδα, Κορινθίων δὲ Αἰνέας Ὠκύτου, Εὐφά-
 μίδας Ἀριστωνύμου, Σικυωνίων δὲ Δαμότιμος Ναυκράτους,
 Ὀνάσιμος Μεγακλέους, Μεγαρέων δὲ Νίκασος Κεκάλου,
 Μενεκράτης Ἀμφιδώρου, Ἐπιδαυρίων δὲ Ἀμφίας Εὐπαῖδα,
 5 Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Νικόστρατος Διτρέφους, Νι-
 κίας Νικηράτου, Αὐτοκλῆς Τολμαίου. Ἡ μὲν δὲ ἐκεχειρία 3
 αὕτη ἐγένετο, καὶ ξυνήεσαν ἐν αὐτῇ περὶ τῶν μειζόνων
 σπονδῶν διὰ παντὸς ἐς λόγους.

CXX. Περὶ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας αἷς ἐπήρχοντο, Σκιώνη
 10 ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ πόλιν ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Βρασίδαν.

COASTS OF
MACEDONIA,

&c.

Scione revolts to Bra-
sidas.

φασὶ δὲ οἱ Σκιωναῖοι Πελληνῆς μὲν εἶναι ἐκ
 Πελοποννήσου, πλείοντας δ' ἀπὸ Τροίας σφῶν
 τοὺς πρῶτους κατενεχθῆναι ἐς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο
 τῷ χεიმῶνι ᾧ ἐχρήσαντο Ἀχαιοὶ, καὶ αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσαι. ἀπο- 2
 15 στασι δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Βρασίδης διέπλευσε νυκτὸς
 ἐς τὴν Σκιώνην, τριήρει μὲν φιλία προπλεύουση,
 αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν κελητίῳ ἄποθεν ἐφερόμενος, ὅπως
 εἰ μὲν τινι τοῦ κέλητος μείζονι πλοίῳ περι-
 τυγχάνοι, ἢ τριήρης ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ, ἀντιπάλου δὲ ἄλλης τριή-

1. ἐρυξίδα Valckenarius. ἐνέας B.F.H.K.Q.c.g. ἐνέας T.f. εἰνέως d.i.
 ὠκύπου e. ὠκύου K. εὐφ.μ. ἀριστ.] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. 2. δειμότιμος g. 3. με-
 γάρεω c. 4. ἀμφιδόρου V. εὐπλ.αῖδα E. 5. ἀθηναῖοι L.O. διοτρεφούς Q.
 7. ἐν αὐτῇ αὐτοὶ Q. 9. σικυώνη d.e.i. 10. παλλήνη Æm. Port. Duk. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνη. 11. σικυῶνιοι d.e. πελ.νῆς K.
 12. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 14. χεიმῶνι τούτῳ ᾧ K. 16. προσπλεύουση E.G.L.O.P. c.d.e.
 f.g.h. πλεύουση Q. 17. αὐτὸς δ' ἐν V. 18. πλοίῳ] πλείονι c. περιτυγχάνει
 d.i. 19. ἀμύνη A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.V.h. αὐτῇ Bened. Hermann. Poppo. αὐτῇ
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ.

9. ἡμέρας αἷς ἐπήρχοντο] "The days
 "in which the Athenians and Lacedæ-
 "monians were going backwards and
 "forwards into each other's country
 "about the truce." Ἐπέρχεσθαι, as
 applied to two persons or parties, de-
 notes an interchange of visits; as ἐπι-
 γαμία is intermarriage, ἐπεργασία and
 ἐπινομία, the right of tillage and pastur-
 age on each other's lands.

19. ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ] Most of the best
 MSS. read αὐτῇ, whilst Poppo, follow-
 ing Benedict and Hermann, reads αὐτῇ,

which Hermann interprets "solus tri-
 "remis aspectus." Poppo, however,
 rightly doubts the justice of this inter-
 pretation, and is disposed to strike out
 the pronoun altogether. If αὐτῇ be the
 true reading, I should understand it
 to mean "ultro." "Against a small
 "vessel the trireme would come of
 "herself to help him: against a large
 "one she would be compelled to fight,
 "because it would attack her." See
 Hermann on Viger, not. 123. b. §. 4.
 [I believe, however, that αὐτῷ is the

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

ρους ἐπιγενομένης οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἔλασσον νομίζων τρέψεσθαι
 3 ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αὐτὸν διασώσειν. περαι-
 ωθεὶς δὲ καὶ ξύλλογον ποιήσας τῶν Σκιωναίων ἔλεγεν ἃ τε
 ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ καὶ Τορώνῃ, καὶ προσέτι φάσκων ἀξιωτάτους
 αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἐπαίνου, οἵτινες τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ 5
 ἀπειλημμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ποτίδαιαν ἐχόντων, καὶ
 ὄντες οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ νησιῶται αὐτεπάγγελτοι ἐχώρησαν πρὸς
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἀτολμία ἀνάγκην σφίσι
 προσγενέσθαι περὶ τοῦ φανερώς οἰκείου ἀγαθοῦ· σημείον τ'
 εἶναι τοῦ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἂν αὐτοὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρείως 10
 ὑπομείναι, εἰ τεθήσεται κατὰ νοῦν τὰ πράγματα· πιστοτά-
 τους τε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἡγήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων φίλους
 καὶ τᾶλλα τιμήσειν. CXXI. καὶ οἱ μὲν Σκιωναῖοι ἐπήρ-
 θησάν τε τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ θαρσήσαντες πάντες
 ὁμοίως, καὶ οἷς πρότερον μὴ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασ- 15
 σόμενα, τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως
 οἷσιν καὶ τὸν Βρασίδαν τὰ τ' ἄλλα καλῶς
 ἐδέξαντο καὶ δημοσίᾳ μὲν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀνέδησαν ὥς
 ἐλευθεροῦντα τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ἐταινίου τε καὶ προσ-
 2 ἥρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ. ὁ δὲ τό τε παραντῖκα φυλακὴν 20
 τινὰ αὐτοῖς ἐγκαταλιπὼν διέβη πάλιν, καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ

The people of Scione pay him in return the greatest honours. He hopes to excite Mende and Potidæa also to revolt.

θησάν τε τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ θαρσήσαντες πάντες ὁμοίως, καὶ οἷς πρότερον μὴ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασ- 15 σόμενα, τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως οἷσιν καὶ τὸν Βρασίδαν τὰ τ' ἄλλα καλῶς

1. τρέψασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.T.V. [sed super a inscript. ε] c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
 2. αὐτὸν A.H.K.N.O.g. 4. τῇ om. O. αὐτοὺς ἀξιωτάτους Q.T. 5. εἰ-
 τινες O.P. παλλήνης Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνης. 6. ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἀθηναίων A.B.F.N.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 7. ὄν-
 τως Q. ἄλλῳ, omisso ἢ, H. 8. ἀνάγκη C.G.I.H. 9. προγενέσθαι L.O.
 γενέσθαι Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. δ' Q. 10. τοῦ ἄλλο τι T. 12. ἡγήσεσθαι
 αὐτοὺς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ e. ἡγήσασθαι T. 15. πραττόμενα e. 16. προθύμως] ταχέως
 c.g. 17. κακῶς P. 19. ἰδίᾳ τε d. ἐταινίου καὶ T. ἐτενίου τε καὶ
 προσήρχοντο E. 20. τότε H.K.L.O.V. παρ' αὐτῖκα V.

true reading, notwithstanding the agreement of so many of the MSS. in αὐτῇ, and therefore I have restored it to the text.]

6. ἀπειλημμένης] Scylax, p. 62. ed. Gron. Ποτίδαια, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐμφράττουσα. DUKER.

19. προσήρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ] "Came "about him; came to salute him." The admiration paid to distinguished

excellence in the different games among the Greeks, is well shewn by the story told in Herodotus of Democedes, the Persian king's runaway physician, who sent him word, in order to give the king a high idea of his consequence in his own country, that he was engaged to marry the daughter of Milo the wrestler. Herodot. III. 137, 6.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

στρατιὰν πλείω ἐπεραίωσε, βουλόμενος μετ' αὐτῶν τῆς τε
Μένδης καὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀποπειρᾶσαι, ἡγούμενος καὶ τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους βοηθῆσαι ἂν ὥς ἐς νῆσον, καὶ βουλόμενος
φθάσαι· καί τι αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπράσσετο ἐς τὰς πόλεις ταύτας
5 προδοσίας πέρι. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔμελλεν ἐγχειρήσειν ταῖς πόλεσι
ταύταις· CXXII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τριήρει οἱ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν
περιαγγέλλοντες ἀφικνοῦνται παρ' αὐτὸν,
Ἀθηναίων μὲν Ἀριστώνυμος, Λακεδαιμονίων
δὲ Ἀθήναιος. καὶ ἡ μὲν στρατιὰ πάλιν διέβη 2
ἐς Τορώνην, οἱ δὲ τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἀνήγγελλον
τὴν ξυνθήκην, καὶ ἐδέξαντο πάντες οἱ ἐπὶ
Θράκης ξύμμαχοι Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πεπρα-
γμένα. Ἀριστώνυμος δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις 3
κατήνει, Σκιωναίους δὲ αἰσθόμενος ἐκ λογι-
15 σμοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν ὅτι ὕστερον ἀφεστήκοιεν, οὐκ ἔφη ἐν-
σπόνδους ἔσεσθαι. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀντέλεγε πολλὰ, ὥς πρό-
τερον, καὶ οὐκ ἀφίει τὴν πόλιν. ὥς δ' ἀπήγγειλεν ἐς τὰς 4
Ἀθήνας ὁ Ἀριστώνυμος περὶ αὐτῶν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς
έτοιμοι ἦσαν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Σκιώνην. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-
20 μόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παραβήσεσθαι ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς
τὰς σπονδὰς, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀντεποιοῦντο Βρασίδᾳ πιστεύ-
οντες, δίκη τε έτοιμοι ἦσαν περὶ αὐτῆς κρίνεσθαι. οἱ δὲ δίκη 5
μὲν οὐκ ἤθελον κινδυνεύειν, στρατεύειν δὲ ὥς τάχιστα, ὀργὴν
ποιούμενοι εἰ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἤδη ὄντες ἀξιούσι σφῶν
25 ἀφίστασθαι, τῇ κατὰ γῆν Λακεδαιμονίων ἰσχύϊ ἀνωφελεῖ
πιστεύοντες. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τῆς ἀποστάσεως 6
μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδικαίουν· δύο γὰρ ἡμέραις ὕστερον

3. ὥς] om. E.O.P.e. 4. καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.c.g.h.i.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τι αὐτῷ L.N.O.P.d.e. vulgo καὶ τι καὶ αὐτῷ.
6. τριήρης K. τριήρεις C.e.f.g. 9. στρατιὰ μὲν K. 10. ἀνήγγειλαν d.
16. ἀντέλεγε i. ἀνέλεγε d. 17. ἡφίει e. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.T.V.h.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπήγγελλεν i. vulgo ἀπήγγελλεν. 18. ὁ] om. Q. 24. οἱ]
om. Q. 25. ἰσχύϊ] om. g. ἀνωφελεῖ] om. d.i. 26. ἡ] om. K.N. 27. ἡ
K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἡ V.m. vulgo ἡ. οἱ] om. Q. ἀθηναίων K.
ἡμέρας N.V.d.i.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἀπέστησαν οἱ Σκιωναῖοι. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποιήσαντο Κλέωνος γνώμη πεισθέντες, Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι· καὶ τὰλλα ἡσυχάζοντες ἐς τοῦτο παρεσκευάζοντο.

CXXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μένδῃ ἀφίσταται αὐτῶν, πόλιν ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, Ἐρετριέων ἀποικία. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐδέξατο ὁ 5

COASTS of MACEDONIA, &c. Mende also revolts, and is received by Brasidas. He puts a 2 Peloponnesian garri- son into both Mende and Scione, and re- moves the women and children of both to a place of safety. Βρασίδης, οὐ νομίζων ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκε- χειρίᾳ φανερώς προσεχώρησαν· ἔστι γὰρ ἃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν τὰς σπονδάς. διὸ καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι μᾶλλον ἐτόλ- μησαν, τὴν τε τοῦ Βρασίδου γνώμην ὀρώντες 10 ἐτοίμην, τεκμαιρόμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Σκιώνης ὅτι οὐ προϋδίδου, καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρᾶσσόντων σφίσιν ὀλίγων τε ὄντων καὶ ὥς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, ἀλλὰ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς φοβουμένων τὸ κατάδηλον 3 καὶ καταβιασαμένων παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλούς. οἱ δὲ 15 Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς πυθόμενοι, πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀργισθέντες, 4 παρεσκευάζοντο ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρας τὰς πόλεις. καὶ Βρασίδης προσδεχόμενος τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν ὑπεκκομίζει ἐς Ὀλυνθον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας τῶν Σκιωναίων καὶ Μενδαίων, καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτοῖς πεντακοσίους 20 ὀπλίτας διέπεμψε καὶ πελταστὰς τριακοσίους Χαλκιδέων, ἄρχοντά τε τῶν ἀπάντων Πολυδαμίδαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰ περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ὥς ἐν τάχει παρεσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινῇ εὐτρεπίζοντο.

2. ἐξελεῖν b. τε] om. i. 4. δὲ μένδῃ] μὲν δὲ O. 5. ἐρετριέων E.G. ἐρετριῶν A.B.F. Bekker. ed. 1832. ἐρετριῶν K. Bekk. 7. γὰρ καὶ ἃ καὶ F.H. 8. τὰς] om. Q. 10. τοῦ] om. A.P. 13. ἐμέλλησεν i. 16. ἔτι] om. I.d. 19. χαλκιδικὴν K. σικιωνέων g. καὶ τῶν μενδαίων Q. 20. αὐτοὺς B.F.h. 21. τριακοσίων d. 22. τε] om. Q. ἀπάντων] ἀπ' αὐτῶν C.K.g. πολυδα- μίαν d.i. 23. ἐν] om. Q.

12. καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρᾶσσόντων κ.τ.λ.] “And also because those of their number who were the contrivers of the revolt were few in number, and having, as I mentioned before, (c. 121, 2.) “once set about the matter, did not

“like afterwards to give it up.” Ὡς τότε ἐμέλλησαν: “Since, at the time I “spoke of, they made preparations, or “had formed the intention of doing the “thing.” For this sense of τότε, see the notes on VII. 31, 3. VIII. 62, 3. 73, 2.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

CXXIV. Βρασίδης δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας ἐν τούτῳ στρατεύουσιν ἅμα ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαῖον τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Λύγκον. καὶ ἦγον ὁ μὲν ὦν ἐκράτει Μακεδόνων τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων Ἑλλήνων ὀπλίτας, ὁ δὲ πρὸς τοῖς αὐτοῦ περιλοίποις τῶν Πελοποννησίων Χαλκιδέας καὶ Ἀκανθίους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ δύναμιν ἐκάστων. ξύμπαν δὲ τὸ ὀπλιτικὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τρισχίλιοι μάλιστα, ἱππῆς δ' οἱ πάντες ἠκολούθουν Μακεδόνων ξὺν Χαλκιδεῦσιν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους, καὶ ἄλλος ὅμιλος τῶν βαρβάρων πολὺς. ἐσβαλόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου καὶ εὐρόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδευμένους αὐτοῖς τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς ἀντεκαθέζοντο καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ἐχόντων τῶν μὲν πεζῶν λόφον 3 ἐκατέρωθεν, πεδίου δὲ τοῦ μέσου ὄντος, οἱ ἱππῆς ἐς αὐτὸ 15 καταδραμόντες ἱππομάχησαν πρῶτα ἀμφοτέρων, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὁ Βρασίδης καὶ ὁ Περδίκκας, προελθόντων πρότερον ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν Λυγκηστῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων μάχεσθαι, ἀντεπαγαγόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνέβαλον, καὶ ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν διέ-

2. ἀρριβαῖον A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀρρίβαιον. ἦγον] ἦττον A.B.F. 6. καὶ ἀκανθίους] om. c.g. 7. σύμπαν B.C.F.H.K.Q.d.e.f.h.i. 9. σὺν C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 10. ὀλίγου Priscianus 18. p. 1192. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. codices enim ὀλίγῳ. 12. ἀντεστρατευομένους d. αὐτοῖς Bekk. 14. πεδίου A. ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ V. 16. προσελθόντων O. πρότερον A.B.E.F.H. N.Q.V.e.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προτέρων. 17. τοῦ] om. d.i. 18. ἀντεπάγοντες i.

3. Μακεδόνων—καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων [Ἑλλήνων] The Macedonians are here plainly distinguished from the Greeks, as in ch. 126, 3. they are even classed among barbarians. The royal family were of Hellenian and Dorian blood, but not the people.

10. ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους] “Almost amounting to a thousand.” So in VIII. 35, 3. ὀλίγου εἶλον, and the instances given by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 332. and by Viger, ch. III. sect. vii. §. 11. It is commonly said that ὀλίγου is merely an abridgment of the expression ὀλίγου δεῖν; but I cannot understand how one

of two words can be so omitted, when its presence is absolutely essential to the sense, and cannot be implied from the other. Ὀλίγου is equivalent to παρ’ ὀλίγον, and to the expression in the Acts, xxvi. 28. ἐν ὀλίγῳ. Is not the literal meaning of ὀλίγου εἶλον, “they took it with a little space intervening;” i. e. “Their taking it was “within a very little.” Compare the use of the genitive, when relating to time, as νυκτὸς ἐλθὼν, &c.

17. Λυγκηστῶν] Vide ad II. 99, 2. DUKER.

φθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διαφεύγοντες πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἡσύ-
 4 χαζον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τροπαῖον στήσαντες δύο μὲν ἢ τρεῖς
 ἡμέρας ἐπέσχον, τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς μένοντες, οἱ ἔτυχον τῷ
 Περδίκκᾳ μισθοῦ μέλλοντες ἥξειν. ἔπειτα ὁ Περδίκκας
 ἐβούλετο προΐεναι ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου κόμας καὶ μὴ 5
 καθῆσθαι, Βρασίδης δὲ τῆς τε Μένδης περιορώμενος μὴ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων πρότερον ἐπιπλευσάντων τι πάθῃ, καὶ ἅμα τῶν
 Ἰλλυριῶν οὐ παρόντων, οὐ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἀλλὰ ἀναχωρεῖν
 μᾶλλον. CXXV. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ διαφερομένων αὐτῶν ἡγ-
 γέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περ- 10

The Illyrians, who had
 been engaged to join
 Perdiccas, are per-
 suaded to side with
 Arrhibæus. Upon this
 the Macedonians re-
 treat hastily in the
 night, leaving their
 allies to escape as they
 can. Brasidas pre-
 pares to effect an or-
 derly retreat.

δίκκαν γεγέννηται ὥστε ἤδη ἀμφοτέροις μὲν
 δοκοῦν ἀναχωρεῖν διὰ τὸ δέος αὐτῶν ὄντων
 ἀνθρώπων μαχίμων, κυρωθὲν δὲ οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς
 διαφορᾶς ὀπηνίκα χρή ὀρμᾶσθαι, νυκτός τε
 ἐπιγενομένης, οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες καὶ τὸ πλῆθος 15
 τῶν βαρβάρων εὐθὺς φοβηθέντες, ὅπερ φιλεῖ
 μέγала στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι,
 καὶ νομίσαντες πολλαπλασίους μὲν ἢ ἦλθον
 ἐπιέναι, ὅσον δὲ οὐπω παρῆναι, καταστάντες ἐς αἰφνίδιον
 φυγὴν ἐχώρουν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ 20
 αἰσθανόμενον, ὥς ἔγνω, ἠνάγκασαν πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν

1. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ L.O.P.d. 3. ἐμμένοντες e. 4. μισθοῦσθαι K. ἔπειτα
 δὲ ὁ i. 6. δὲ] μὲν d.e.i. τῶν] om. Q. 8. οὐ] om. I. 10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ
 A.E.F.G. ὅτι οἱ B.Q.h.i. Bekk. Goell. 11. ἤδη] om. L.O. 12. ὄντων
 μαχιμωτάτων Q. 13. δὲ] om. e. 14. τε] om. c.g. 16. ὥσπερ Q. 17. ἀσαφῶς
 H.T. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σαφῶς. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι d.e.
 ἐκπλήττεσθαι L.O.P.Q. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι V. 18. πολλαπλουσίους G. ἦλθεν I.
 19. οὐπω A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo οὐδέπω. 20. ἀνεχώρουν d. 21. αἰσθόμενον L.O.P.

6. περιορώμενος] Φροντίζων exponit
 Thom. Mag. h.v. DUKER.

10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ κ. τ. λ.] "That,
 "besides all other reasons for a retreat,
 "the Illyrians had actually joined Ar-
 "rhibæus." There seems no reason,
 with Bekker and Gölle, to strike out
 the καὶ after ὅτι.

16. ὅπερ φιλεῖ μέγала κ. τ. λ.] Com-
 pare VII. 80, 3. οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρα-
 τοπέδοις—φόβοι καὶ δέγματα ἐγγίνεσθαι.

The words ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι are
 added to explain the relative ὅπερ, as
 in the other passage, VII. 80, 3. φόβοι
 καὶ δέγματα ἐγγίνεσθαι are the explana-
 tion of οἷον. So also in V. 6, 3. ὅπερ
 προσεδέχετο ποιήσειν αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμ-
 φίπολιν—ἀναβήσεσθαι.

21. πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν] Ἀττικῶς,
 ut Scholiastes dicit, pro cum Brasida
 colloqui. Stephanus in Append. ad
 Script. de Dial. p. 198. putat, hujus

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

(ἀποθεν γὰρ πολὺ ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο) προαπελθεῖν. Βρασίδας δὲ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ' ὥς εἶδε τοὺς Μακεδόνας προκεχωρη- 2
κότας τοὺς τε Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρριβαῖον μέλλοντας ἐπι-
εῖναι, ξυναγαγὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας
5 καὶ τὸν ψιλὸν ὄμιλον ἐς μέσον λαβὼν διανοεῖτο ἀναχωρεῖν.
ἐκδρομοὺς δὲ, εἴ πῃ προσβάλλοιεν αὐτοῖς, ἔταξε τοὺς νεω- 3
τάτους, καὶ αὐτὸς λογάδας ἔχων τριακοσίους τελευταῖος
γνώμην εἶχεν ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρώτοις προσ-
κεισομένοις ἀνθιστάμενος ἀμύνεσθαι. καὶ πρὶν τοὺς πολε- 4
10 μίους ἐγγὺς εἶναι, ὥς διὰ ταχέων παρεκελεύσατο τοῖς στρα-
τιώταις τοιάδε.

CXXVI. “Εἰ μὲν μὴ ὑπώπτειον, ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι,
“ ὑμᾶς τῷ τε μεμονῶσθαι καὶ ὅτι βάρβαροι οἱ ἐπίοντες καὶ
SPEECH OF “ πολλοὶ ἔκπληξιν ἔχειν, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δι-
15 BRASIDAS to his “ δαχὴν ἅμα τῇ παρακελεύσει ἐποιούμην· νῦν
soldiers, encouraging “ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν ἡμετέρων
them to rely on their “ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων βραχεὶ ὑπομνή-
habitual prowess and “ ματι καὶ παραινέσει τὰ μέγιστα πειράσομαι
discipline, and to de- “ πείθειν. ἀγαθοῖς γὰρ εἶναι ὑμῖν προσήκει τὰ 2
spise the empty ter-
rors of the barbarians.

1. προσελθεῖν b. 2. προσκεχωρηκότας L.O.P. 3. καὶ ἀρρίβαιον V. 6. εἴ
ποι c.e.g. προσβάλλοιεν Q.V.c.e.g. νεωτέρους O. 9. ἀμύνασθαι Q. 10. ὥς]
om. c. 11. τάδε K.d. λέξας τοιάδε N. 14. ὁμοίαν L. ὁμοίων O. 16. ἀπό-
ληψιν d.

Atticismi etiam exemplum exstare apud
Lucianum Dial. Deor. p. 201. ubi Nep-
tuno interroganti, Ἐστὶν ὧ Ἑρμῇ ἐντυ-
χεῖν τῷ Διῷ; Mercurius respondet, Οὐ-
δαμῶς, et, quibusdam interjectis, ὥστε
οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ παρόντι; nam
ibi ἰδεῖν τὸν Δία idem esse, quod ἐντυ-
χεῖν τῷ Διῷ. Et in Evangel. Lucæ viii.
20. Ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου
ἐστήκασιν ἔξω, ἰδεῖν σε θέλοντες: hic
enim ἰδεῖν σε itidem haud dubie poni
pro tecum colloqui, quia Matthæus xii.
46. de eadem re dicit ζητοῦντες αὐτῷ
λαλῆσαι. Mihi nondum satis de hoc
Atticismo liquet. Nam ἰδεῖν omnibus
his locis, ut et in eo, quod hic habet
Scholiastes, ἰδεῖν τι (i. e. διὰ τι) σε ἐβου-
λόμην, dici potest per figuram, qua ante-
cedens pro consequente ponitur: quem-
admodum et ipsum ἐντυγχάνειν, quod

proprie non est cum aliquo colloqui.
DUKER.

16. πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν κ. τ. λ.]
The answering conjunction to the μὲν
in these words is to be found several
lines below, in the words βαρβάρους δέ.
There were three things which alarmed
the soldiers; first, their being aban-
doned by their allies; second, the su-
perior numbers of the enemy; and,
third, that their enemies were barba-
rians. To the two first of these Brasi-
das replies briefly; but the third he
notices at length, from the words βαρ-
βάρους δέ to the end of the speech. Τὰ
μέγιστα signifies, “the main or prin-
cipal points.” “Few words should
“ remind you of what it most concerns
“ you to remember.”

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

- “ πολέμια οὐ διὰ ξυμμάχων παρουσίαν ἐκάστοτε ἀλλὰ δι’
 “ οἰκείαν ἀρετὴν, καὶ μηδὲν πλῆθος πεφοβῆσθαι ἐτέρων, οἷ
 “ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε, ἐν αἷς οὐ πολλοὶ
 “ ὀλίγων ἄρχουσιν, ἀλλὰ πλειόνων μᾶλλον ἐλάσσους, οὐκ
 “ ἄλλω τινὶ κτησάμενοι τὴν δυναστείαν ἢ τῷ μαχόμενοι 5
 3 “ κρατεῖν. βαρβάρους δὲ, οὓς νῦν ἀπειρία δέδιδε, μαθεῖν χρὴ,
 “ ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν
 “ ἐγὼ εἰκάζω τε καὶ ἄλλων ἀκοῇ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐ δεινούς ἐσο-
 4 “ μένους. καὶ γὰρ ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῇ ὄντα τῶν πολε-
 “ μίων δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθοῦς προσγενομένη 10
 “ περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους· οἷς δὲ
 “ βεβαίως τι πρόσεστιν ἀγαθόν, μὴ προειδώς τις ἂν αὐτοῖς
 5 “ τολμηρότερον προσφέροιτο. οὗτοι δὲ τὴν μέλλησιν μὲν
 “ ἔχουσι τοῖς ἀπείροις φοβερὰν· καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ
 “ καὶ βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, ἧ τε διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεις τῶν 15

3. μηδὲ] μηδὲν e. μὴ f. 6. δέδιδε E. 8. εἰκάζων A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.
 c.e.g. Haack. Poppo. [Sed Poppo in annott. “ nunc εἰκάζω scribendum esse vix
 “ dubito.”] εἰκάζω Bekk. τε] om. d.i. 9. γὰρ] om. d.i. 10. προσ-
 γενομένη] “ Aptius videtur προγενομένη.” Bekk. προσγενομένη Bekk. ed. 1846.
 12. προιδῶν K. 13. τολμηρὸς f. 14. ὄψεως εἰσι δεινοὶ e. 15. ἐπανάστασις K.

2. οἷ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε] “ Dele vel μηδὲ vel οὐ.” DOBREE. The sense is clearly this, “ Fear not any superiority of numbers in others, for neither are you come from such forms of government as have many ruling over few, but rather the smaller number ruling over the greater.” And therefore according to all the rules of language, one of the two negatives, as Dobree and others have seen, ought to be omitted. But if we compare the expressions, οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κηπίον—νομίσαντας ὀλιγορῆσαι, II. 62, 3. and again, ὥμῶν τὸ βούλευμα—ἐγνώσθαι, πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, III. 36, 3. we may perhaps doubt whether the present text, however ungrammatical, is not genuine; and whether the confusion or carelessness is not to be ascribed to Thucydides rather than to his copyists.

7. ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε κ. τ. λ.] Heilman and Göller seem to under-

stand this passage rightly. “ From the trial of strength which you have had with those of their number who are Macedonians;” that is, with the Lyncestæ, whom Brasidas had just defeated, and who were reckoned properly Macedonians, (II. 99, 1.)

14. καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ] Ita Manlius Cos. adversus Gallos cohortans apud Livium, XXXVIII. 17. “ Procera,” inquit, “ corpora, promissæ et rutilatæ comæ, vasta scuta, prælongi gladii: ad hoc cantus ineuntium prælium, et ululatus et triumphus quendam morem horrendus armorum crepitus: omnia de industria composita ad terrorem.” *Acaicius*. Add. Lips. IV. de Milit. Rom. 11. DUKER.

πλήθει ὄψεως—βοῆς μεγέθει] The word πλήθει seems to refer at once to the multitude of the enemy, and perhaps also to their large stature individually.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

“ ὅπλων ἔχει τινὰ δῆλωσιν ἀπειλῆς. προσμίζαι δὲ τοῖς ὑπο-
 “ μένουσιν αὐτὰ οὐχ ὁμοίον· οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυν-
 “ θεῖεν ἂν λιπεῖν τινὰ χώραν βιαζόμενοι, ἢ τε φυγὴ καὶ ἢ
 “ ἔφοδος αὐτῶν ἴσην ἔχουσα δόξαν τοῦ καλοῦ ἀνεξέλεγκτον
 5 “ καὶ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχει· (αὐτοκράτωρ δὲ μάχη μάλιστ’ ἂν καὶ
 “ πρόφασιν τοῦ σώζεσθαι τινι πρεπόντως πορίσειε) τοῦ τε
 “ ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν πιστότερον τὸ ἐκφοβήσιν ὑμᾶς ἀκινδύνως
 “ ἡγοῦνται· ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἂν πρὸ τούτου ἐχρῶντο. σαφῶς τε 6
 “ πᾶν τὸ προὔπαρχον δεινὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὁρᾶτε ἔργῳ μὲν
 10 “ βραχὺ ὄν, ὅψι δὲ καὶ ἀκοῇ κατασπέρχον. ὁ ὑπομείναντες
 “ ἐπιφερόμενον, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾗ, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐθις
 “ ὑπαγαγόντες, ἐς τε τὸ ἀσφαλὲς θᾶσσον ἀφίξεσθε, καὶ
 “ γνώσεσθε τὸ λοιπὸν ὅτι οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄχλοι τοῖς μὲν τὴν
 “ πρῶτην ἔφοδον δεξαμένοις ἄποθεν ἀπειλαῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον
 15 “ μελλήσει ἐπικομποῦσιν, οἱ δ’ ἂν εἰζῶσιν αὐτοῖς, κατὰ
 “ πόδας τὸ εὐψυχον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ὀξεῖς ἐνδείκνυνται.”

CXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Βρασίδης παραινέσας ὑπῆγε τὸ
 στράτευμα. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἰδόντες πολλῇ βοῇ καὶ θορύβῳ

3. ἂν ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι λιπεῖν d.i. καὶ ἔφοδος K. 4. ἀνεξέλεκτον V.
 7. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 8. ἐκείνῳ
 E.F.H. 9. πᾶν τε τὸ h. 12. θάττον c.g. 14. μελλήσει τὸ ἀνδρεῖον V.
 15. ἐξῶσιν A.E. ἐξῶσιν B.F. ἤξῶσιν C.G.e. 16. ἐμψυχον B. 17. ἐπῆγε Q.

2. οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυνθεῖεν] “ For they have no regular order, to
 “ make them ashamed of leaving any
 “ particular station, when hard press-
 “ ed.” The words τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσ-
 χυνθεῖεν form one compound notion,
 to the whole of which the negative οὔτε
 applies equally. Göller refers to two
 similar passages, I. 12, 1. ὥστε μὴ ἡσυ-
 χάσασα αὐξηθῆναι, and I. 141, 6. ὅταν
 μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παρα-
 χρημά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελῶσι, in both of
 which the participle and verb equally
 form one idea, and therefore only one
 negative is required.

5. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχη] “ Their inde-
 “ pendent way of fighting; their fight-
 “ ing as if each man were his own
 “ master.” I have followed Poppo in
 inclosing the words αὐτοκράτωρ—πορί-

σειε in a parenthesis; so that the re-
 gular divisions of the sentence are, οὔτε
 —αἰσχυνθεῖεν ἂν, ἢ τε φυγὴ—ἔχει, τοῦ
 τε—ἐλθεῖν—ἡγοῦνται.

17. ὑπῆγε τὸ στράτευμα] Thomas Ma-
 gister ὑπάγειν hic exponit προάγειν, et
 vetat ὑπάγειν dici pro ἀπέρχεσθαι. Non
 dubium est, quin ὑπάγειν sæpe ponatur
 pro προάγειν, i. e. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πο-
 ρεῦεσθαι, quod etiam Harpocration e
 Demosthene, Ammonius ex Eupoli, et
 Schol. Demosthenis ad Chersonesiac.
 p. 62. docent. Sed sententia hujus loci
 non patitur, ut ὑπάγειν aliter accipiatur,
 quam pro ὑποχωρεῖν. Hoc apparet ex
 iis, quæ in fine cap. 125. dicit Thuecy-
 dides, ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρῶ-
 τοις προσκεισομένοις, et quæ mox cap.
 seq. νομίσαντες φεύγειν αὐτὸν, et ἡσυχα-
 ζόντων δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑπεχώρουν. Nam hæc

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

country in revenge for the desertion of the Macedonians. Perdicas is alienated by this conduct from the Peloponnesian cause.

πειράσαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκκρούσαι τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόν-
 τας βαρβάρους, πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν
 σφῶν αὐτόσε προσμίξαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν προσ- 2
 πεσόντες ἐκράτησάν τε τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου,
 5 καὶ ἡ πλείων ἤδη στρατιὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ῥᾶον πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐπορεύοντο· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς
 αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, καὶ ἐς τὸ
 πλεῖον οὐκέτ' ἐπηκολούθουν, νομίζοντες καὶ ἐν μεθορίοις εἶναι
 αὐτοὺς ἤδη καὶ διαπεφευγέναι. Βρασίδης δὲ ὡς ἀντελάβετο 3
 10 τῶν μετεώρων, κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν μᾶλλον ἰὼν αὐθημερὸν
 ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἄρνισσαν πρῶτον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς. καὶ 4

1. ἐπόντας Poppo, Dobree, Goeller in ed. 2. Libri omnes et Bekk. ἐπιόντας.
 6. γὰρ] δὲ L. Q. καὶ] om. e. 7. γιγνομένης e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. οὐκέτι
 ἐπηκολούθουν V. νομίσαντες e. 11. ἄρνισσαν d.f.

1. τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόντας βαρβάρους] This is Poppo's reading, which certainly affords an easier sense. Dobree proposes the same correction, which is confirmed by ch. 131, 2. where ἐπόντας is undoubtedly the true reading, although every MS. has ἐπιόντας. Dr. Bloomfield defends the common reading, by supposing that the Lyncestians were only advancing towards the hill when Brasidas told his men to set off, but that some of them had reached the top before the Peloponnesians could arrive there. And to support this, he interprets προκατέλαβον in the preceding chapter, "they began to preoccupy," just as if the aorist and the imperfect had the same meaning. This however cannot be admitted. The movements seem to have been as follows. The pass was a gorge where the stream was pent in closely between the hills, by their advancing at this point unusually near to each other. The Lyncestians occupied this pass, and prepared, as Brasidas approached, to line the hills on both sides, and then to close upon his rear. Part of their forces were already on the high ground, and more were ascending from the valley by the stream side, when Brasidas by a sudden attack carried the height, and thus reached the top of the country. [See note on

ch. 83, 2.] The Lyncestians finding that he had thus broken out of the valley by scaling one of its sides, instead of advancing up it towards its head, desisted from any further attempts to follow him.

2. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν] That is, as the Scholiast rightly explains it, τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μελλόντων παρέιναι. σφῶν must refer to the Lacedæmonians. Compare ch. 131, 2. οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχις.

6. τῆς τροπῆς—σφῶν] This is a remarkable instance of that use of the dative already explained in the note on III. 98, 1. αὐτοῖς γενομένης is exactly equivalent to ἰδόντες γενομένην, or, in English, "finding their men dislodged" "on this point from the height;" and thus αὐτοῖς being virtually the subject of the proposition, σφῶν properly follows as referring to it.

11. Ἄρνισσαν] Hujus oppidi nullus veterum meminit, præter nostrum et Ptolemæum, qui in Taulantiis reposuit; at alii rectius ad Erigonum fluvium, qui per Paconiam fluens in Axium editur. WASS.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι] "The soldiers" "of themselves in their anger," i. e. without any orders, or any one instigating them to it.

αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται τῇ προαναχωρήσει τῶν
Μακεδόνων, ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ζεύγεσιν αὐτῶν
βοεικοῖς, ἢ εἴ τιμι σκευεὶ ἐκπεπτωκότι, οἷα ἐν νυκτερινῇ καὶ
φοβερά ἀναχωρήσει εἰκὸς ἦν ξυμβῆναι, τὰ μὲν ὑπολύνοντες
5 κατέκοπτον, τῶν δὲ οἰκείωσιν ἐποιοῦντο. ἀπὸ τούτου τε 5
πρῶτον Περδίκκας Βρασίδαν τε πολέμιον ἐνόμισε καὶ ἐς τὸ
λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ δι' Ἀθηναίους οὐ
ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε, τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διὰ ναστὰς
ἐπρασσεν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τάχιστα τοῖς μὲν ξυμβήσεται τῶν δὲ
ἀπαλλάξεται.

10

CXXIX. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀναχωρήσας ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐς
Τορώνην καταλαμβάνει Ἀθηναίους Μένδην ἥδη ἔχοντας, καὶ
αὐτοῦ ἡσυχάζων ἐς μὲν τὴν Παλλήνην ἀδύνα-
τος ἥδη ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι διαβάς τιμωρεῖν, τὴν δὲ
Τορώνην ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχεν. ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν 15
χρόνον τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λύγκῳ ἐξέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τε
τὴν Μένδην καὶ τὴν Σκιώνην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, ναυσὶ μὲν πεντήκοντα,
ὧν ἦσαν δέκα Χῖαι, ὀπλίταις δὲ χιλίοις ἑαυτῶν
καὶ τοξόταις ἑξακοσίοις καὶ Θραξὶ μισθωτοῖς 20
χιλίοις καὶ ἄλλοις τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων πελτασταῖς.

1. αὐτῷ I. 3. ἢ] om. K. εἰ] om. N.V. 4. ἀπολύνοντες G.I.L.O.P.Q.d.
5. τε] om. c.d.f.g. 8. ξυμφορῶν E. 9. τάχιστα] μάλιστα N. 12. μένδην]
μὲν i. 13. αὐτὸς d.i. 14. ἥδη] om. d. δέ] om. A.E.F.K. 19. ἑαυτῶν—
χιλίοις] om. V. 21. ἄλλων i.

4. ὑπολύνοντες] Sic etiam Thomas :
‘Υπολύω τὸν βόυν, ἤγουν ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν
ὄντα δεδεμένον λύω. Θουκυδίδης τῇ τε-
τάρτῃ. τὰ μὲν ὑπολύνοντες—ἐποιοῦντο.
Homer. Iliad. ψ'. v. 513. ‘Ο δ’ ἔλυνεν
ὑφ’ ἵππους. DUKER.

6. καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων,
κ. τ. λ.] Göller, Poppo, and others, un-
derstand these words as follows: “And
“for the time to come he cherished a
“hatred of the Peloponnesians, which
“was a feeling strange to his mind, as
“he had been so long used to hate the
“Athenians; and departing from his

“natural interests, he was contriving
“how with all speed he might make
“peace with the Athenians, and get
“rid of the Peloponnesians.” I can
offer nothing more satisfactory than
this, yet one would suppose that the
words τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων δια-
ναστὰς must answer to τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ—
οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε; which according
to the above interpretation they do not,
and the particle μὲν has nothing to
answer to it.

21. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] From the
neighbourhood of Mende and Scione;

MENDE. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ
 Διτρέφους. ἄραντες δὲ ἐκ Ποτιδαίας ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ σχόν- 3
 τες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον ἐχώρουν ἐς τοὺς Μενδαίους. οἱ δὲ,
 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Σκιωναίων τριακόσιοι βεβοηθηκότες Πελοπον-
 5 νησίων τε οἱ ἐπίκουροι, ξύμπαντες δὲ ἐπτάκόσιοι ὀπλῖται, καὶ
 Πολυδαμίδας ὁ ἄρχων αὐτῶν, ἔτυχον ἐξεστρατοπεδευμένοι
 ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ λόφου καρτεροῦ. καὶ αὐτοῖς Νικίας μὲν, 4
 Μεθωναίους τε ἔχων εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ψιλούς καὶ λογάδας
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τοὺς τοξότας ἅπαντας
 10 κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι, καὶ
 τραυματιζόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη βιάσασθαι. Νικό-
 στρατος δὲ ἄλλη ἐφόδῳ ἐκ πλείονος παντὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρα-
 τοπέδῳ ἐπιὼν τῷ λόφῳ ὄντι δυσπροσβάτῳ καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυ-
 βήθη, καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 15 νικηθῆναι. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὥς οὐκ ἐνέδοσαν οἱ 5
 Μενδαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἐς
 τὴν πόλιν ἀπῆλθον. CXXX. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι περιπλεύσαντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης τό-
 20 τε προάστειον εἶλον καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἅπασαν
 ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν οὐδενὸς ἐπεξιόντος· ἦν γάρ τι
 καὶ στασιασμοῦ ἐν τῇ πόλει· οἱ δὲ τριακόσιοι

I. ὁ νικόστρατος K. 3. κατὰ ποσειδώνιον e. κατὰ τὸ ποσειδώνιον O. ἐς
 τοὺς μενδαίους ἐχώρουν V. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ V. Bekk. 4. τριακοσίοις P. 6. ἐστρατο-
 πεδευμένοι B.E.h. 7. κρατεροῦ K. αὐτὸς g. ὁ νικίας K. 9. καὶ
 τοξότας d.g.i. 10. ἐσβῆναι g. 11. ἐδυνήθη V. 12. τῷ om. G.I.L.O.P.e.
 13. δυσπροσβάτῳ F.H. δυσβάτῳ C.b.c.e.g. 14. ἐς ὀλίγον] ὀλίγα N.V. ὀλίγω H.
 15. ὥς οὐκ—Ἀθηναῖοι] om. E. 19. πρὸ A.E.F.H.K.V. 22. στασιασμός V.

i.e. from the "country towards Thrace,"
 as it was called. αὐτόθεν "from the
 "country where the action was going
 "on." Compare III. 7, 4.

3. κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον] Non puto
 significari promontorium Posideum,
 sed Neptuni templum, prope Mendam
 et Potidaeam versus situm. DOBREE.

Ποσειδώνιον] Vide Diodorum, p. 323.
 WASS.

13. καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυβήθη] "Was even
 "completely beaten back in disorder."
 Compare III. 30, 2. κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν
 καὶ πάνυ—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ περὶ—ἀμελέ-
 στερον—διεσπάρθαι. For the following
 words ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο, see the note
 on ch. 124, 1. "It came as far as left
 "only a little space intervening be-
 "tween it and the actual accomplish-
 "ment."

MENDE. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

to the citadel. Having blockaded it with a
 2 line of circumvallation, they move to Scione, and lay siege to that place.
 τῶν Σκιωναίων τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς ἀπεχώ-
 ρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη ἡμέρᾳ
 Νικίας μὲν τῷ ἡμίσει τοῦ στρατοῦ προῖων ἅμα
 εἰς τὰ μεθόρια τῶν Σκιωναίων τὴν γῆν ἐδήγου,
 Νικόστρατος δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς κατὰ τὰς ἄνω πύλας, ἣ ἐπὶ 5
 3 Ποτιδαίας ἔρχονται, προσεκάθητο τῇ πόλει. ὁ δὲ Πολυδα-
 μίδας (ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ τοῖς Μενδαίοις καὶ ἐπικούροις ἐντὸς
 τοῦ τείχους τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα) διατάσσει τε ὥς εἰς μάχην, καὶ
 4 παρῆναι τοῖς Μενδαίοις ἐπεξιέναι. καὶ τινος αὐτῷ τῶν ἀπὸ
 τοῦ δήμου ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικὸν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξει- 10
 σιν οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν, καὶ, ὥς ἀντεῖπεν ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ
 χειρὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θορυβηθέντος, ὁ δῆμος εὐθὺς ἀναλαβὼν
 τὰ ὄπλα περιοργῆς ἐχώρα ἐπὶ τε Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς
 3. ἅμα προῖων e. περιὼν ἅμα i. 10. ἀπειπόντος G. στασιαστικὸν G.L.O.
 P.c.d.e.i. στασιωτικὸν habet etiam Thomas et melius esse dicit. 11. ἐπισπα-
 σθέντος τῇ A.B.E.F.G.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπ. τε τῇ. 13. περὶ]
 ὑπὸ K.f.g. vulgo enim περὶ ὀργῆς. correctionis auctor Photius Lex. p. 308. ἐπὶ
 τοὺς πελοπ. Q.

7. ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ—τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα]
 During a siege the arms of the citizens were kept constantly piled in one or more of the open spaces within the walls, that on any sudden alarm they might assemble there, and at once arm themselves, and be marshalled in their proper divisions. In fact the city for the time became a camp, and therefore, like a camp, had a place where the arms were regularly piled, and which served all the purposes of a parade. Compare VIII. 69, 1, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. II. 2, 20. III. 1, 3.

10. κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικὸν] “In the spirit of party;” i. e. thinking more of the differences between the aristocratical and democratical parties, than of the quarrel of the whole state with a foreign enemy. For δέοιτο immediately after, Poppo proposes to read δέοι: but he acknowledges that the two words appear in some instances to be used indiscriminately for one another. Nor indeed is it wonderful that it should be so, as their significations run so easily into each other. Thus in IV. 69, 2. we have εἰ δέοιτό τι, and in Herodot. IV. 11, 3. we have μηδέ—δεόμενον κινδυ-

νεύειν. So again in Sophocles, Œdip. Colon. 570. Gaisford. βραχέ' ἐμοὶ δεῖσθαι φράσαι. and in Thucyd. VIII. 43, 4. οὐδὲν δεῖσθαι τροφῆς. In fact δεῖν in one of its senses, as when it is used with a genitive following, εὐβουλίας δεῖ, [Soph. Antig. 1098.] ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ [Thucyd. I. 71, 3.] is entirely synonymous with δεῖσθαι, and the difference is only perceivable when it assumes the secondary meaning of necessity or propriety. But οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν and οὐδὲν δέοι πολέμου, seem to me exactly the same thing, namely, “that the city did not want to go to war,” οὐδὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν would be, “nor were they obliged to go to war.”

12. θορυβηθέντος] In the preceding chapter we had Νικόστρατος καὶ πάνν ἐθορυβήθη, that is, “was beaten back in disorder,” and here I understand it of a rude and violent interruption to the person speaking, not confined to mere noise and uproar, (in which sense ἐθορυβήθη is frequently used of speakers at Athens,) but proceeding either to a blow, or to dragging him by force from the place where he was speaking.

MENDE. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

τὰ ἐναντία σφίσι μετ' αὐτῶν πράξαντας. καὶ προσπεσόντες
 τρέπουσιν, ἅμα μὲν μάχῃ αἰφνιδίῳ, ἅμα δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοιγομένων φοβηθέντων· ᾤθησαν γὰρ ἀπὸ
 προειρημένου τινὸς αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν γενέσθαι. καὶ οἱ
 5 μὲν ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὅσοι μὴ αὐτίκα διεφθάρησαν, κατέ-
 φυγον, ἦνπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον αὐτοὶ εἶχον· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἐπαναστρέψας πρὸς τῇ πόλει ἦν)
 ἐσπεσόντες ἐς τὴν Μένδην πόλιν ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως
 ἀνοιχθεῖσαν ἀπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ὥς κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες
 10 διήρπασαν, καὶ μόλις οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέσχον ὥστε μὴ καὶ
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαφθείρεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν Μενδαίους 7
 μετὰ ταῦτα πολιτεύειν ἐκέλευον ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, αὐτοὺς
 κρίναντας ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εἴ τινας ἡγούνται αἰτίους εἶναι
 τῆς ἀποστάσεως· τοὺς δ' ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἀπετείχισαν
 15 ἐκατέρωθεν τείχει ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ φυλακὴν ἔπεικαθί-
 σταντο.† ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Μένδην κατέσχον, ἐπὶ τὴν
 Σκιώνην ἐχώρουν. CXXXI. οἱ δὲ ἀντεπεξεληθόντες αὐτοὶ
 καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρύνθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-
 20 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ-
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

Most of the Pelopon-
 nesians effect their es-
 cape, and cut their
 way through the A-
 thenian besieging ar-
 my into Scione.

καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρύνθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-
 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ-
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

4. αὐτοῖς τοῦ λοιποῦ τὴν Κ. τὴν om. B. 5. ἐς ἀκρόπολιν B. 7. ἐπανα-
 τρέψας c. ἐν τῇ πόλει c.d.i. 8. ἅτε] οὔτε P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 13. κρίναντες

A.B.C.E.V.g. κρίναντες G. 15. τείχη V. †ἐπεικαθίσταντο† Porpo. Haack.
 et Goell. in edd. 2. ἐπεκαθίσταντο L.O. corr. E. ἐπεκαθήσαντο Q. vulgo, Bekk.
 ἐπεκαθίσταντο. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.V.b.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδάν. τὸ περὶ G. 17. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ c.i. 18. ἰδρύνθησαν E.
 λόφου καρτεροῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
 ὑψηλοῦ λόφου d.i. λόφον, omisso epitheto, K. vulgo καρτεροῦ λόφου. 20. περι-
 τείχισις E. 21. κράτος] τάχος K.

3. φοβηθέντων] The genitive absolute, instead of the accusative φοβηθέντας. See the note on VI. 7, 2.

8. ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν] The use of οὐκ here signifies that the fact was really so, and that the gates had been opened without any previous concert. Had it been ἅτε μὴ—ἀνοιχθεῖσαν, the meaning would have been, *that the Athenians urged this as their plea,*

but it would have left the truth of the fact uncertain.

20. οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις] “They were safe from being walled round.” Literally, “there was going to be no walling them round.” For this future sense of the imperfect, see the note on III. 57, 3. οὔτινες—ἀπωλλύμεθα. and for σφῶν περιτείχισις, compare τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, ch. 128, 1.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

καὶ μάχῃ ἐκκρούσαντες τοὺς ἐπόντας, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντό τε καὶ ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν τροπαῖον στήσαντες παρεσκευά-
 3 ζοντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἤδη ἐν ἔργῳ ὄντων οἱ
 ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐν τῇ Μένδῃ πολιορκούμενοι ἐπικούροι
 βιασάμενοι παρὰ θάλασσαν τὴν φυλακὴν νυκτὸς ἀφικνοῦν- 5
 ται, καὶ διαφυγόντες οἱ πλείστοι τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιώνῃ στρα-
 τόπεδον ἐσῆλθον ἐς αὐτήν.

CXXXII. Περιτειχιζομένης δὲ τῆς Σκιώνης Περδίκκας
 τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐπικηρυκευσάμενος ὁμολο-
 γίαν ποιεῖται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὴν 10
 τοῦ Βρασίδου ἔχθραν περὶ τῆς ἐκ τῆς Λύγκου
 ἀναχωρήσεως, εὐθὺς τότε ἀρξάμενος πράσσειν.
 καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τότε Ἰσχαγόρας ὁ Λακε-
 δαιμόνιος στρατιὰν μέλλων περὶ πορεύσειν ὡς
 Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας ἅμα μὲν κελεύ- 15
 οντος τοῦ Νικίου, ἐπειδὴ ξυνεβεβήκει, ἔνδηλόν
 τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βεβαιότητος πέρι, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς
 οὐκέτι βουλόμενος Πελοποννησίους ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφικνεῖσθαι,
 παρασκευάσας τοὺς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ ξένους, χρώμενος αἰὲ τοῖς
 πρώτοις, διεκώλυσε τὸ στράτευμα καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὥστε 20

1. μάχης L. ἐπόντας Poppo. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίοντας. 5. βιω-
 σάμενοι B. 6. διαφεύγοντες B.E.F.H.Q.V.h. τὸ] om. B. τῇ] om. f.g.
 10. τοὺς] om. i. 11. τῆς] τοῦ e. 13. Ἰσχαγόρας f. et hic et infra. 14. πο-
 ρεύειν O. ὡς] ἐς e. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴ. ἐπεὶ δὲ C. 18. αὐτὴν e. αὐτοῦ E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.
 Poppo. 19. ξένοις αἰὲ χρώμενος e.

13. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ—ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας] “And, as Ischagoras
 “happened to be on the eve of march-
 “ing some troops to reinforce Brasi-
 “das, Perdicas accordingly effectually
 “put a stop to the expedition.” The
 conjunction δὲ is here used in the apo-
 dosis after a parenthesis, as in I. 11, 2.
 ἐπειδὴ—ἐκράτησαν (δὴλον δὲ κ. τ. λ.)
 φαίνονται δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα κ. τ. λ. Com-
 pare also VIII. 29, 2. Ἑρμοκράτους δὲ
 ἀντειπόντος—ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης—μαλακὸς
 ἢ νῆρι τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὁμῶς δὲ κ. τ. λ. The

true interpretation of this passage was
 first given by Poppo, Observatt. Critic.
 p. 173.

14. στρατιὰν μ. π. πορεύσειν ὡς Βρα-
 σίδαν] Hinc bene confirmatur scriptura,
 quam Viri Docti in Ælian. V. H. VIII.
 2. restituerunt, rejecta Tanaq. Fabri
 conjectura. DUKER.

16. ἔνδηλόν τι ποιεῖν] Scholion Cod.
 Cass. ita exponit: Ἐπειδὴ φίλος ἐγγόνει
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἡξίουεν αὐτὸν τεκμήριόν τι
 παρέχειν φιλίας. DUKER.

ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

μηδὲ πειράσθαι Θεσσαλῶν. Ἰσχαγόρας μέντοι καὶ Ἀμεινίας³
καὶ Ἀριστεὺς αὐτοὶ τε ὥς Βρασίδαν ἀφίκοντο, ἐπιδεῖν πεμ-
ψάντων Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων
αὐτῶν παρανόμως ἄνδρας ἐξήγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε τῶν
5 πόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐντυχούσιν ἐπι-
τρέπειν. καὶ Κλεαρίδαν μὲν τὸν Κλεωνύμου καθίστησιν
ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει, † Πασιτελίδαν † δὲ τὸν Ἡγησάνδρου ἐν
Τορώνῃ.

CXXXIII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Θηβαῖοι Θεσπιέων
10 τείχος περιείλον, ἐπικαλέσαντες ἀττικισμὸν, βουλόμενοι μὲν
ARGOS,
SCIONE, &c. καὶ αἰ, παρεστηκὸς δὲ ῥᾶον ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ
The temple of Juno at πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μάχῃ ὃ τι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος
Argos is burnt down
by the carelessness of ἀπολώλει. καὶ ὁ νεὸς τῆς Ἡρας τοῦ αὐτοῦ²

2. ἀφίκοντο A.B.h. 3. τῶν ἡβόντων] τῶν σπαρτιατῶν ἡβόντων L. τῶν
σπαρτιατῶν O.P.Q. 5. καθεστάναι c. εὐτυχούσιν e. 6. λεαρίδαν d.i.
καθιστᾶσιν corr. G. 7. Πασιτελίδαν Dobree. vulgo ἐπιτελίδαν. 9. θεσπε-
σίων b. 10. τὸ τείχος L.O.P. διεῖλον E. 13. ἀπωλώλει A.B.F.G.
ναὸς c.i.

3. καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων αὐτῶν παρανόμως]
Ὡς οὐκ ὄντος νομικοῦ ἐξάγειν τοὺς ἡβών-
τας. ἢ οὐκ ὄντος νομικοῦ ἄρχοντας καθι-
στάνειν ταῖς πόλεσι τοὺς ἡβώντας, ἀλλὰ
τοὺς προβεβηκότας καθ' ἡλικίαν. SCHOL.

4. παρανόμως] Ἦγουν παρὰ τὸ καθε-
στηκὸς ἔθος. SCHOL.

παρανόμως—ἐξήγον] I understand
this, not of any direct law, but as a
measure at variance with the general
spirit of the Spartan institutions, which
tended to intrust political power only
to men who had attained the full prime
of manhood. In this general sense
παρὰνομία and παρανομία ἐς τὴν δίαίταν
are used, I. 132, 1. VI. 15, 4. to express
a manner of living inconsistent with
republican equality. The practice to
which Thucydides alludes in the text,
marks the first transition of the Lace-
dæmonian constitution from an aristo-
cracy, in Aristotle's sense of the word,
to an oligarchy. The young men taken
out by Ischagoras were not old enough
to have imbibed the true spirit of the
Spartan institutions in their better
points; while their birth and youth

filled them with all the oppressive and
insolent notions of an oligarchy. At
the same time the severity of the dis-
cipline to which they had been sub-
jected at home, made the recoil of their
passions, when released from restraint,
more dangerous: and led them to in-
dulge in the worst excesses of pride
and tyranny [see I. 77, 7, 8.] towards
their allies, and to be disobedient to
their own government. Such was the
conduct of Clearchus, [V. 21, 2.] whom
Brasidas made governor of Amphipo-
lis, and afterwards of the Harmostæ, or
governors set up in the different cities
of Greece by Lysander. [Plutarch. Ly-
sand. 13, 21.]

[Compare Herodot. VII. 205, 3. where
he says that Leonidas selected his three
hundred men from τοὺς κατεστεῶτας,
καὶ τοῖσι ἐτύγχανον παῖδες ἐόντες.]

7. †Πασιτελίδαν†] Dobree is the only
person who has pointed out the neces-
sity of this correction, instead of the
common reading Ἐπιτελίδαν. See V.
3, 1.

ARCADIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

the priestess, who flies her country in consequence. The blockade of Scione is completed. *θέρους ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατεκαύθη, Χρυσίδος τῆς ἱερείας λύχρον τινὰ θείσης ἡμμένον πρὸς τὰ στέμματα καὶ ἐπικαταδαρθούσης, ὥστε ἔλαθεν 3 ἀφθέντα πάντα καὶ καταφλεχθέντα. καὶ ἡ Χρυσὶς μὲν εὐθὺς τῆς νυκτὸς δείσασα τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐς Φλιοῦντα φεύγει· οἱ 5 δὲ ἄλλην ἱέρεϊαν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου τοῦ προκειμένου κατεστήσαντο Φαιειίδα ὄνομα. ἔτη δὲ ἡ Χρυσὶς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέ- 4 λαβεν ὀκτὼ, καὶ ἕνατον ἐκ μέσου, ὅτε ἐπεφεύγει. καὶ ἡ Σκιῶνι τοῦ θέρους ἤδη τελευτῶντος περιετείχιστό τε παν- τελῶς, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' αὐτῇ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες 10 ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατῷ.*

CXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπιόντι χειμῶνι τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἡσύχαζε διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ Τεγεᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐκατέρων ξυνέ- βαλον ἐν Λαοδικίῳ τῆς † Ὀρεσθίδος, † καὶ νίκη 15 ἀμφιδήριτος ἐγένετο· κέρας γὰρ ἐκάτεροι τρέ-

ARCADIA.

Petty war between the Tegeans and Mantinians.

3. ἐπιδαρθείσης Q. 4. καὶ χρυσὶς Q. 5. δείσαντα I. φλιοῦντα F.H.I.f.
7. ἐτι E. δὲ ἡ χρυσὶς B. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo δὲ χρυσίς. 8. ἕνατον B.F.
ἐνα τον E. ἕν ατον G. 9. τε] om. V.c.d.i. 10. αὐτὴν K.V. 12. λακε-
δαιμονίων καὶ ἀθηναίων L.O.P. 14. ξυνέλαβον d.i. 15. λαοδικίῳ A.B.C.
E.F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λαοδικεῖω b. λαοδικία L.Q.
λαδικία c.d. vulgo λαοδικεῖα. ὀρεσθίδος A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.V.b.d.f.g.h. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. ὀρεθίδος c. ἔρεσθίδος e. vulgo ὀρεστίδος. 16. ἀμφιδήριτος V.
ἐγεγόνει g. γὰρ] δὲ L.O.

1. ἐν Ἀργεὶ] In Argolide dicit Pompon. Mela II. 3. Situm designat Pausanias in Corinth. cap. 17. Μυκηνῶν δὲ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πέντε ἀπέχει καὶ δέκα στάδια τὸ Ἡραῖον. Et paullo post: Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ἱερόν ἐστιν ἐν χθαμαλωτέρῳ τῆς Εὐβοίας. τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὅρος τοῦτο ὀνομάζουσιν Εὐβοίαν. Strabo VIII. p. 368. decem stadiis a Mycenis, quadraginta ab Argis abesse scribit. DUKER.

3. ἐπικαταδαρθούσης] "Falling asleep after what she had done."

15. ἐν Λαοδικίῳ τῆς Ὀρεσθίδος] The situation of these places, as well as their orthography, is very uncertain. Oresthasium is described by Pausanias as a town lying to the right of the road from Megalopolis to Tegea, and Orestheium is spoken of by Thucydides,

V. 64, 3. as being on the road from Sparta to Tegea. Further, Pausanias, VIII. 44. speaks of Ladoceia as a place close by the town of Megalopolis; and Polybius, II. 51. describes it as in the district of Megalopolis. Colonel Leake supposes Oresthasium to have stood on the summit of mount Tzimbarú, "on which conspicuous point there are still some remains of an Hellenic fortress." Morea, vol. ii. p. 318. Mount Tzimbarú overhangs the valley of the Alpheus, in which Euripides places "Oresteium," for such is his manner of spelling the word, according to our present copies. [Orestes v. 1642. Electra v. 1274.] The battle then would be fought in the valley of the Alpheus, near the spot where Megalo-

POTIDÆA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

ψαντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς τροπαῖά τε ἀμφοτέροι ἐστήσαν καὶ
σκῦλα ἐς Δελφοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν. διαφθαρέντων μέντοι πολ- 2
λῶν ἐκατέροις καὶ ἀγχωμαίου τῆς μάχης γενομένης καὶ ἀφε-
λομένης νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηλύσαντό τε
5 καὶ εὐθὺς ἐστήσαν τροπαῖον, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησάν τε ἐς
Βουκολίωνα καὶ ὕστερον ἀντέστησαν.

CXXXV. Ἀπεπείρασε δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὁ Βρα-
σίδας τελευτῶντος καὶ πρὸς ἔαρ ἤδη Ποτιδαίας. προσελθὼν

A. C. 422. Ol. 89. 2.

POTIDÆA.

10 Brasidas makes a
fruitless attempt to
surprise Potidæa.

γὰρ νυκτὸς καὶ κλίμακα προσθεὶς μέχρι μὲν
τούτου ἔλαθε· τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος
οὕτως ἐς τὸ διάκενον, πρὶν ἐπανελθεῖν τὸν
παραδιδόντα αὐτὸν, ἢ πρόσθεσις ἐγένετο· ἔπειτα μέντοι
εὐθὺς αἰσθομένων, πρὶν προσβῆναι, ἀπήγαγε πάλιν κατὰ
τάχος τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμεινεν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι. καὶ
15 ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἑνατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα
τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

1. καθ' ἑαυτοὺς V.
ἀνέστησαν c.i.
μακος E.

2. ἔπεμψαν d.
12. παραδόντα d.

4. τεγεασταὶ K.
πρόσθεσις A.E.H.P.g.

6. βουκολιῶνα F.H.
ἐγένετο τῆς κλί-

polis was afterwards built; and, as
Thucydides tells us in another place,
(if the Ὀρέσθειον of V. 64, 3: gave name
to the district here called Ὀρεσθίς,) in
the country of Mænalia. See Müller,
Dorier, vol. II. p. 442 and 445. of the
original German edition.

10. τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος κ. τ. λ.] It ap-
pears from this passage that the bell
was passed on from one sentinel to an-
other round the walls: though others
say that the governor used to carry it
with him when he went his rounds, to
try the watchfulness of his sentinels,
who were bound to answer as soon as

they heard it. [Scholiast. on Aristoph.
Birds, 843, 1160. Lysistrat. 486.] But
Æneas Tacticus, ch. 22. best illustrates
the present passage, when he tells us
that in ordinary times a scytale or
truncheon was handed round from one
sentinel to the other, with the order, that
if the next sentinel were off his post,
the scytale was to be carried by the
man, who had last received it, immedi-
ately to the governor, that he might
ascertain who had been the delinquent.
Such seems to have been the practice
at Potidæa, the bell being substituted
for the scytale.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Ε.

ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ
 διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων· καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐκεχειρίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι
 Δηλίου ἀνέστησαν ἐκ Δήλου, ἡγησάμενοι
 κατὰ παλαιάν τινα αἰτίαν οὐ καθαρὸν ὄντας
 ἱερῶσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἑλλιπὲς σφίσιν εἶναι τοῦτο
 τῆς καθάρσεως, ἣ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται ὥς
 ἀνελόντες τὰς θήκας τῶν τεθνεώτων ὀρθῶς
 ἐνόμισαν ποιῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Δήλιοι Ἀτραμύτιον Φαρ-

1. τοῦ δὲ C. ἐνιαύσιοι i. 2. διελύοντο d.e. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h. 3. δήλια c.i.
 5. ἱερᾶσθαι K.f. ἑλλιπὲς f. εἶναι τοῦτο σφίσι e. 6. ἦ] ἦν Reiskius.
 ἦ Benedict. Dobree. 8. ἀτραμύτιον A.G.I.L.O.P.e.k. Goell. Bekk. ἀτραμύτιον
 c.d.i. ἀδραμύντειον E. [In numis ἀδραμύτιον. Vid. Eckel. vol. II. p. 448.] vulgo,
 Haack. Porpo. ἀτραμύτιον. φαρνάκον B.G.L.O. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. φαρ-
 νάκα c.d.i. vulgo φαρνάκους. Conf. I. 129, 1. VIII. 58, 1.

2. διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων] For the interpretation of this passage and the date of the Pythian games, the reader is referred to the article on the subject in the Appendix.

6. ἣ πρότερόν κ. τ. λ.] "Reiskius "emendavit ἦν πρότερον. Male. Nam, "ut fieri solet, casus pendet ex participio, et ad ποιῆσαι supplendum ἀπὸ τῆν. Conf. II. 44, 3. λύπη—οὐ ἂν ἐθᾶς "γενόμενος ἀφαιρεθῇ. VI. 11, 1. VII. 5, 4. I. 105. extr. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμβαλόντες "ἐκράτησαν. I. 20, 3. 144. et alibi multis "locis, quos indicat Krüger. ad Dionys. p. 119." GÖLLER. The general rule is elsewhere, on VIII. 52. extr. thus given by Göller. "Græci, ubi partici-

"pium cum verbo finito diversi regi-
 "minis conjungitur, eo casu utuntur
 "quem participium postulat." But
 this does not always hold, for instance,
 III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι—οἷκτω σῶφρονι λα-
 βόντας, where the case is accommodated
 to the verb, and not to the participle.
 Is it not rather, that a word depending
 on different actions, whether they are
 expressed by a participle and verb ac-
 cording to the Greek idiom, or by two
 verbs, as in our own, is put in the case
 required by that one which comes first
 in the sentence, and which generally,
 but not always, is expressed by the
 participle?

TORONE. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

νάκου δόντος αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ὥκησαν, οὕτως ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρμητο.

II. Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Ἀθηναίων μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχων

5 Olymp. 89. 3. διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους,
TORONE.
Expedition of CLEON τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων πλείους, ναῦς δὲ τριάκοντα.
to recover the revolted σχῶν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην πρῶτον ἔτι πολιορκου- 2
towns in Macedonia, μένην, καὶ προσλαβὼν αὐτόθεν ὀπλίτας τῶν
&c. φρουρῶν, κατέπλευσεν ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν

10 Τορωναίων ἀπέχοντα οὐ πολὺ τῆς πόλεως. ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ, 3
αἰσθόμενος ὑπ' αὐτομόλων ὅτι οὔτε Βρασίδας ἐν τῇ Τορώνῃ
οὔτε οἱ ἐνόντες ἀξιόμαχοι εἶεν, τῇ μὲν στρατιᾷ τῇ πεζῇ
ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ναῦς δὲ περιέπεμψε δέκα [ἐς] τὸν
λιμένα περιπλεῖν. καὶ πρὸς τὸ περιτείχισμα 4
15 πρῶτον ἀφικνεῖται, ὃ προσπεριέβαλε τῇ πόλει
ὁ Βρασίδας ἐντὸς βουλόμενος ποιῆσαι τὸ προ-

1. ὥκισαν f. 7. πρώτην Q. πρ. ἔτι πολιορκ.] om. d.i. 8. αὐτόθεν] om. c.d.i.
ὀπλίτας τε καὶ φρουρούς Phavorin. in προσλαμβάνω. 9. τῶν κολοφωνίων V. et C.
prima manu. κολοφώνιον f. 11. οὔτε Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes
οὐδέ. 12. στρατιᾷ πεζῇ b. 13. περιέπεμψαν A.C.E.I.c.d.e.h.i.k. δέκα [ἐς]
Bekk. Ed. min. Poppo. Libri omnes om. ἐς. περιπλεῖν τὸν λιμένα K. 14. τεί-
χισμα Q. 15. προσπεριέβαλε P. 16. προάστιον F.H.I.k.

I. ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρμητο] “Prout sin-
“guli venerunt.” GÖLLER. It means
that the Delians did not go all together
as regular settlers; but that Atramyti-
tium was a place where any Delian
who chose might find an asylum on
his arrival. The literal translation, I
apprehend, is, “as each had set out to
“go thither.” Compare VIII. 23, 1, 3.

9. ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν
Τορωναίων] “The port of the Colopho-
“nians” was only a harbour so called
in the territory of Torone, and had no-
thing to do geographically with Colo-
phon in Asia Minor. So the Thieves’
Harbour near Athens would naturally
be described as τὸν φώρων λιμένα τῶν
Ἀθηναίων, to shew that the first geni-
tive, φώρων, only indicated the name
of the harbour, and not its possessors.
Why one of the harbours of the Toro-
neans should have been named from

the Colophonians, there is no informa-
tion, so far as I am aware, to ex-
plain.

13. [ἐς] τὸν λιμένα] The preposition
here seems absolutely required; for the
ships were sent, not to sail round the
harbour of Torone, but round the inter-
vening point of land, from Colopho-
nians’ Harbour to the Harbour of To-
rone. Compare ch. 3, 1. περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν
λιμένα περιπεμψθεῖσαι. And though
one or two similar passages may be
found, where the MSS. omit the same
preposition, as VIII. 38, 2. διαβεβηκότες
τὴν Χίον. Herodot. IV. 118, 7. διέβη τήνδε
τὴν ἡπειρον, yet the latest editors seem
rightly to have restored it, as the sense
is in all these passages undoubted, and
can only be expressed by the insertion
of the preposition. Compare, however,
III. 6, 1. περιορμισάμενοι τὸ πρὸς νότον
τῆς πόλεως, and the note there.

TORONE. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

άστειον, καὶ διελὼν τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους μίαν αὐτὴν ἐποίησε πόλιν. III. βοηθήσαντες δὲ ἐς αὐτὸ Πασιτελίδας τε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων καὶ ἡ παροῦσα φυλακὴ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνοντο. καὶ ὡς ἐβιάζοντο καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι, δείσας ὁ Πασιτε- 5 λίδας μὴ αἷ τε νῆες φθάσωσι λαβοῦσαι ἔρημον τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοῦ τειχίσματος ἀλISCOμένου ἐγκαταληφθῇ, ἀπολιπὼν 2 αὐτὸ δρόμῳ ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι φθάνουσιν οἷ τε ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐλόντες τὴν Τορώνην, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἐπισπόμενος αὐτοβοεῖ κατὰ τὸ διηρημένον τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους 10 ξυνεσπесών. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Τορωναίων εὐθύς ἐν χερσὶ, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον, καὶ 3 Πασιτελίδαν τὸν ἄρχοντα. Βρασίδης δὲ ἐβοήθει μὲν τῇ Τορώνῃ, αἰσθόμενος δὲ καθ' ὁδὸν ἐαλωκυῖαν ἀνεχώρησεν, ἀποσχὼν τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους μὴ φθάσαι ἐλθών. 15 4 ὁ δὲ Κλέων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖά τε ἔστησαν δύο, τὸ μὲν κατὰ τὸν λιμένα τὸ δὲ πρὸς τῷ τειχίσματι, καὶ τῶν Τορωναίων γυναῖκας μὲν καὶ παῖδας ἡνδραπόδισαν, αὐτοὺς δὲ καὶ Πελοποννησίους καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος Χαλκιδέων ἦν, ξύμπαν- 20 τας ἐς ἐπτακοσίους, ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας· καὶ αὐτοῖς

3. λακεδαιμονίων G. λακεδαιμονίων L.O.P.Q.e.k. προσβαλλόντων V.g. 4. καὶ νῆες B.h. 5. [αἷ] ἐς Haack. Porro. περιπεμφθῆναι c. 7. ἀλομένου Q. ἐγκαταλειφθῇ f. 8. δρόμον P. πρὸς f. φθάνωσιν c.i. 9. τε] τινες P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. ἐπισπόμενος A.B.F.Q. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπώμενος. 10. καὶ κατὰ K. διηρημένον τοῦ] εἰρημένον κατὰ τοῦ c.d.i. τείχους τοῦ παλαιοῦ A.B.E.F.G.V.h. Bekk. 11. ξυνέπεσον E.d.i. ἀπέκτεινον d.i. τῶν] om. d. 14. ἐαλωκυῖαν καθ' ὁδὸν V. ἀπεχώρησεν i. 16. δύο] om. K. τὰ μὲν g. 19. ἄλλος τῶν χαλκιδέων B.h.

20. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ἀπῆλθε] This is a remarkable illustration of the principle laid down in the note on III. 98, 1. in explanation of this use of the dative. Without αὐτοῖς, the sentence would have simply stated the fact of the fate of the prisoners: with it, it states it with reference to the Athenians; so that αὐτοῖς ἀπῆλθε—ἐκομίσθη, signifies nearly, “They afterwards lost them, “some, by being released at the peace, “others, by the Olynthians effecting “their return home through an ex-

“change of prisoners.” Dr. Bloomfield says, that “it is not easy to see “how the Olynthians came to have so “many Athenian prisoners.” But Athenian prisoners may have fallen into their hands after the defeat of Xenophon near Spartolus, II. 79, 6. or after their recovery of Eion. IV. 7. Nor would it follow that the men thus exchanged were Athenian citizens: they may have been some of the partizans or allies of the Athenians, who had fallen into the hands of the Olynthians

SICILY AND ITALY. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ἐκομίσθη ὑπ' Ὀλυνθίων, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς λυθείς. εἶλον δὲ καὶ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις 5 τείχος Βοιωτοὶ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον προδοσίᾳ. καὶ ὁ μὲν 6 Κλέων, φυλακὴν καταστησάμενος τῆς Τορώνης, ἄρας περιέπλει τὸν Ἀθων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

IV. Φαίαξ δὲ ὁ Ἐρασιστράτου τρίτος αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίων πεμπόντων ναυσὶ δύο ἐς Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν πρεσβευτὴς ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντῖνοι 2 γὰρ ἀπελθόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐκ Σικελίας μετὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο πολλοὺς καὶ ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι. οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ αἰσθόμενοι Συρακοσίου 3 τε ἐπάγονται καὶ ἐκβάλλουσι τὸν δῆμον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπλανήθησαν ὡς ἕκαστοι, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ ὁμολογήσαντες Συρακοσίοις 15 καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες καὶ ἐρημώσαντες Συρακούσας ἐπὶ

SICILY and ITALY.
10 Embassy of PHÆAX to Sicily and Italy to organize an Athenian interest in those parts against Syracuse.

I. πελοποννησίων P.i. 2. ἀπῆλθον Q. 3. εἶχον R.V. 5. περιπλεῖ B.F. N.V.g.h.k. περιπλεῖε I. περιήει e. 6. ἄθων A.B.E.F.G.H.R.V.g.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἄθωνα L.O.P. ἄθων δ' k. ἄτων C. vulgo ἄθω. 7. φάλαξ c. qui sic et infra. ἔρασιστράτου B.h. 8. ἐς ἰταλίαν ναυσὶ δύο V. 11. ἐγράψαντο V.g.

at different times, since the first breaking out of the war.

II. πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο—καὶ—τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι] So when an additional number of citizens was wanted at Cyrene, settlers were invited from all parts of Greece ἐπὶ γῆς ἀναδασμῶ. Herodot. IV. 159, 2. It was a clause in the oath taken by the jurymen of the court of Heliaea at Athens, that they would never allow τῶν χρῆων τῶν ἰδίων ἀποκοπᾶς, οὐδὲ γῆς ἀναδασμὸν τῆς Ἀθηναίων. [Demosthen. Timocrat. p. 746. Reiske.] These two things were the usual accompaniments of a revolution, or violent disturbance of the existing state of things. [Demosth. de Fæder. cont. Alexand. p. 215. Reiske. Isocrates, Panathenaic. p. 287. b. Aristot. Politic. V. 5, 5. 7, 4.] The principle on which this ἀναδασμός γῆς was demanded, was this, that every citizen was entitled to his portion, κλῆρος, of

the land of the state; and that the admission of new citizens rendered a redivision of the property of the state a matter at once of necessity and of justice. It is not probable that in any case the actual κλῆροι of the old citizens were required to be shared with the new members of the state; but only, as at Rome, the Ager Publicus, or land still remaining to the state itself, and not apportioned out to individuals. This land, however, being beneficially enjoyed by numbers of the old citizens, either as being common pasture, or as being farmed by different individuals on very advantageous terms, a division of it amongst the newly admitted citizens, although not, properly speaking, a spoliation of private property, yet was a serious shock to a great mass of existing interests, and was therefore always regarded as a revolutionary measure.

SICILY AND ITALY. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

4 πολιτεία ὄκησαν. καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν αὐτῶν τινὲς διὰ τὸ μὴ
 ἀρέσκεσθαι ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν Φωκέας τε τῆς
 πόλεως τι τῆς Λεοντίνων χωρίον καλούμενον καταλαμβά-
 νουσι καὶ Βρικιννίας ὃν ἔρυμα ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. καὶ τῶν τοῦ
 δήμου τότε ἐκπεσόντων οἱ πολλοὶ ἦλθον ὡς αὐτοὺς, καὶ κατα- 5
 5 στάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν. ἃ πυκνόμενοι οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι τὸν Φαίακα πέμπουσιν, εἴ πως πείσαντες τοὺς σφίσιν
 ὄντας αὐτόθι ξυμμάχους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἣν δύνωνται, Σικε-
 λιώτας κοινῇ ὡς Συρακοσίων δύναμιν περιποιουμένων ἐπι-
 6 στρατεῦσαι, διασώσειαν τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λεοντίνων. ὁ δὲ 10
 Φαίαξ ἀφικόμενος τοὺς μὲν Καμαριναίους πείθει καὶ Ἀκρα-
 γαντίνους, ἐν δὲ Γέλα ἀντιστάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος
 οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔρχεται, αἰσθόμενος οὐκ ἂν πείθειν
 αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐς Κατάνην, καὶ
 ἅμα ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ καὶ ἐς τὰς Βρικιννίας ἐλθὼν καὶ παραθαρ- 15
 σύνας ἀπέπλει. V. ἐν δὲ τῇ παρακομιδῇ τῇ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν
 καὶ πάλιν ἀναχωρήσει καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τισὶ πόλεσιν ἐχρη-
 μάτισε περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ Λοκρῶν ἐντυγχάνει
 τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσήνης ἐποίκοις ἐκπέπτωκόσιν, οἱ μετὰ τὴν τῶν
 Σικελιωτῶν ὁμολογίαν στασιασάντων Μεσσηνίων καὶ ἐπα- 20

1. πολυτεία e. πολυτεία k. 2. ἐκλιπόντες Q. φωκέας E.F.G. φωκαίας A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. φωκεὰς καὶ βρικιννίας τε τῆς πόλεως τι τῶν λεοντίνων V. 3. τι τῶν λεοντίνων c.d. 4. βρικιννίας K. βρικυννίας Q. βρυκιννίας d. ἔρημα V. 8. αὐτόθεν V. 9. κοινῇ] om. K. ὡς] om. K.b. 12. γέλα] γέλωτι I. γέλει V.c. 15. παραθαρσύνας A.B.E.F.H.O.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραθρασύνας C.G.I.K.L.N.P. vulgo παραθαρρύνας. 19. τοῖς ἐν μεσσηνοῖς c.d.i. τὴν] om. d.i. τῶν] om. C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.b.c.e.f.h.k. Poppo. 20. μεσσηνίων] ἀθηναίων d.i. ἐπαγομένων H.V.d.e. pr. G.

2. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν] modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Βοιωτοῖς Compare III. 10, 2. ἀπολιπόντων ὑμῶν dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Βοιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidiæ consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLER.

5. καταστάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν] Portus et Acacius καταστάντες de munitione Bricinniarum interpretantur. Sed phrasis καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν hic fortassis non aliam significationem habet, quam II. 1. καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμουν. DUKER.

18. περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Substantivis interdum adiungitur casus verbi vel adjectivi cognati, ut quemad-

modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Βοιωτοῖς dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Βοιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidiæ consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLER.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

γαγομένων τῶν ἐτέρων Λοκροὺς ἔποικοι ἐξεπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο Μεσσήνη Λοκρῶν τινὰ χρόνον. τούτοις οὖν ὁ Φαίαξ² ἐντυχὼν † τοῖς † κομιζομένοις οὐκ ἠδίκησεν· ἐγεγένητο γὰρ τοῖς Λοκροῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁμολογία ξυμβάσεως πέρι πρὸς 5 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. μόνοι γὰρ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅτε Σικελιώται³ ξυνηλλάσσοντο, οὐκ ἐσπείσαντο Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδ' ἂν τότε, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν ὁ πρὸς Ἰτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους πόλεμος ὁμόρους τε ὄντας καὶ ἀποίκους. καὶ ὁ μὲν Φαίαξ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀφίκετο.

10 VI. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνος Σταγείρῳ μὲν
 AMPHIPOLIS. προσβάλλει Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία, καὶ οὐχ εἶλε, CLEON proceeds a- Γαληψὸν δὲ τὴν Θασίων ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει gainst Amphipolis. He Γαληψὸν δὲ τὴν Θασίων ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει waits at Eion for rein- κατά κράτος. καὶ πέμψας ὡς Περδίκκαν πρέ- 2 forcements from his 3 allies. Brasidas takes σβεις, ὅπως παραγένοιτο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ post at Cerdylum to 5 ξυμμαχικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Θράκην ἄλλους παρὰ protect Amphipolis. Πόλλην τῶν Ὀδομάντων βασιλέα, ἄξοντα μισθοῦ Θράκας ὡς

2. οὖν φαίαξ K. 3. τοῖς κομιζομένοις] προσκομιζομένοις corr. F. Immo ἀποκομι-
 ζομένοις Bekk. ἐγένετο G. 5. ὅτε] οὔτε A.B.E.F. 6. ξυνηλλάσσοντο V.E.F.G.
 ἐπείσαντο k. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις Q. 7. ἰτωνείας F.Q.e.f. ἰωνέας c.d.i. μελέους K.
 9. ἀλλήλους c. 10. ὡς A.B.E.G.K.L.O.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὅς. ἀπὸ τῆς τότε τορώνης G.K. ἐκ τῆς τορώνης τότε h. τότε ἀπὸ τῆς τορώ-
 νης C.d.e. τότε ἀπὸ τορώνης K.c.i. 11. ἡόνος C. et infra ἡόνι. 12. ἀνδρείων F.
 εἶλε] οἶοι c.d.i. αἰρεῖ margo d.i. 13. γαληψὸν L.O.P. θασίαν A. λαμβάνει]
 om. Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς c.d.i. 17. πόλλην B. πολλὴν A.F.V. Bekk. Goell. πολ-
 λὴν K.N.c. πολλὴν G.I. πολλὴν Q.e. πόλλην correct. C. τὸν E.L.O.P.Q.c.e.k.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. ὀδομόντων F. ὀδομάντων E. ἄξοντα A.B.
 F.G.Q.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἄξαντα.

1. ἔποικοι] Vid. Scholiast. ad II. 27, 1. Thomam Mag. et Suidam h. v. DUK.

3. † τοῖς κομιζομένοις †] "Articulus," says Poppo, "ferri nequit." Bekker wishes to read ἀποκομιζομένοις. But the simple verb has the same meaning, "being on their way home." Comp. I. 52, 3. 114, 3. VIII. 56, 4. As to the article it would certainly be better away, as it is more natural to say, "meeting "these men on their way home," than, "meeting these men, namely, the party "who were on their return home." Dobree also objects to the article.

7. Ἰτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους] These people are unknown. Dr. Cramer mentions

a place called *Mella* in the farther Calabria, half way between Scilla and Gerace, where some remains of an ancient town have been discovered. "Ancient Italy," vol. II. p. 438.

10. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης] Conf. VIII. 31, 1. ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε κ. τ. λ. III. 69, 1. αἱ δὲ νῆες, ὡς τότε φεύγουσαι—κατενέχθησαν. V. 10, 9. ὁ Κλέων, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διενοεῖτο μένειν. GÖLLER. "Cursum hunc ipsum "jam supra c. 3. extr. demonstraverat. "Ergo ὡς, quod eo spectat, aptius est "quam ὅς, quod pronomen rem tau- "quam novam indicat." HAACK.

17. ἄξοντα] This reading has been

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

3 πλείστους, αὐτὸς ἡσύχαζε περιμένων ἐν τῇ Ἱόνι. Βρασίδης
 δὲ πυνθανόμενος ταῦτα ἀντεκάθητο καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῷ Κερδυ-
 λίῳ· ἔστι δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Ἀργιλίων ἐπὶ μετεώρου πέραν
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχον τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως, καὶ κατε-
 φαίνεται πάντα αὐτόθεν, ὥστε οὐκ ἂν ἔλαθεν αὐτόθεν ὁρ- 5
 μώμενος ὁ Κλέων τῷ στρατῷ· ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσῃν
 αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὑπεριδόντα σφῶν τὸ πλῆθος, τῇ
 4 παρούσῃ στρατιᾷ ἀναβήσεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ καὶ παρεσκευάζετο
 Θράκας τε μισθωτοὺς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, καὶ τοὺς
 Ἡδωνας πάντας παρακαλῶν, πελταστὰς καὶ ἱππέας· καὶ 10
 Μυρκινίων καὶ Χαλκιδέων χιλίους πελταστὰς εἶχε πρὸς τοῖς
 5 ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει. τὸ δ' ὀπλιτικὸν ξύμπαν ἡθροίσθη δισχίλιοι
 μάλιστα, καὶ ἱππῆς Ἕλληνες τριακόσιοι. τούτων Βρασίδης
 μὲν ἔχων ἐπὶ Κερδυλίῳ ἐκάθητο ἐς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους,
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μετὰ Κλεαρίδου ἐτετάχατο. 15
 VII. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, ἔπειτα ἠναγκάσθη
 2 ποιῆσαι ὅπερ ὁ Βρασίδης προσεδέχετο. τῶν γὰρ στρατιω-
 τῶν ἀχθομένων μὲν τῇ ἔδρᾳ, ἀναλογιζομένων
 δὲ τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἷαν ἐμπειρίαν
 καὶ τόλμαν μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπιστημοσύνης καὶ 20
 μαλακίας γενήσοιτο, καὶ οἴκοθεν ὥς ἄκοντες
 αὐτῷ ξυνῆλθον, αἰσθόμενος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ οὐ βουλόμενος
 αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθημένους βαρύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβὼν

2. κερδυλλίῳ Q. κερδαλίῳ f. 3. ἀργυλίων P. ἀργιλίων Q. 4. ἐπέχων Q.
 καὶ] om. K. 5. αὐτόθεν] αὐτὸν K. om. c.d.i. 7. ὑπεριδόντας B.F.R.V.
 8. δὲ παρεσκευάζετο K. 9. θράκας μισθωτοὺς B.c.h.i. μισθῶι τοὺς E. 10. καὶ
 ἱππέας—πελταστὰς] om. A.B.h. 11. μυρκινίων P. μρκινίων V. πελταστὰς
 χιλίους e. χιλίους πεντακοσίους Q. πρὸς τοὺς C. πρὸς τῇ V. 12. ἐν] om. Q.
 τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτικὸν V. ὀπλητικὸν E.F. 14. ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ κερδυλίῳ V. 17. ποιῆσαι]
 om. A. ὅπερ βρασίδης P. στρατιωτικῶν h. 23. καθημένους F.

adopted by Elmsley, Bekker, Poppo, and Gölle, and was approved of by Duker, instead of the common reading ἄξαντα, which is suspicious, both from the unusual form of the word, and from the difficulty of its meaning.

6. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο κ. τ. λ.] See the

note on IV. 125, 1.

22. ξυνῆλθον] “Malim ξυνεξῆλθον.” DOBREE. But surely οἴκοθεν ξυνῆλθον may be perfectly well tolerated, although ξυνεξῆλθον might be equally good, or even more expressive.

23. διὰ τὸ—βαρύνεσθαι] Commixtæ

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

ἦγε. καὶ ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον εὐτυ- 3
 χήσας ἐπίστευσέ τι φρονεῖν· ἐς μάχην μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ ἥλπισέν
 οἱ ἐπεξιέναι οὐδένα, κατὰ θέαν δὲ μᾶλλον ἔφη ἀναβαίνειν τοῦ
 χωρίου, καὶ τὴν μείζω παρασκευὴν περιέμενεν, οὐχ ὥς τῷ
 5 ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζηται, περισχέσων, ἀλλ' ὥς κύκλῳ περι-
 στὰς βία αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν. ἐλθὼν τε καὶ καθίσας ἐπὶ 4
 λόφου καρτεροῦ πρὸ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως τὸν στρατὸν αὐτὸς
 ἐθεᾶτο τὸ λιμνῶδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος καὶ τὴν θέσιν τῆς πόλεως

1. εὐτυχήσας] om. K. 2. τι] τε C. 3. τὸ χωρίον L.O.P. et corr. E.
 4. περιέμενεν A.B.E.F.G.Q.V.c.d.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo περιέμεινεν.
 5. παραστὰς R.h. 6. βιαιρήσων E. 7. κρατεροῦ K.f.i. πρὸ τῆς ἀμφιπόλεως] om.i.
 τὸν στρατὸν—πόλεως] om. P. αὐτὸν d. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐθεᾶτο K. 8. ἐθεάσατο E.

sunt duæ formulæ, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθη-
 μένους, et διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθῆσθαι.
 Conf. IV. 63, 1. GÖLLER.

1. ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ κ. τ. λ.] I un-
 derstand these words, as Haack does,
 of the temper and habits of Cleon's
 mind; and also, with the Scholiast, of
 the rash and confident spirit with which
 he embarked on the enterprise. For
 though it be true that the *execution* of
 the attack on Pylus was ably conducted
 by Demosthenes, yet the reference here
 is to the spirit with which Cleon under-
 took it, that is, with a blind confidence
 of success; and as this confidence had
 not been disappointed at Pylus, he
 imagined that it was a penetrating
 ability, which enabled him to antici-
 pate victory when weaker minds doubted
 of it. The construction seems rather
 confused, the pronoun ᾧπερ referring
 more naturally to χρησάμενος under-
 stood than either to εὐτυχήσας or to
 ἐπίστευσε, and the preposition ἐς τὴν
 Πύλον suiting better with this view of
 the sentence. As it is, I should refer
 ᾧπερ to ἐπίστευσε. "On which he
 "relied, as he had succeeded also at
 "Pylus, as a proof that he was a man
 "of some ability."

4. οὐχ ὥς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζη-
 ται] Οὐχ ὥς τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἐναντίων κρα-
 τήσων, εἰ ἀναγκάζοιτο πολεμεῖν (ὅς οὐδὲ
 τῇ παρούσῃ στρατιᾷ τοὺς πολεμίους ὥτεο
 ἀντιτάξασθαι) ἀλλ' ὥς μετὰ τῶν ἐπελευ-
 σομένων αὐτῷ συμμάχων πᾶσαν ἐν κύκλῳ
 περιστήσων τὴν στρατιάν, καὶ βία ἐκ-
 πολιορκήσων τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὥς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχέσων]
 "Not with the view of conquering
 "without risk, should he be compelled
 "to fight, but to have men enough to
 "place all round the city, and so take
 "it by assault." Τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ is, "with
 "safety." Compare VI. 55, 3. πολλῶ
 τῷ περίοντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε.
 And for περισχέσων, compare VIII. 105,
 1. τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόντες.

5. περισχέσων] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑπερσχήσων
 καὶ νικήσων. SCHOL.

8. τὴν θέσιν—ἐπὶ †τῇ Θράκῃ†] Whe-
 ther this or ἐπὶ τὴν Θράκην be the true
 reading, is not perhaps easy to deter-
 mine; but the sense of the passage is
 to me clear, i. e. that Cleon, who on
 his way from Eion must have had a
 good view of the situation of Amphi-
 polis *towards the sea*, now, by having
 ascended to the crown of the hill on
 which it was built, commanded the
 view of its situation towards the lake
 and the land side, or, as Thucydides
 here expresses it, *towards Thrace*. And
 ἐπὶ Θράκῃ may signify, "on the con-
 "fines or neighbourhood of Thrace;"
 but it would more naturally signify,
 "against," or, "commanding the ap-
 "proaches of Thrace;" "Thraciæ im-
 "minentem," a character which be-
 longed truly to Amphipolis, but was
 not, I think, the point which Thucy-
 dides here meant to insist on. I am
 inclined therefore to prefer the old
 reading, ἐπὶ Θράκην, "its situation to-
 "wards Thrace," or, as Thucydides
 expresses it, IV. 102, 4. ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

5 ἐπὶ † τῇ Θράκῃ † ὥς ἔχοι. ἀπιέναι τε ἐνόμιζεν, ὁπότεν βού-
 ληται, ἀμαχεί· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐφαίνετο οὗτ' ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους
 οὐδεὶς οὔτε κατὰ πύλας ἐξῆι, κεκλημέναι τε ἦσαν πᾶσαι.
 ὥστε καὶ μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατῆλθεν ἔχων, ἀμαρτεῖν ἐδόκει·
 ἐλεῖν γὰρ ἂν τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ ἔρημον. VIII. Ὁ δὲ 5
 Βρασίδας εὐθὺς ὥς εἶδε κινουμένους τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους, καταβὰς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου
 ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. καὶ ἐπέξοδον
 μὲν καὶ ἀντίταξιν οὐκ ἐποιήσατο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 δεδιὼς τὴν αὐτοῦ παρασκευὴν καὶ νομίζων ὑποδεεστέρους 10
 εἶναι, οὐ τῷ πλήθει (ἀντίπαλα γὰρ πῶς ἦν) ἀλλὰ τῷ
 ἀξιώματι (τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτευε, καθαρὸν
 ἐξῆλθε, καὶ Λημνίων καὶ Ἰμβρίων τὸ κράτιστον), τέχνη δὲ
 3 παρεσκευάζετο ἐπιθησόμενος. εἰ γὰρ δείξειε τοῖς ἐναντίοις
 τό τε πλῆθος καὶ τὴν ὅπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὔσαν τῶν μεθ' 15
 ἑαυτοῦ, οὐκ ἂν ἡγείτο μᾶλλον περιγενέσθαι ἢ ἄνευ προόψεως
 4 τε αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως. ἀπολεξά-

1. τῇ θράκῃ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo et Goell. in ed. 2. τὴν θράκην. 3. κεκλημέναι A.B.E.F. κεκλημένοι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κεκλεισμένοι. 4. ὥστε μηχανὰς Q. οὐ κατῆλθεν] malim οὐκ ἀνῆλθεν. Bekk. οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν K.L.O.k. ἀμαρτεῖν B.E.F.G.H.I.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαρτάνειν. 6. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 7. καὶ καταβὰς καὶ R. 10. τὴν αὐτοῦ V. παρασκευὴν νομίζων e. ὑποδεέστερος Poppo. 11. ἀντίπαλον L.O.P.Q. 12. τῶν] τῆς c.d. ἐστράτευσε K.g. 13. λιμνίων E. 14. δείξειεν A.B.E.F.H.g. δείξοι K.V. δείξοι h. 15. ὅπλῃσιν G. 16. ἐαυτῶν A.B.F.h.

4. κατῆλθεν] Because the walls of Amphipolis did not reach up to the summit of the hill, so that Cleon in approaching the town descended from the higher ground from whence the view of it had first opened on him. See Appendix to this volume.

12. καθαρὸν ἐξῆλθε] This seems to be equivalent to the expression VI. 31, 3. τὸ πεζὸν χρηστοῖς καταλόγοις ἐκκριθέν: that is, there were neither *Thetes* nor *Metics* in the army, nor citizens either beyond or not having yet attained to the vigour of manhood. In Herodot. I. 211, 2. Περσέων ὁ καθαρὸς στρατὸς is opposed to what is called τῷ ἀχρητῷ. Compare also Herodot. IV. 135, 2. and Wesseling's note.

15. τὴν ὅπλῃσιν ἀναγκαίαν οὔσαν] i. e. not such as they would have wished, but such as they could get. Compare II. 70, 1. βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας, and I. 61, 2. ξύμβασιν ἀναγκαίαν.

17. καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως] Göller explains this passage by supposing that οὔσης should be supplied after καταφρονήσεως, because the sense of ἄνευ προόψεως is equivalent to μὴ γενομένης προόψεως. Dobree says "An subaudiendum e contrario μετά? " ut plena phrasis sit, καὶ μὴ μετὰ καταφρονήσεως ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος." Poppo professes that he can give no satisfactory explanation of the construction, nor do I think that any can be given according to the rules of the language,

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

μενος οὖν αὐτὸς πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀπλίτας, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κλεαρίδα προστάξας, ἐβουλεύετο ἐπιχειρεῖν αἰφνιδίως πρὶν ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οὐκ ἂν νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως ἀπολαβεῖν αὐθις μεμονωμένους, εἰ τύχοι ἐλθοῦσα 5 αὐτοῖς ἡ βοήθεια. ξυγκαλέσας δὲ τοὺς πάντας στρατιώτας, καὶ βουλόμενος παραθαρσύναι τε καὶ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν φράσαι, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

IX. “ANΔΡΕΣ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἀπὸ μὲν οἷας χώρας
 “ ἤκομεν, ὅτι αἰεὶ διὰ τὸ εὖψυχον ἐλευθέρας, καὶ ὅτι Δωριῆς
 10 SPEECH OF “ μέλλετε Ἰωσι μάχεσθαι, ὧν εἰώθατε κρεῖσ-
 BRASIDAS “ σους εἶναι, ἀρκείτω βραχέως δεδηλωμένον.
 to his soldiers, to en- “ τὴν δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-
 courage them and ex- “ τῇ δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-
 plain to them his plan of attack. “ εἶσθαι, διδάξω, ἵνα μὴ †τό τε† κατ’ ὀλίγον
 “ καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν ἐνδεὲς φαινόμενον ἀτολμίαν
 15 “ παράσχη. τοὺς γὰρ ἐναντίους εἰκάζω καταφρονήσει τε 2

1. αὐτὸς] om. N.V. 2. κλεαρίδι P. κλεαρίδας Q. κλεαρίδους c. κλεαρίδα E.
 ἐβούλετο I.L.O.P.c.d.k. 3. ἐπελθεῖν A. νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως A.B.E.F.H.
 K.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νομίζων ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς C.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.k.
 vulgo ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς νομίζων. 4. ἀποβαλεῖν A.E.F. αὐτῖς A.C.E.F.G.V.d.e.
 ἂν τις c. καὶ εἰ Q. τύχη K. τύχοιεν c. 5. ἡ] om. L. συγκαλέσας C.F.K.Q.V.e.g.
 6. καὶ] om. R. 9. ἐλευθερίας I. 11. ἀρκεῖ τὸ A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.g.h. 12. ᾧ
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τῷ N.
 vulgo ὅτῳ. 13. μὴ om. G. τῷ A.B.E.F.H.K. om. I. τε] om. L.O.k.
 κατ’ ὀλίγους V. 14. ἐνδεὲς ὑμῖν φαινόμενον d.

although both Göller and Dobree have given the meaning of the passage rightly. Compare, for the general meaning, IV. 126, 4. ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῇ ὄντα τῶν πολέμιων, δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθῆς προσγενομένη περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους.

13. †τό τε† κατ’ ὀλίγον] I have marked the two first words with obeli, because Bekker and Göller have enclosed the τε in brackets, and some of the best MSS. read τῷ instead of τό. Κατ’ ὀλίγον τε καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας seems indeed a strange distinction, as they are not two different things, but one; yet there are other instances of similar distinctions in Thucydides, and the question still returns, how can we possibly account

for the gratuitous insertion of a superfluous word in almost every existing MS.? And would not such extraordinary instances of attempted antithesis as that given by Aristotle from Epicharmus, Rhetor. III. 9. extr.) τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνους ἐγὼν ἦν· τόκα δὲ παρὰ τήνους ἐγὼ, lead us to suppose that this sort of false taste was not uncommon in the earlier writers, or rather in those who flourished, like Thucydides, when attention first began to be paid to style; that is, between the time of the simplicity of mere nature, and that of the simplicity of good sense and perfected taste? For κατ’ ὀλίγον, “a little, “or a small part, at a time,” see IV. 10, 3.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

- “ ἡμῶν καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐλπίσαντας ὥς ἂν ἐπεξέλθοι τις αὐτοῖς
 “ ἐς μάχην, ἀναβῆναί τε πρὸς τὸ χωρίον καὶ νῦν ἀτάκτως
 3 “ κατὰ θεάν τετραμμένους ὀλιγωρεῖν. ὅστις δὲ τὰς τοιαύτας
 “ ἁμαρτίας τῶν ἐναντίων κάλλιστα ἰδὼν καὶ ἅμα πρὸς τὴν
 “ ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προ- 5
 “ φανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ
 “ παρὸν συμφέροντος, πλείστ’ ἂν ὀρθοῖτο· καὶ τὰ κλέμματα
 “ ταῦτα καλλίστην δόξαν ἔχει ἅ τὸν πολέμιον μάλιστ’ ἂν τις
 4 “ ἀπατήσας τοὺς φίλους μέγιστ’ ἂν ὠφελήσειεν. ἕως οὖν ἔτι
 “ ἀπαράσκευοι θαρσοῦσι καὶ τοῦ ὑπαπιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ 10
 “ μένοντος, ἐξ ὧν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται, τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν, ἐν
 “ τῷ ἀνειμένῳ αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης καὶ πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι
 “ μᾶλλον τὴν δόξαν, ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων τοὺς μετ’ ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ
 “ φθάσας, ἣν δύνωμαι, προσπεσοῦμαι δρόμῳ κατὰ μέσον τὸ
 “ στράτευμα· σὺ δὲ, Κλεαρίδα, ὕστερον, ὅταν ἐμὲ ὁρᾷς ἤδη 15
 “ προσκείμενον καὶ κατὰ τὸ εἶκος φοβούμενα αὐτοὺς, τοὺς

1. ἐξέλθοι Q. ὑπεξέλθοι V.d. ὑπεξέλθη f. τι d. 2. ἀτάκτους O. 3. δὲ καὶ τὰς K. 4. μάλιστα L.d.i. 5. αὐτοῦ G.L.O.P.b.e.k. τὴν] om. K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ἐκ τοῦ] om. d. 7. συμφέροντος B.C.H.K.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. 8. πόλεμον A.B.E.F. μάλιστ’ K.L.O.P. 11. μένειν d. φαίνονται F. 12. συνταχθῆναι B.C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 13. ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων] om. d. ἔχω I. 15. κλεαρίδαν P. ὁρᾷς ἐμὲ G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k.

3. κατὰ θεάν τετραμμένους] “Set on “looking about them.” Compare Herodot. V. 11, 3. κατὰ τὰ εἴλοντο ἐτράποντο: “Set themselves about, or betook “themselves to, the objects of their “choice.” So again, Thucyd. VI. 30, 2. ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θεάν ἦκεν. In all these cases the true meaning of κατὰ appears to be, *in the way of*. Hermann rightly explains it by *secundum*. (ad Viger. not. 401.)

4. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν] “Con- “sulting, or considering his own “power;” i. e. when it is deficient in actual strength, making up for it by art and by rapidity of movement.

7. κλέμματα] Schol. Cass. στρατηγή- ματα exponit. Notum est illud Alex- andri ad amicos suadentes, ut noctu Darium inopinantem adgrederetur, οὐ κλέπτω τὴν νίκη. Sic furta, furta

belli, furta insidiarum apud Scriptores Latinos sæpissime. DUKER.

8. ἅ τὸν πολέμιον—ἀπατήσας] Sequitur verbum ἀπατᾶν analogiam locutionis ἡ ἀδικία ἣν ἡδίκησαν αὐτὸν, et simillium, de quibus vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 566. [§. 415.] GÖLLER. Jelf. 583, 17.

10. πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος] Participium substantivi instar est. Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 834. [§. 570.] Compare VI. 24, 2. τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν. III. 10, 1. τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης. VII. 68, 1. τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον. Vid. Poppon. I. 1. p. 100, 149. GÖLLER. Jelf. 436, γ.

11. ἐν τῷ ἀνειμένῳ τῆς γνώμης] Compare Xenoph. Hell. VII. 5, 22. δόξαν παρέιχε τοῖς πολεμίῳις μὴ ποιήσεσθαι μάχην ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ—τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας [Epaminondas at Mantinea] ἔλυσε μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολεμίῳιων τὴν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευήν.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

- “ μετὰ σεαυτοῦ τοὺς τ’ Ἀμφιπολίτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμ-
 “ μάχους ἄγων, αἰφνιδίως τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν, καὶ
 “ ἐπείγεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ξυμμίξαι. ἐλπίς γὰρ μάλιστα αὐ- 5
 “ τοὺς οὕτω φοβηθῆναι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ ὅν ὕστερον δεινότερον
 5 “ τοῖς πολεμίοις τοῦ παρόντος καὶ μαχομένου. καὶ αὐτός τε 6
 “ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γίγνου, ὥσπερ σε εἰκὸς ὄντα Σπαρτιάτην, καὶ
 “ ὑμεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, ἀκολουθήσατε ἀνδρείως, καὶ
 “ νομίσατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ αἰσχύν-
 “ νεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι· καὶ τῇδε ὑμῖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ
 10 “ ἢ ἀγαθοῖς γενομένοις ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαι-
 “ μονίων ξυμμάχοις κεκλῆσθαι, ἢ Ἀθηναίων τε δούλοις, ἢ
 “ τὰ ἄριστα ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ ἢ θανατώσεως πράξῃτε,
 “ καὶ δουλείαν χαλεπωτέραν ἢ πρὶν εἶχετε, τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς
 “ Ἑλλησι κωλυταῖς γενέσθαι ἐλευθερώσεως. ἀλλὰ μήτε 7
 15 “ ὑμεῖς μαλακισθῇτε, ὁρῶντες περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστίν, ἐγὼ
 “ τε δείξω οὐ παραινέσαι οἷός τε ὢν μᾶλλον τοῖς πέλας ἢ
 “ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ ἐπεξελθεῖν.”

- X. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν τὴν τε ἔξοδον παρε-
 σκευάζετο αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδα καθίστη
 20 BATTLE of ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας καλουμένας τῶν πυλῶν, ὅπως
 AMPHIPOLIS. ὥσπερ εἶρητο ἐπεξίειν. τῷ δὲ Κλέωνι, φανεροῦ 2
 Brasidas throws the

1. τε ἀμφιπολίτας V. 2. ἐπελθεῖν G.d.e.g. 3. ἐπεὶ γενέσθαι Q. ξυμμίξαι—
 μάλιστα om. E. συμμίξαι V. 4. θορυβηθῆναι L. O. P. φορυβηθῆναι k. βηθῆναι G.
 5. τε] om. e. 6. σε] om. e. 8. νομίσατε τρία εἶναι Stobæus. [τὸ] αἰσχύνεσθαι
 Porro. “Deleverim articulum.” Bekker. [et delevit ed. 1832.] “καὶ τὸ αἰσχύν-
 νεσθαι codices: correxit Reiskius.” BEKK. ed. 1846. 9. ἡμῖν L. Q. 10. ἢ]
 om. d.e. γενομένοις L. λακεδαιμονίων τε δούλοις C. 11. συμμάχοις P.e.
 ξυμμάχους k. τε] om. Q.f. 12. πράξῃσθε K. 13. ἡ E. ἔχετε B. 15. ὅσον Q.
 ὁ ἀγὼν] ἀγὼν b. ἀγαθῶν c.d.i. 16. δὲ K. παραινέσαις I. ὢν τοῖς O.V.
 18. παρασκευάζετο Q. 19. κλεαρίδου O.Q. καθίστει E. 20. τῆς θρακίας Q.
 21. ὅπερ K.

4. τὸ γὰρ—μαχομένου] Stobæus, p. 364. WASS. Æneas in Poliorcet. cap. 38. τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ ὧν μᾶλλον οἱ πολέμοι φοβοῦνται τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ παρόντος ἤδη. Sumsit a Thucydide. Vid. ibi Casaubonum. DUKER.

11. δούλοις—ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ] A good instance of the distinction between these two words. Δούλος is the

general term, applying equally to political and to domestic slavery; ἀνδράποδον applies exclusively to the latter.

20. ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας—τῶν πυλῶν] For the topography of Amphipolis, the reader is referred to the memoir accompanying the map, at the end of the volume.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

Athenians into confusion by his sudden attack, and is killed in the action. Cleon is killed also, and the Athenians are defeated.

γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου καταβάντος
καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιφανεῖ οὖσῃ ἔξωθεν περὶ τὸ
ιερόν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς θυομένου καὶ ταῦτα πράσ-
σοντος, ἀγγέλλεται (πρὸς κεχωρήκει γὰρ τότε
κατὰ τὴν θέαν) ὅτι ἡ τε στρατιὰ ἅπασα φανερά τῶν πολε- 5
μίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας ἵππων τε πόδες πολλοὶ
3 καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὥς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας
ἐπῆλθε· καὶ ὥς εἶδεν, οὐ βουλόμενος μάχῃ διαγωνίσασθαι
πρὶν οἱ καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς ἦκειν, καὶ οἰόμενος φθῆσεσθαι
ἀπελθὼν, σημαίνειν τε ἅμα ἐκέλευεν ἀναχώρησιν καὶ παρήγ- 10
γειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, ὥσπερ μόνον
4 οἶόν τ' ἦν, ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. ὥς δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει σχολὴ
γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐπιστρέψας τὸ δεξιὸν καὶ τὰ γυμνὰ πρὸς
5 τοὺς πολεμίους δούς ἀπῆγε τὴν στρατιάν. καὶν τούτῳ Βρα-

1. τοῦ] τε c.d.i. 2. ἐπιφανῇ οὔσα c. 4. προκεχωρήκει Q. 5. ὅτι] om. G.e.k.
ἡ τε] ἡρτηται P. ἅπασα τῶν O. τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πολεμίων V. 7. ἐς ἐξιόντων Q.
ἀποφαίνονται Q.g. 8. ἀπῆλθε K.Q. οὐ] om. I. 9. οἱ] ἡ d. φθῆσεσθαι H.I.
L.O.g. corr. F. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀφθῆσεσθαι. 10. ἅμα
τὴν ἀναχώρησιν V. παρήγγειλε A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρήγ-
γελλε. 11. μόνον e. 12. αὐτοῦ e. αὐτὸ correct. N.V. αὐτῷ [sic eadem manu] C.
σχολῇ L. ἡ σχολῇ R. σχολῇ E. 13. αὐτὸς] om. L. 14. δούς] om. d.i.
καὶ B.

6. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας—ὑποφαίνονται] It should be remembered that none of Brasidas's men were on the walls; so that the Athenians, having nothing to dread from missile weapons, might venture up under the very walls of the town: and if we suppose, as Mr. Hawkins has suggested to me, that the middle of the road was worn hollow, so as to have admitted an opening of several inches under the gates, there would have been little difficulty in seeing the feet of the men and horses, in the manner described in the text.

10. παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν κ.τ.λ.] Dr. Bloomfield's translation of this passage, agreeing with Göller's, appears to me to be substantially correct: "He gave orders to the retreaters" [rather, 'to the army in moving off'] "to draw off to Eion, [or rather, 'in the direction of Eion,'] moving on

"their left wing." The army was drawn up in line fronting Amphipolis, and as the left was nearest Eion, the movement would naturally begin with that part of the army. Meantime the right wing should have maintained their position, and continued to face the enemy, in order to check pursuit till the other part of the army was fairly on its march to Eion; but instead of this, Cleon, uneasy at remaining so long exposed to the attack of the enemy, ordered the right wing to abandon its ground prematurely, and to move off towards the left, with its right flank necessarily presented to the enemy during the movement.

13. τὰ γυμνὰ] Thucyd. III. 23, 4. καὶ ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνά. Schol. μέρη. Vid. Stephanum Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 116. DUKER.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

σίδας ὡς ὄρα τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 κινούμενον, λέγει τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅτι “ οἱ
 “ ἄνδρες ἡμᾶς οὐ μένουσι· δηλοὶ δὲ τῶν τε δοράτων τῇ
 “ κινήσει καὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν· οἷς γὰρ ἂν τοῦτο γίγνηται, οὐκ
 5 “ εἰώθασι μένειν τοὺς ἐπιόντας. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε πύλας τις
 “ ἀνοιγέτω ἐμοὶ ἅς εἴρηται, καὶ ἐπεξίωμεν ὡς τάχιστα θαρ-
 “ σοῦντες.” καὶ ὁ μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τὸ σταύρωμα πύλας καὶ 6
 τὰς πρῶτας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος ἐξελθὼν ἔθει
 δρόμῳ τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην εὐθείαν, ἥπερ νῦν κατὰ τὸ καρτερώ-
 10 τατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι τροπαῖον ἔστηκε· καὶ προσβαλὼν
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πεφοβημένοις τε ἅμα τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἀταξίᾳ καὶ
 τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ ἐκπεπληγμένοις κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα
 τρέπει. καὶ ὁ Κλεαρίδας, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, ἅμα κατὰ τὰς Θρα- 7
 κίας πύλας ἐπεξελθὼν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπεφέρετο. ξυνέβη τε τῷ 8
 15 ἀδοκῆτῳ καὶ ἐξαπίνης ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβη-
 θῆναι, καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον κέρας αὐτῶν, τὸ πρὸς τὴν Ἡϊόνα,
 ὅπερ δὴ καὶ προκεχωρήκει, εὐθὺς ἀπορραγὲν ἔφυγε. καὶ ὁ
 Βρασίδας ὑποχωροῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ
 τιτρώσκεται· καὶ πεσόντα αὐτὸν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ αἰσθά-
 20 νονται, οἱ δὲ πλησίον ἄραντες ἀπήνεγκαν. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν τῶν 9
 Ἀθηναίων ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὡς τὸ

1. ὡς] om. c.i. 2. αὐτοῦ g. 3. δηλοὶ τῶν K. δηλοῖ E. δοράτων κινήσει
 c.d.i. 5. ἀνοιγέτω τις Q. ἀνοιγνύτω legisse Mœrin monet Piersonus p. 31.
 7. κατὰ] μετὰ B.h. τῷ σταυρώματι Q. 8. πρῶτας] πόρτας f. ὄντως V.
 ὄντας G. 9. ἥπερ G. τὸ] om. d. 10. ἔστηκεν V.h. Bekker. in edit. min.
 12. ἐκπεπληγμένους B.h. 15. ἀδοκῆτῳ ἐξαπίνης H.K. 16. αὐτῶν κέρας Q.
 17. προκεχωρήκει d. ἔφυγε A.B.h. Poppo. Goell. ἔφυγεν Bekk. ceteri ἔφευγε.
 20. πλησίον αὐτοῦ (sic) ἄραντες V. τὸ δεξιὸν K. δεξιὸν ἀθηναίων O. τὸ ἀθην. V.
 21. ἔμεινε τε Q. τε] om. corr. F.H.g. Poppo. Goell. ἐς τὸ c.

9. κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου] This must mean, I think, the steepest part of the hill. Others understand it “of the strongest part of the town.” But see the memoir on the map of Amphipolis.

18. ἐπιπαριῶν] *Transiens ad*—ut IV. 94. fin. VI. 67. fin. VII. 76. init. DOBREE. The construction with the dative is remarkable, inasmuch as the word generally occurs with the accu-

sative. But in its general meaning it is, “advancing along;” here it is, “advancing along towards,” or, “in order to arrive at.” *Ἐπιπαριῶν τὸ στράτευμα* is, “advancing along the line of the army,”—*ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ* is, “advancing along the line of battle in order to get at the right wing.” Schol. *πλησιάζων ἐπετίθετο τῷ δεξιῷ*.

21. ἔμεινε [τε] μᾶλλον] Some of the

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν, εὐθὺς φεύγων καὶ καταληφθεὶς
 ὑπὸ Μυρκινίου πελταστοῦ ἀποθνήσκει, οἱ δὲ αὐτοῦ συστρα-
 φέντες ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν τε Κλεαρίδαν ἡμύνοντο
 καὶ δις ἢ τρίς προσβαλόντα, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν πρὶν
 ἢ τε Μυρκινία καὶ ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ ἵππος καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ 5
 10 περιστάντες καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες αὐτοὺς ἔτρεψαν. οὕτω δὲ
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἥδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυγὸν χαλεπῶς καὶ
 πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπόμενοι κατὰ ὄρη, ὅσοι μὴ διεφθάρησαν
 ἢ αὐτίκα ἐν χερσὶν ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς Χαλκιδικῆς ἵππου καὶ τῶν
 11 πελταστῶν, οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὴν Ἱόναν. οἱ δὲ 10
 τὸν Βρασίδαν ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς μάχης καὶ διασώσαντες ἐς τὴν
 πόλιν ἔτι ἔμπνουν ἐσεκόμισαν· καὶ ἦσθετο μὲν ὅτι νικῶσιν
 12 οἱ μεθ' αὐτοῦ, οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ ἡ ἄλλη
 στρατιὰ ἀναχωρήσασα μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδου ἐκ τῆς διώξεως
 νεκροὺς τε ἐσκύλευσε καὶ τροπαῖον ἕστησε. XI. μετὰ δὲ 15

Brasidas is honourably
 buried in the market-
 place of Amphipolis.
 Loss on both sides in
 the battle.

ταῦτα τὸν Βρασίδαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι πάντες ξὺν
 ὄπλοις ἐπισπόμενοι δημοσίᾳ ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ
 πόλει πρὸ τῆς νῦν ἀγορᾶς οὐσῆς· καὶ τὸ
 λοιπὸν οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται, περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον,

1. φεύγων καταληφθεὶς Q.d.i. 2. θνήσκει V. ξυστραφέντες Porpo.
 3. ἡμύνοντο d.i. 4. ἢ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I. καὶ τρίς Q. † καὶ δις ἢ † Porpo.
 5. μυρσινία c.d.i. 6. ἀκοντίζοντες d.i. 8. διεφθάρησαν αὐτίκα L.O.P.
 11. καὶ διασώσαντες om. E. 12. ἐκόμισαν K.c.d.g.i. 13. μεθ' αὐτοῦ A.B.K.Q.
 Bekk. Goell. μεθ' αὐτοῦ E.F.H.R. Porpo. vulgo μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἡ] ἢ δὲ c.d.
 17. ἐπισπόμενοι E.G.g. 19. περιέρξαντες d. μνήμα Q.g.

best MSS. omit the particle τε, and are followed by Bekker, Porpo, and Göller. Yet it appears to me defensible, on the ground that οἱ—ὀπλῖται are exactly the same subject with τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, so that ἔμενέ τε μᾶλλον,—καὶ—ἡμύνοντο answer to one another. “The “right wing not only kept its ground “better, but, though Cleon himself “fled, and was killed, the soldiers “formed in a ring, and repulsed Clea- “ridas in two or three attacks.”

17. ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ πόλει] This was a distinguished honour, as the ordinary burial-places were always outside the walls. Ser. Sulpicius, the friend of

Cicero, in the height of the Roman power, “ab Atheniensibus impetrare “non potuit ut M. Marcello locum “sepulturæ intra urbem darent, quod “religione se impediri dicerent; neque “tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant.” Cicero, Epistol. ad Divers. IV. 12. So, at Rome, the Twelve Tables forbade to bury within the walls; but there were some few individuals, says Cicero, “qui hoc, ut C. Fabricius, “virtutis causa, soluti legibus, conse- “cuti sunt.” De Legibus, II. 23.

19. περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον] “Semper monumenta suorum sepie- “bant veteres; tenuiores quidem ma-

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

ὥς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι καὶ τιμὰς δεδώκασιν ἀγῶνας καὶ ἐτησί-
ους θυσίας, καὶ τὴν ἀποικίαν ὥς οἰκιστῇ προσέθεσαν, κατα-
βαλόντες τὰ Ἀγνώνεια οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἀφανίσαντες εἴ τι

The Athenian arma- μνημόσυνόν που ἔμελλεν αὐτοῦ τῆς οἰκίσεως
ment returns home. 5 περιέσεσθαι, νομίσαντες τὸν μὲν Βρασίδαν

σωτήρᾳ τε σφῶν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἅμα τὴν τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμαχίαν φόβῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεραπεί-

3. ἀγνώμονα c. 4. ἔμελλεν] ἐκέλευεν f.g. οἰκίσεως A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.O
R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. 5. περιέσθαι c.i. νομίσαντες—γεγενῆσθαι] om. Q.

“ceria, aut humili aliqua levique ma-
“teria; honestiores vero lorica e silice
“vel saxo aut marmore. Virgilius in
“Culice,

“Tumulus formatum crevit in orbem,
“Quem circum lapidum lævi de mar-
“more formas
“Conserit, assiduæ curæ memor.”

CASAUBON. (ad Sueton. Neron. 33.)
Compare also the Digest. XI. Tit. 7.
§. 37. “Monumentum sepulchri id
“esse Div. Adrianus rescripsit, quod
“munimenti, id est, causa muniendi
“ejus loci factum sit, in quo corpus
“impositum sit.” See also Digest.
XVIII. Tit. 1. §. 73.

I. ὥς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι κ. τ. λ.]
Ἐντέμνειν and ἐναγίζειν are the words
properly used to express the offerings
made at the tombs of the dead; ἐντέ-
μνειν, according to the Scholiast on
Apollonius Rhodius, I. 587. (quoted
by Dr. Bloomfield,) being opposed to
σφάζειν; because offerings to the dead,
or to the powers beneath the earth,
had their heads cut off so as to fall on
the ground, by a blow on the back of
the neck; while σφάζειν, “jugulare,”
“to cut or stick in the throat,” denotes
the manner of sacrificing a victim to
the gods of heaven, holding back the
head that it might look upwards in its
death. And the distinction of θύειν, as
applied to offerings made to the gods,
and ἐναγίζειν, as expressing those made
to heroes, is often clearly insisted upon.
See Herodot. II. 44, 6. Etymolog. Mag.
in ἐναγίζω and ἔντομα. Hesych. in ἐνα-
γίζειν and ἐντέμνουσι. Pollux, III. 102.
VIII. 91. Pausanias, II. 11, 7. Ari-
stotle, however, uses the term θύειν to

express the offerings paid to Brasidas;
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 7, 1.) though it does
not necessarily follow that the ἐτησίους
θυσίας, here spoken of by Thucydides,
mean sacrifices to Brasidas; it would
rather seem that there was a yearly
holyday or festival kept in honour of
him, which was celebrated by games,
and by sacrifices to the different gods.
But the games thus celebrated in ho-
nour of heroes (see also Herodot. I.
167, 3. VI. 38, 2.) were urged by Varro
as a proof of their divinity, “quod non
“soleant ludi nisi numinibus celebrari.”
(Apud Augustin. Civitat. Dei, VIII. 26.)
The whole chapter here referred to in
Augustine’s great work, as well as the
one which follows it, is well worthy of
our attention, because the writer is la-
bouring to distinguish between the
hero-worship of the heathens and the
Christian commemoration of departed
saints. But all that Augustine says of
the latter, to distinguish it from wor-
ship, was the original doctrine with
regard to the former: and just as the
grateful commemoration of heroes de-
generated in time into hero-worship, so
the grateful commemoration of saints
was corrupted into saint-worship; in
both cases through the inability of the
human mind to hold any communion
with beings of another world, without
its soon assuming the character of re-
ligious worship.

4. οἰκίσεως] Videatur Pollux, IX. 7.
WASS. Ubi etiam libri scripti habent
οἰκησις, ut hic οἰκίσεως. Sed res ipsa
docet, hic οἰκίσεως, ibi οἰκισις legendum
esse. Vid. Jungermann. ad Poll. l. d.
DUKER.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

οντες, τὸν δὲ Ἄγωνα κατὰ τὸ πολέμιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ
 ἂν ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυμφόρως οὐδ' ἂν ἡδέως τὰς τιμὰς ἔχειν.
 2 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ
 Ἀθηναίων μὲν περὶ ἑξακοσίους, τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ, διὰ
 τὸ μὴ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἀπὸ δὲ τοιαύτης ξυντυχίας καὶ προεκ- 5
 3 φοβήσεως τὴν μάχην μᾶλλον γενέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναί-
 ρεσιν οἱ μὲν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρί-
 δου τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καθίσταντο.

XII. Καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν- 10
 τος Ῥαμφίας καὶ Αὐτοχαρίδας καὶ Ἐπικυδίδας Λακεδαιμό-
 νιοι ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία βοήθειαν ἦγον
 ἐνακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Ἡρά-
 κλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχίνι καθίσταντο ὃ τι αὐτοῖς
 2 ἐδόκει μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν. ἐνδιατριβόντων δὲ αὐ-
 τῶν ἔτυχεν ἡ μάχη αὕτη γενομένη, καὶ τὸ θέρος 15
 ἐτελεύτα.

XIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς μέχρι μὲν
 Πιερίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας διῆλθον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ῥαμφίαν, κωλυ-
 όντων δὲ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, καὶ ἅμα Βρασίδου τεθνεώτος ὥπερ
 ἦγον τὴν στρατιὰν, ἀπετράποντο ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίσαντες οὐ- 20
 δένα καιρὸν εἶναι ἔτι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων ἥσση ἀπεληλυθότων

1. πολέμιον corr. F. 4. μὲν] om. f. 5. ξυντυχίας] ξυμμαχίας A.B.F.h.
 προεκφωνήσεως Q. 8. τὰ περὶ] om. e. 10. ῥομφία P. ἐπικύδας I. 11. θράκην Q.
 12. ἐννακοσίων E.G. 14. αὐτῶν αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν f. αὐτῶν ἐτύγχανεν A. 18. πριίου E.
 Θεσσαλίας] θαλασσίας d. τὴν ῥόμφαιο P. τὴν ῥαμφίαν c. 19. ὥσπερ B.h.
 20. ἐς οἴκου K. νομίσαντες δὲ Q. 21. εἶναι ἔτι A.B.h. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι εἶναι.

4. τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ] So in the great battle of Corinth, fought A. C. 394, only eight Lacedæmonians were killed. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 3, 1. For such was the Spartan skill and discipline, that, till their ranks were broken, they fought almost without risk. See Müller's Dorians, II. 12. §. 9.

12. Ἡράκλειαν] Recte addit ἐν Τραχίνι, sunt enim ejusdem cognominis urbes XXII quas enumerat Stephanus. WASS.

18. Πιερίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας] This place

is called by Livy, Piera and Pieria. XXXII. 15. XXXVI. 14. It was a town of Thessaly, not far from Metropolis, and from the road leading from Pellinæum and Athamania to Larissæ. I should be inclined to place it in the valley of the Peneus, not much above its junction with that of the Apidanus; supposing Rhamphias and his colleagues to have followed the track of Brasidas, and to have descended by the valleys of the Enipeus and Apidanus into that of the Peneus.

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

καὶ οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὧν κακείνος ἐπενόει.
 μάλιστα δὲ ἀπῆλθον εἰδότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτε ἐξ-
 ῆσαν, πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην ἔχοντας.

XIV. ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ
 5 τὴν Ῥαμφίου ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ὥστε πολέμου μὲν
 Both parties feel dis-
 posed for peace. μηδὲν ἔτι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν
 εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι πλη-
 γέντες ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ καὶ δι' ὀλίγου αὖθις ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει,
 καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς ῥώμης πιστὴν ἔτι, ἥπερ οὐ
 10 προσεδέχοντο πρότερον τὰς σπονδὰς, δοκοῦντες τῇ παρούσῃ
 εὐτυχίᾳ καθυπέρτεροι γενήσεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἅμα
 †ἐδεδίεσαν† σφῶν μὴ διὰ τὰ σφάλματα ἐπαιρόμενοι ἐπὶ
 πλέον ἀποστῶσι, μετεμέλλοντό τε ὅτι μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πύλῳ κα-
 λῶς παρασχὼν οὐ ξυνέβησαν· οἱ δ' αὖ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ
 15 γνώμην μὲν ἀποβαίνοντος σφίσι τοῦ πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ ὦντο
 ὀλίγων ἐτῶν καθαιρήσειν τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν, εἰ τὴν
 γῆν τέμνοιν, περιπεσόντες δὲ τῇ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορᾷ, οἷα
 οὕτω γεγένητο τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καὶ ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ

2. ὅτι f. 5. ῥομφίου P. θετταλίας V. πολεμουμένη E. 6. οὐδὲν B. 7. τὴν
 γνώμην εἶχον L.O.P. οἱ πληγέντες R. 8. ἐπὶ τῷ A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τε τῷ. ὀλίγον O.e. ἀμφιπόλει οὐκ L.O.P.k. 9. ἥπερ
 προσεδέχοντο e. 12. †ἐδεδίεσαν†] Imo ἐδέδισαν sicut Goell. Vid. ad IV. 55, 2.
 ἐδεδίεσαν Bekk. 13. ἀπιστῶσι I.Q. μετεμέλλοντο G.O.e. τὰ] om. d.
 14. παρασχῶν E.F. περὶ b. 18. τῆς χώρας] om. f. χώρας ἐκ κυθῆρων O.

1. ὧν κακείνος ἐπενόει] The καὶ here seems to be superfluous, or to suit ill with the negative in the preceding part of the clause: for though it is sense to say, ἀξιόχρεως ὧν δρᾶν τι ὧν κακείνος ἐπενόει, "competent to do something of what he also was designing;" i. e. he, as well as the other person spoken of; yet it is nonsense to say, "not competent to do what he also was designing," as the two parties are then put in opposition to each other, and "also" becomes absurd when applied to things not alike, but different.

4. ξυνέβη τε—ὥστε—ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους—εἶχον δὲ] We may observe here, first, the transition from the infinitive to the indicative; as again, VIII. 76, 5. (quoted by Porpo,) καὶ πρότερον—κρα-

τεῖν, καὶ νῦν καταστήσονται: and secondly, the use of ὥστε after ξυνέβη; for which compare Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήνεικε—ὥστε—ἄνδρα—παριέναι; and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 531. obs. 2. Jelf, 669. obs. 1. Another and more correct construction occurs, IV. 80, 1. ξυνέβη αὐτοῖς ὥστε—ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἣ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κακοπραγία. "Usus particulae rum ὥς et ὥστε in plurimis formulis cum anacolutho conjunctus est: unde abrupta post has particulas constructione, oratio recta infertur." HERMAN. ad Viger. not. 352. b.

18. γεγένητο] Pro ἐγγένητο. Atticis usitatum est omittere augmentum in hoc tempore. Multa hujus generis collegit Jungermann. ad Polluc. III. 102. DUKER.

τῆς Πύλου καὶ Κυθήρων, αὐτομολούντων τε τῶν Εἰλώτων, καὶ αἰὲ προσδοκίας οὔσης μή τι καὶ οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω πίσυνοι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα σφίσιν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον νεω-
 3 τερίσωσι. ξυνέβαινε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους αὐτοῖς τὰς
 †τριακονταεῖς† σπονδὰς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλας οὐκ 5
 ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι εἰ μή τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνου-
 ρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει· ὥστ' ἀδύνατα εἶναι ἐφαίνετο Ἀργεῖοις
 καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πό-
 λεων ὑπώπτειν τινὰς ἀποστήσεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους·
 ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. XV. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμφοτέροις αὐτοῖς λογι- 10
 ζομένοις ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι ἢ ξύμβασις, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῖς
 Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς νήσου

1. κυθηρίων V. αὐτομολούντων] ἀτολμούντων i. 2. καὶ ὑπομένοντες Q.
 4. τὰς τριακονταεῖς αὐτοῖς g. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς A. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς B. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακοντούς e. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς f. τριακονταεῖς E. F.G. 5. ἐξόδῳ O.P. 6. κυνοσουρίαν A.B.V. Bekk. 10. ὥσπερ G.I.L.O. c.d.e. ἀμφοτέροις λογιζομένοις g.

2. τοῖς ἔξω] Αὐτομολήσασι δηλαδὴ. SCHOL. Compare IV. 66, 2. οἱ φίλοι τῶν ἔξω, i. e. τῶν φυγάδων. The hope was, that the Helots who had escaped to Pylus might form a sufficient force to occupy some other places in Messenia, and become the foundation of a national Messenian army.

3. πίσυνοι] Inter Auctoris hujus τὰ γλωττώδη recense. Suidas in περιωπῇ. Est vox Homericæ. D. Halic. Ant. VIII. 86. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι τῷ τότε πλήθει τῶν σφετέρων ἐκεῖ ΠΙΣΥΝΟΙ—καὶ ἐπαρθέντες, ἀνέβαινον. Theognis, qui vocabulis vulgari usu tritis utitur, v. 75. πάνροιςιν ΠΙΣΥΝΟΣ μεγάλ' ἀνδράσιν ἔργ' ἐπιχείρει. WASS. Aristoph. Nub. 940. τὼ πισύνω τοῖς περιδεξίοισιν λόγοισιν. Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 218. πῖσυνος θεοῖς. Theognis rursum, v. 69. et 284. Vid. supr. II. 89, 7. DUKER. [See also Herodot. VII. 10, 1. and Poppo Proleg. I. p. 240.]

πρὸς τὰ παρόντα] “Availing themselves of the actual state of affairs;” literally, “looking to it,” and influenced by their view of it.

6. εἰ μή τις—ἀποδώσει] “Unless Cy-nuria should be restored to them.” The passive in English is expressed in

Greek, as in French, by the indefinite pronoun (“on” in French) with the active verb.

τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν] Vid. IV. 56, 2. Eum agrum possidebant Lacedæmonii, Argivi autem suum esse dicebant: infra cap. 41, 2. DUKER.

7. ὥστ'—ἐφαίνετο] The reasoning here is curiously condensed: it is as follows, if developed: “So that, as they thought it impossible to maintain a war at once against Athens and Argos, of which there was great danger, they were disposed to make peace with Athens.” Compare the note on IV. 85, 5; and observe that the present passage tends to support the reading of the MSS. there, which I have considered as suspicious.

10. ταῦτ'—καταλύεσθαι] Schol. Aristoph. ad Pacem 478. qui ταῦτα, ἦττον, οὐπω θέλοντες. ibi pro φησὶ legendum σφίσι. WASS.

12. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι] i. e. κομίσασθαι αὐτοὺς. A striking instance of the principle mentioned in the note on V. 1. that “a word depending on two different actions is put in the case required by that one which comes first in the sentence.” Poppo

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

κομίσασθαι· ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ Σπαρτιαῖται αὐτῶν πρώτοί τε καὶ ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. ἤρξαντο μὲν οὖν καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν αὐτῶν πράσσειν, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐπω ἤθελον, εὖ φερόμενοι, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καταλύεσθαι. σφαλέντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ παραχρῆμα οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντες νῦν μᾶλλον ἂν ἐνδεξομένους,† ποιοῦνται τὴν ἐνιαύσιον ἐκεχειρίαν, ἐν ᾗ ἔδει ξυνιόντας καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλείονος χρόνου βουλευέσθαι. XVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει ἦσσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐγεγένητο καὶ ἐτεθνήκει Κλέων τε καὶ Βρασίδας, 10 And particularly the two leading men at οἵπερ ἀμφοτέρωθεν μάλιστα ἠναντιοῦντο τῇ

1. πρώτοι καὶ d. 2. “an ὁμοίοις?” Bekker. ed. 1832. 3. πράττειν L. οὐπω E.K.L.N.P.V. c.d.e.f.g.i. Schol. Aristoph. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo οὕτως. 4. εὐφορούμενοι E. γρ. h. 5. ἐν δηλίῳ g. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν δηλίῳ f. 6. μᾶλλον ἐνδεξομένους K.d. μᾶλλον δεξαμένους O.P. μᾶλλον ἂν ἐνδεξαμένους G. Thomas M. v. ἐνδέχεται. 7. περὶ πλείονος e. 8. ἐπειδὴ καὶ L.O.P.k. ἐπεὶ δὲ V. 9. γεγένητο h. ἐγένετο K. 10. ἠναντιοῦντο εἰρήνῃ k. ἠναντιοῦτο c.

(Prolegom. I. p. 127.) quotes a similar passage from Plato, Crito, 14. οὐδ' ἐπιθυμία σε ἄλλης πόλεως οὐδ' ἄλλων νόμων ἔλαβεν εἰδέναι.

2. ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς] Müller translates this, “related to one another;” like σφίσι δὲ ὁμόγλωσσοι in Herodotus, I. 57, 4. But, first of all, the men sent over to Sphacteria had been taken *by lot* from the different Lochi, IV. 8, 9. so that they could scarcely be related to one another; and secondly, as οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι is the general subject of the whole passage, σφίσι in a subordinate clause is referred to it, as in VII. 70, 2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπιφερομένων, a passage explained by Blume on this same principle, (as quoted by Göller on V. 49, 1.) The real meaning of the words is, however, by no means easy to ascertain. “The Spartans taken at Sphacteria “were both of the highest class, πρώτοι, and alike related to themselves,” ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. As to the πρώτοι, I agree with Müller, (Dorier, II. p. 83.) that it is not a mere vague term, but refers to a particular and acknowledged rank. But what this rank was, I believe we can only conjecture. Is it possible that the families of the Hyllæan tribe enjoyed any precedence over those

of the other two tribes, similar to that of the Ramnenses at Rome over the Titienses and Luceres? Again, we do not know exactly who are meant by σφίσι, because we do not know who composed the Lacedæmonian government, τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων; nor is the exact force of ὁμοίως very clear. Does it mean, “equally related,” i.e. “all without distinction?” or rather does it signify, that as they were πρώτοι, so *in like manner* were they ξυγγενεῖς; as if their being the latter was a natural consequence of their being the former? or can ὁμοίως be corrupt, and was there any mention made in the original text of the Spartan ὅμοιοι, or peers? a term itself, it may be observed, of doubtful signification. So much obscurity is there in every passage relating to the internal state of Sparta, from our want of any connected information respecting it.

6. ἂν † ἐνδεξομένους†] Thomas Magister reads ἐνδεξαμένους. And Dobree proposes corrections for several other passages in Thucydides, where the present text exhibits ἂν joined to the future tense, in violation of a well known rule of the grammarians. Poppo and Göller defend the present reading, and even Bekker retains it.

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

Sparta and Athens,
PLEISTOANAX
and NICIAS.

εἰρήνην, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖν τε καὶ τιμᾶσθαι
ἐκ τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ὁ δὲ γενομένης ἡσυχίας κατα-
φανέστερος νομίζων ἂν εἶναι κακουργῶν καὶ ἀπιστότερος
διαβάλλων, τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ πόλει σπεύδοντες τὰ
μάλιστα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Πλειστοάναξ τε ὁ Πανσανίου βασι- 5
λεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου, πλείστα τῶν
τότε εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον προε-
θυμοῦντο, Νικίας μὲν βουλόμενος, ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθὴς ἦν καὶ ἡξι-
οῦτο, διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἔς τε τὸ αὐτίκα πόνων
πεπαῦσθαι καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς πολίτας παῦσαι, καὶ τῷ μέλ- 10
λοντι χρόνῳ καταλιπεῖν ὄνομα ὥς οὐδὲν σφήλας τὴν πόλιν
διεγένετο, νομίζων ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου τοῦτο ξυμβαίνειν καὶ
ὅστις ἐλάχιστα τύχη αὐτὸν παραδίδωσι, τὸ δὲ ἀκίνδυνον τὴν
εἰρήνην παρέχειν. Πλειστοάναξ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν διαβαλ-
λόμενος περὶ τῆς καθόδου, καὶ ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμο- 15
νίοις ἀεὶ προβαλλόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὁπότε τι πταίσειαν, ὥς
διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου κάθοδον παρανομηθεῖσαν ταῦτα ξυμβαίνειν.
2 τὴν γὰρ πρόμαντιν τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐπητιῶντο αὐτὸν πείσαι
μετ' Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὥστε χρῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις
ἐπὶ πολὺν τάδε θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις, Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ 20

3. νομίζων εἶναι B.h. 4. διαβαλὼν A.B.E.F.h. δέ] δὴ L.O. δὲ οἱ ἐν K.R.f.g.
5. τὴν] om. Q. ἡγεμονίαν] “ὁμολογίαν L. Dindorfius, ἡσυχίαν vel ὁμόνοιαν
“Reiskius.” Bekk. ed. 1846. Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς c. 7. πολλῶν A.C.E.
G.c.d.e.h.i.k. 8. ἡξίου τὸ F.H.K.g. 9. ἔς τε Q. ἔσται R. 10. καὶ ἐν τῷ K.
11. οὐδενα G. 13. αὐτὸν E.F.H.K.Q.V.g. 15. ἐνθυμίαν A.B.e. ἀθυμίαν c.d.
16. ἀεὶ] om. g. ὁπότε πταίσειαν g. 17. ξυμβαίνειν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.V.
b.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμβαίνειν. 19. μετὰ ἀριστοκλέ-
ους F.H.V.c. Poppo. 20. τάδε εἰπεῖν θεωροῖς K.R.f.g. ἀφικνούμενος A.C.F.
ἀφικνομένοις L.O.P. υἱοῦ] θεοῦ c.i.

4. τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ κ. τ. λ.]
In these words begins the apodosis of
the sentence, δὲ occurring in it, as in
II. 11, 7. I. 65. IV. 132, 2. &c. The
words οἱ ἐν I have inserted from three
MSS. with Haack, Poppo, Göller, and
Dobree, as being absolutely necessary
to the sense. He had before spoken
of the two people generally as being
inclined to peace; he now states parti-
cularly what caused this same feeling
in the principal members of the two
governments.

8. καὶ ἡξιούτο] Vide Porson. ad He-
cub. 319. DOBREE.

12. καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι] i. e. ἐκ τοῦ
—παραδιδόναι. The concrete form for
the abstract, as in II. 44, 2. and in the
other passages there quoted.

20. θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις] These
words are added as an explanation or
specification of what is meant by Λακε-
δαιμονίοις. “So as for a long time to
“give this answer to the Lacedæmo-
“nians, when they came on the public
“behalf to consult the oracle;” or as

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

σπέρμα ἐκ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν· χρόνῳ δὲ προτρέψαι τοὺς Λακε-3 δαιμονίους φεύγοντα αὐτὸν ἐς Λύκαιον διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ποτὲ μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν, καὶ ἡμῖς τῆς

1. ἐς τὴν E.F.H.Q.V.f. Haack. Poppo. vulgo εἰς. 2. ἀργυραί A. ἀργυραῖ B.F.h. ἀργύραι K. ἀργυρέαν g. ἀργυραία b.c.d.e.i.k. ἀργυραιε E. ἀργυραία G.I. et correct. C. εὐλάκα Vet. marg. N. εὐλα καὶ A.B.F. εὐλά καὶ K. εὐλάκα καὶ h. εὐλάκα g. εὐλάκα G. εὐλάξειν A.B.K.V.g. et marg. N. περιτρέψαι P. 4. δοκοῦσαν] δόκησιν H.I.N.P.Q.c.d.f. et corr. F.G. Poppo. cum Suida v. δώρων. δωκοῦσαν E. δοκοῦσαν A.B. omnes addito ἔως, tanquam fuerit δοκησέως Bekk. ed. 1846. ἀναχώρησιν] ἔως ἀναχώρησιν A.B.C.E.F.G.e.h. ἐς (vel εἰς) ἀναχώρησιν I.c.d.i.k.

θεωροί. On a former occasion, when the Pythoness was bribed by the Alcmaeonidæ to inculcate on the Spartans the duty of delivering Athens from the Pisistratidæ, Herodotus says, that she repeated this charge not only to the θεωροί, who came on the public behalf, but also to any Lacedæmonian who consulted the oracle on his own private affairs. The duties of θεωροί at Sparta were performed by the four Πύθιοι, two being nominated by each of the kings, who were maintained with the kings at the public expense, and who together with them read the answers which the oracle returned. See Herodot. VI. 57, 2, 4. Xenoph. Rep. Laced. 15.

Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμίθεον τὸ σπέρμα] ἡμιθέου μὲν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους λέγει, σπέρμα δὲ τὸν ἀπόγονον· οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ Πλειστοάναξ. ἀναφέρειν δὲ τὸ κατάγειν. εὐλάκαν δὲ τὴν ὕνιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσιν· ἔνιοι δὲ, τὴν δίκηλλον, ἀπὸ τοῦ λακαίνειν, ὅ ἐστι σκάπτειν. εὐλάξειν δὲ ἀρόσειν. τοιοῦτο δὲ τι λέγει, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν, τουτέστι λιμὸν ἔσεσθαι καὶ πολλοῦ σφόδρα τὸν σίτον ὠνήσεσθαι, ὥσπερ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις χρωμένους. ἔνιοι δὲ οὐ λυσιτελήσειν φασὶν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν γεωργεῖν, ὥσπερ εἰ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις ἐχρῶντο. SCHOL. The Heraclidæ at Sparta were believed to hold the kingly power by an unalienable right, derived from the original compact made between their ancestors and the Dorians when they jointly invaded Peloponnesus. By this it was agreed that the land of the conquered countries should be divided amongst the Dorians as perfectly *allodial*; not held of the king, and subject to no tithe to him: while the Heraclidæ on their part should be for ever the kings of the Dorians, with

prerogatives as independent of the popular will, as the liberties of the people were independent of them. And therefore any outrage against the person of one of the Heraclid kings, and much more the expulsion of the race from the throne as was done in Messenia, was liable to be represented as a breach of faith solemnly plighted, and consequently as an act of impiety against the gods. See particularly the "Archidamus" of Isocrates, p. 120. or p. 157. Ed. Bekker, Oxford.

2. ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν] See the note of the Scholiast. Bauer compares the expression of Augustus Cæsar, recorded by Suetonius, c. 25. "aureo hamo piscari," that is, to gain a small profit at a large cost.

3. Λύκαιον] Montem Arcadiæ dicit, puto, in quo Jovis Λυκαίου ἱερόν. Strabo VIII. 388. et Plinius IV. 6. DÜKER.

4. μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν] Poppo and Göller think that the true reading is that whose vestiges are preserved in the margin of N, and in the text of A, B, and C, namely, μετὰ δώρων δοκήσεως. But whether we read δόκησιν or δοκήσεως, the word, it seems, is connected not with δόκω and δόξα, but with δέχομαι and δέκω: δώρων δόκησις being no other than δωροδοκία, "the receiving of bribes." And δωροδόκημα is a well known word, though I am not aware of the existence of δωροδόκησις, or still less of the words δόκημα and δόκησις in an uncompounded state, derived from δέκω or δέχομαι. And although Suidas read δώρων δόκησιν, and understood it to mean δωροδοκίαν, yet the same Suidas supposes βουλῆς, III. 70, 6. to be a nominative case; as if there were such a word as

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

οικίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τότε τοῦ Διὸς οἰκοῦντα φόβῳ τῶν Λακεδαι-
μονίων, ἔτει ἐνὸς δέοντι εἰκοστῷ τοῖς ὁμοίοις χοροῖς καὶ θυσί-
αις καταγαγεῖν ὥσπερ ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονα κτίζοντες
τοὺς βασιλέας καθίσταντο. XVII. ἀχθόμενος οὖν τῇ δια-

A. C. 421.

Olymp. 89. 3.

PEACE is accordingly
concluded for FIFTY
YEARS, including
the allies of both par-
ties, except the Bæo-
tians, Corinthians, Ele-
ans, and Megarians.

βολῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ νομίζων ἐν εἰρήνῃ μὲν οὐδενὸς 5
σφάλματος γιγνομένου καὶ ἅμα τῶν Λακεδαι-
μονίων τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιζομένων καὶ αὐτὸς
τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἀνεπίληπτος εἶναι, πολέμου δὲ
καθεστῶτος αἰὲ ἀνάγκην εἶναι τοὺς προὔχοντας
ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν διαβάλλεσθαι, προὔθυμήθη 10

2 τὴν ξύμβασιν. καὶ τὸν τε χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἦεσαν ἐς λόγους,
καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἤδη παρασκευὴ τε προεπανεσείσθη ἀπὸ τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων περιαγγελλομένη κατὰ πόλεις ὥς ἐς ἐπιτει-

1. τῷ C.E.F.G.H.L.V.f. Haack. Bekker. Goell. 2. ἔτει B.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.
d.e. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι 3. ὅτε πρῶτον H. 7. αὐτὸς]
αὐτοῖς K. αὐτοῖς c. 9. ἀνάγκη A.B. 12. καὶ] om. C. πρὸς] ἐς g.
προεπανεσείσθη Q. 13. περιαγγελλομένη I. περιγαλλομένη e. ἐπὶ τειχισμὸν
K.V. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. vulgo ἐπιτειχισμὸν.

βουλῆς, ἦτος, "a councillor." I am in-
clined to think, with Duker, that the
common reading *δοκοῦσαν* is the true
one; for this reason, amongst others,
that it is much more agreeable to the
caution of Thucydides, to say, that a
man was "considered to have been
"bribed," than to venture to assert
that "he had been bribed;" and in
fact this is the way in which he does
actually speak of this very charge
against Pleistoanax, when he mentions
it on another occasion. II. 21, 1.

δοκοῦσαν] Hoc præferendum vide-
tur. Propter suspicionem acceptæ ob
discessum pecuniæ non male vertit Aca-
cius; de qua Thucyd. II. 21, 1. διὸ δὴ
καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξ-
αντι χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν.
Eodem modo III. 10, 1. dicit ἀρετὴν
δοκοῦσαν, opinionem virtutis. DUK.

ἡμῖν τῆς οἰκίας—οἰκοῦντα] Sensus
esse videtur, "habitantem in ædibus,
"quarum dimidia pars sita erat in Jo-
"vis luo." DOBREE. "Having half
"of his house in the sacred ground of
"Jupiter." Literally, "living in half
"of his house in the sacred ground."
The reason was, that he might be in

sanctuary at an instant's notice, and
yet might be able to perform some of
the common offices of life without pro-
fanation, which could not have been
the case had the whole dwelling been
within the sacred precinct. See IV. 97, 2.
Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον ἐνοικεῖν, καὶ ὅσα
ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γί-
γνεσθαι αὐτόθι. The adverb τότε be-
longs, I believe, to οἰκοῦντα, and not to
τοῦ ἱεροῦ, as if the limits of the sacred
ground had been subsequently altered.

10. προὔθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν] The
construction of this verb with the ac-
cusative is rather unusual. But it
means no more than "ardently de-
"sired." See, however, V. 39, 3. VIII.
1, 1.

13. ὥς ἐπιτειχισμὸν] Ὅς μελλόντων
φρούρια ἐπιτειχίσαι ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων. SCHOL.

ὥς † ἐς † ἐπιτειχισμὸν] This was Pop-
po's conjecture in his *Observatt. Criticæ*, p. 222. note; but he has since re-
tained Bekker's reading ὥς ἐπὶ τειχι-
σμὸν, on the ground that *τειχισμός*
simply is used, VIII. 34. to express
the preparations for a siege. But surely
the Peloponnesians were not dreaming

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

χισμὸν, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἑσακούοιεν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐκ
 τῶν ξυνόδων ἅμα πολλὰς δικαιώσεις προενεγκόντων ἀλλή-
 λοις ξυνεχωρεῖτο ὥστε ἂ ἐκάτεροι πολέμῳ ἔσχον, ἀποδόντας
 τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Νίσαιαν δ' ἔχειν Ἀθηναίους (ἀντα-
 5 παιτούντων γὰρ Πλάταιαν, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔφασαν οὐ βία ἀλλ'
 ὁμολογία αὐτῶν προσχωρησάντων καὶ οὐ προδόντων ἔχειν
 τὸ χωρίον, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ τὴν Νίσαιαν),
 τότε δὴ παρακαλέσαντες τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμάχους οἱ Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι, καὶ ψηφισαμένων πλὴν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων
 10 καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ Μεγαρέων τῶν ἄλλων ὥστε καταλύεσθαι
 (τούτοις δὲ οὐκ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα), ποιοῦνται τὴν ξύμ-
 βασιν καὶ ἐσπείσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ὥμοσαν,
 ἐκεῖνοί τε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τάδε.

XVIII. 1. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποιήσαντο Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λα-
 15 “ κεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τάδε, καὶ ὥμοσαν κατὰ
 TREATY of PEACE “ πόλεις. Περὶ μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν κοινῶν,
 for FIFTY YEARS “ θύειν καὶ ἰέναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν
 between Athens and “ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ κατὰ
 Lacedæmon. “ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀδεῶς.

1. μᾶλλον] om. B.h. 2. ξυνόδων Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. συνόδων.
 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K.b. 6. αὐτῷ e. 10. μεγαρέων καὶ ἄλλων Q. 16. μὲν]
 om. c.i.

of besieging Athens, but simply of rais-
 ing a fort in Attica, as they afterwards
 did at Decelea. And this is not *τει-
 χισμός* generally, but *ἐπιτειχισμός*. Ex-
 actly the same confusion in the MSS.
 occurs I. 50, 6. where they all read *ὡς
 ἐπίπλουν*, but where both Bekker and
 Poppo have not hesitated to substitute
ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν.

9. πλὴν Βοιωτῶν] Hinc lux hisce Co-
 mici verbis Pac. 463. ubi pacem funibus
 in antrum deductam fingit. Εἶα μάλα—
 Ἄλλ' οὐχ ἔλκουσ' ἄνδρες ὁμοίως. Οὐχὶ
 οὐ ξυλλήψεσθ'; οἷ' ὀγκύλλεσθ'; οἰμώξεσθ'
 οἱ Βοιωτοί. WASS. Scholiastes ibi ead-
 em e Philochoro adnotat, quæ hic
 scribit Thucydides. DUKER.

17. καὶ ἰέναι] “ Quid hoc?” DOBREE.
 I suppose the difficulty consists in the
 word following *θύειν* instead of pre-

ceding it. But surely no great stress
 can be laid on this. And though the
 word is implied in all the other three;
 for in order to sacrifice, or consult the
 oracle, or see the games, a man must
 have *gone* to the temple; yet in all
 formal instruments many words are
 inserted to prevent the possibility of
 evasion, which in ordinary language
 would be deemed superfluous. Besides,
 the word *ἰέναι* may not be superfluous,
 as it stipulates for the non-interrup-
 tion of the parties spoken of *on their way* to
 the temple, as well as in performing
 their religious offices when there. The
 “ common temples” were those of Del-
 phi, Olympia, Nemea, and the Isthmian
 Neptune, at which the four great na-
 tional festivals of games were cele-
 brated: that of Jupiter at Dodona,

2. “Τὸ δ’ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεὼν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλ-
 “ λωνος καὶ Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ
 “ αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ
 “ πάτρια.

3. “Ἔτη δὲ εἶναι τὰς σπονδὰς πεντήκοντα Ἀθηναίοις 5
 “ καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ
 “ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.

4. “Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπ’ Ἀθηναίους καὶ 10

1. νεὼν k. 3. καὶ αὐτῶν] om. E. αὐτῶν H.K.O.V.g. γῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ K.d.
 γῆς κατὰ f. 5. ἔτι E. 6. τοῖς ἀθηναίων] τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.R.c.d.g.i. 7. τοῖς
 λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. C.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.k. 8. καὶ κατὰ γῆν] om. c.d.e.k.
 θάλατταν K. 9. ἐξέστω] om. h. ἐπιφέρειν] φέρειν Q. om. B. τῇ πημονῇ V.
 10. ἀθήνας L.O.k.

possibly of Abæ in Phocis, and any others at which oracles were delivered. By θεωρεῖν I understand “spectatum” as in VIII. 10, 1. The exclusion from the games was considered an especial grievance, as it implied an unworthiness in the persons excluded to appear before the god in whose honour the festival was celebrated. See V. 50, 2. and Livy II. 37, 38.

2. Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι] That the Delphians should be independent, and not subject to the Phocians, was the general wish of the Greeks, on religious grounds, (Xenoph. Vectig. V. 9.) and of the Lacedæmonians in particular, because the families of the leading citizens, who formed the aristocracy at Delphi, appear to have been of the Dorian race. See Thucyd. I. 112, 5. Böckh. Staatshaushalt, II. p. 146. not. and Müller, Dorier, I. 192. 211. II. 184.

αὐτοτελεῖς] “Receiving themselves” all revenues and duties arising from “their own territory and every thing contained in it.” αὐτοδίκους is rightly explained by Suidas, ὅταν αὐτὸς δι’ ἑαυτοῦ τις δικάζεται. A citizen then was αὐτόδικος, because he could sue and be sued in his own name; a foreigner or sojourner in the Greek commonwealths was not, because he could only sue through his προστάτης. And that state was αὐτόδικος, which was a sovereign state, and answerable itself for any in-

juries that it might commit, and capable of claiming satisfaction for any injury done to itself by others. But a subject state was not αὐτόδικος, for it could neither give nor claim satisfaction, all its rights and all its actions being considered as merged in those of the state to which it was subject. Thus when the Latins attacked the Samnites just before the great Latin war, the Samnites not considering the Latins to be αὐτόδικοι, applied to Rome for satisfaction; because the Romans, as the chiefs of the Latin confederacy, were answerable for the actions of their dependent allies. See Livy, VIII. 2. So the Plateæans urge their not being αὐτόδικοι as a reason why they should not be punished for their alleged offences against the liberty of Greece, III. 55, 5. ἀ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγείσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αἱτιοι, εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς ἑδράτε, ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα.

7. ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς] The same expressions, a little amplified, occur in a form of truce concluded between the English and Scotch, A. D. 1357. declaring, “Que sont prises Treves et “Soeffrance de guerre generales, saunz “nul mal, damage, ou grevance, faire “de l’un à l’autre, en aucune manere, “(ἀβλαβεῖς) et sanz fraude ou mal en- “gyn,” (ἀδόλους). See Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 138. Edit. Hag.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

- “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, μήτε τέχνη μήτε
 “ μηχανῇ μηδεμιᾶ. ἦν δέ τι διάφορον ἧ πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
 “ †δικαίῳ† χρήσθων καὶ ὅρκοις, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ζύνθωνται.
 5 5. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ
 “ ξύμμαχοι Ἀμφίπολιν. ὅσας δὲ πόλεις παρέδωσαν Λακε-
 “ δαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις, ἐξέστω ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται
 “ αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἔχοντας· τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν
 “ φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου αὐτονόμους εἶναι. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ
 10 “ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν Ἀθηναίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ
 “ κακῶ, ἀποδιδόντων τὸν φόρον, ἐπειδὴ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο.
 “ εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργίλος, Στάγειρος, Ἀκανθος, Σκῶλος, Ὀλυνθος,
 “ Σπάρτωλος. ξυμμάχους δ’ εἶναι μηδετέρων, μήτε Λακε-
 “ δαιμονίων μήτε Ἀθηναίων· ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πείθωσι τὰς
 15 “ πόλεις, βουλομένας ταύτας ἐξέστω ξυμμάχους ποιεῖσθαι
 “ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις. Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους καὶ

3. τι] τι καὶ O.P. που καὶ L. δίκαις K.L.f.g. 6. δὲ om. E. 7. ὅπη N.d.e.i. βούλωνται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.V.d.e.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλονται. 8. πόλεις τὰς φερούσας G.I.L.O.P.Q.c.k. 10. μήτε B. 12. εἰσὶ δὲ ἄργιλος B. C. E. F. G. H. L. N. O. P. R. V.d.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, ἄργιλος. 13. συμμάχους K. qui mox μήτε ἀθηναίων, μήτε λακεδ. 14. πείθουσι F. 15. συμμάχους K. 16. ἀθηναίους E. μηκυβερνίους Q.

3. ἦν δὲ—Ἀμφίπολιν] Thomas Mag. in χρήσθων intermissis vocibus καὶ ὅρκ. κ. α. ξ. et καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. WASS. Δίκαις huic loco magis convenire videtur, quam δικαίῳ. Et Thucydides etiam alibi δίκην, δίκας et διάφορα conjungit I. 78, 3. τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι. Et I. 140, 5. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφόρων ἀλλήλοις διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι. DUKER.

†δικαίῳ† χρήσθων] Duker and Haack wish to read δίκαις, which appears to have been the reading of the Scholiast. Göller defends δικαίῳ, by saying, “Quidni Thucydides, licet se—mel vel raro, diceret *Jure utuntur*” (δικαίῳ) pro *Judicio disceptanto*?” But is δίκαιον to be translated “Jus?” If it were τῷ δικαίῳ, Göller’s defence would be perfectly sound, but I do not see how the article can be omitted, and therefore I suspect that δίκαις is the true reading.

8. τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου] That is, 400 talents in all. (I. 96, 3.) Pericles had increased it to 600 talents. (II. 13, 3.) and Alcibiades, as the orators say, afterwards doubled it. Æschines, de Fals. Legat. p. 337. Reiske. Andocides, de Pace, p. 93. et cont. Alcibiad. p. 116. Reiske. See also Böckh. I. book III. ch. 15.

12. Σκῶλος] A town near Olynthus, according to Strabo, IX. 2, 23. and probably to the east of it, as Gatterer conjectures, from the order of the names in this passage. Poppo, Prolegom. II. p. 359.

16. αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους] Expectes pronomen pro Ἀθηναίοις, nam αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους dixit pro αὐτοὺς ἑαυτοῖς. Conf. VI. 105, 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποιήσαν. GÖLLER. Compare also Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 164.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

“ Σιγγαίους οἰκεῖν τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἐαυτῶν, καθάπερ Ὀλύνθιοι
 “ καὶ Ἀκάνθιοι. ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ
 “ οἱ ξύμμαχοι Πάνακτον.

6. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Λακεδαιμονίοις Κορυ-
 “ φάσιον καὶ Κύθηρα καὶ †Μεθώνην† καὶ †Πτελεὸν† καὶ 5
 “ Ἀταλάντην, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅσοι εἰσὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν
 “ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἄλλοθί που ὅσης Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ· καὶ τοὺς ἐν Σκιώνῃ πολιορκουμέ-
 “ νους Πελοποννησίων ἀφεῖναι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσοι Λακε-
 “ δαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι ἐν Σκιώνῃ εἰσὶ καὶ ὅσους Βρασιίδας 10
 “ ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ εἴ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν
 “ Ἀθήναις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἧς Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ.

7. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι

1. σιγγέους E.K.g. συγγαίους H. ξυγγέους Q. 2. δέ] om. Q. qui καὶ λακεδ. habet. καὶ ξύμμαχοι b.c. 4. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V.b.c.d.e.f. g.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 7. τῶν] τῷ B.C.E.F.H.I.g. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. τῶν A.E.G. ἡ— δημοσίῳ om. F. ὅσοις H. 8. πολιορκουμένους] καθημένους g. 10. ἐν τῇ σκιώνῃ L. 11. ἐξέπεμψε d. τῶν] om. K. 12. ἀθηναίους H. ἡ—δημοσίῳ om. F. ἄλλο δὴ που Q. 13. ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ Q. 14. ἀποδιδόντων d. ἀποδόντες h.i. καὶ] om. R. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.d.h.i.

Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους κ.τ.λ.] These people had probably given such indications of their disaffection towards Athens, that, had it not been for this clause, the Athenians might have imposed some penalty on them for their dispositions, although unaccompanied by any overt act: or might even have ejected them from their country, as they would have done to the people of Cythera, unless they too had been saved by the terms of their capitulation. See IV. 54. 3.

5. †Μεθώνην†] See IV. 45, 2. and for the orthography of the word see the note.

†Πτελεὸν†] Of this place no previous mention has been made, and Poppo suspects that the text is corrupt. Dr. Bloomfield supposes that it was the “Pteleon” mentioned by Strabo, as lying on the confines of Messenia and Elis; which the Athenians may

have occupied, as they did some years afterwards, another peninsula on the coast of Laconia, opposite Cythera, VII. 26, 1. And the occupation may have taken place during that period when the Athenians were making frequent descents on the Peloponnesian coast, IV. 54. 56. Yet the order of the places is against this supposition, and Thucydides seems to have related all the operations of the Athenians at that time on the coast of Peloponnesus, in such detail, that we can hardly suppose him to have omitted the permanent occupation of any port on the enemy's territory. I can therefore offer no satisfactory explanation, and have followed Poppo in noting the word with obeli.

10. ὅσους Βρασιίδας ἐσέπεμψε] Inter quos Chalcidenses aliquot. Vid. IV. 123, 4. DOBREE.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

“ οὓς τινὰς ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων κατὰ
“ ταῦτά.

8. “ Σκιωναίων δὲ καὶ Τορωναίων καὶ Σερμυλίων καὶ
“ εἴ τινα ἄλλην πόλιν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀθηναίους βου-
5 “ λεύεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ
“ αὐτοῖς.

9. “ Ὅρκους δὲ ποιήσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πρὸς Λακεδαι-
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κατὰ πόλεις. ὁμνύντων δὲ
“ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὅρκον ἑκάτεροι τὸν μέγιστον ἐξ ἐκάστης
10 “ πόλεως. ὁ δ' ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε ‘ ἐμμενῶ ταῖς ξυνθήκαις καὶ
“ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖσδε δικαίως καὶ ἀδόλως.’ ἔστω δὲ
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτά ὅρκος πρὸς
“ Ἀθηναίους, τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφο-
“ τέρους. στήλας δὲ στήσαι Ὀλυμπίασι καὶ Πυθοῖ καὶ

1. οὓς] εἴ K.g. 5. δοκῶ Q. 9. ἑκάτεροι] om. d. 10. ἐμμενῶ Fr.
Portus, Poppo. Goell. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo ἐμμένω. καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς]
om. e. 12. ξυμμάχοις καὶ κατὰ B.F.H.R.V. ταῦτά g. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. 14. ὀλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμ-
πίασι E. vulgo ὀλυμπίασι.

9. ὅρκον—τὸν μέγιστον] In formulis jurisjurandi, varii et confirmandi et fidei dandi gradus erant. Præter usitatum testium jusjurandum aliud erat sanctius, quod magis quam alia fidem obstringere videbatur, quale præstant Areopagitæ, dum et se et omnem progeniem divis devovent, quodque ut præcipua gravitate et vi præditum memoratur. Imprimis illam formulam obligare putaverunt, qua per liberos jurabant. Vid. Platner, die Proz. und die Klagen bei den Athen. t. I. p. 223; and Valckenar. de Ritibus Jurisjur. in Opusculis, t. I. Ed. Lips. GÖLLER. Compare also St. Matth. xxiii. 16—22. Herodot. IV. 68, 2. and the superstition of Louis XI. of France, that only those oaths were binding upon him, which he swore on the cross of St. Leu of Angers. How all these facts illustrate Christ's words, “that whatsoever is “ more than yea, yea, nay, nay, cometh “ of evil.”

13. τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν] This arose partly from the feeling that all laws and public acts required to be solemnly confirmed from time to time, to prevent them from becoming obsolete, and partly lest the succeeding magistrates might think themselves not bound by the acts of their predecessors, unless they themselves incurred the obligation. So the Veientes are said to have attacked Ser. Tullius, on the ground that their treaty with his predecessor Tarquinius Priscus did not extend to him. See Dionys. Halic. Antiqq. Rom. IV. 27.

ἀνανεοῦσθαι] Fœdus Hierapytn. et Herm. inter Marmora Oxon. fol. p. 61. l. 37. Αναγινωσκοντων δε ταν σταλαν κατ' ενιαυτον οι το κ' αι κοσμοντες παρ' εκατεροις εν τοις Υπερβωιοις, και προ- παραγγελλοντων αλλαλοις προ αμεραν δεκα η κα μελλοντι αναγινωσκειν. Vid. infra cap. 23, 5. WASS.

“ Ἴσθμῳ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἐν
 “ Ἀμυκλαίῳ. εἰ δέ τι ἀμνημονοῦσιν ὅποτεροι οὖν καὶ ὅτου
 “ πέρι, λόγοις δικαίοις χρωμένοις εὖ οἶκον εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις
 “ ταύτῃ μεταθεῖναι ὅπῃ ἂν δοκῇ ἀμφοτέροις, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις. 5

XIX. “ Ἄρχει δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας
 “ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς τετάρτη φθίνοντος, ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις
 “ ἄρχων Ἀλκαῖος Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος μηνὸς ἕκτη φθίνοντος
 2 “ ὦμνον δὲ οἶδε καὶ ἐσπένδοντο, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν [Πλει-
 “ στοάναξ, Ἄγρις], Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Μετα- 10
 “ γένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαίϊθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευ-
 “ ξίδας, Ἀντιππος, Τέλλις, Ἀλκινίδας, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς,
 “ † Λάφιλος † Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἶδε, Λάμπων, Ἰσθμιόνικος,

1. καὶ ἀθήναις A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. conf. c. 23. extr. ἀθή-
 νησιν g. 2. ἀμυκλέῳ C.K.g. ἀμνημονοῦσι καὶ ὅποτεροι οὖν g. ὅτου Q.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ τοῦ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.K. τοῦ h. vulgo εἶ του.
 3. χρωμένους—ἀμφοτέρους K.g. 4. ταύτῃ om. L.O.P. μεταθῆναι E.Q. δοκεῖ Q.
 6. τῶν] om. L. εὖφορος Q. 7. ἀρτεμισίου Q.V. τετάρτη—ἕκτη F.
 9. οἶδε] οἶδε λακεδαιμονίων A.B.h. αὐτοῖ i. [πλειστοάναξ, ἄγρις] addidi,
 propter cap. 24, 1. vid. ibi annotat. 10. δαμαγήτου d. χίονις I.e. χίονος d.
 κίονος i. 11. δαίϊθος K. δαῖδος g. δαῖος L. 12. ἀντιππος A.B.E.F.H.K.
 N.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνθίππος G.L.O. vulgo ἀνθίππος. τέλλις A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.I.K.L.N.V. b.c.d.e.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τέλλιος O.P. vulgo τέλλης.
 sed τέλλις et c. 24, 1. βρασίδης ὁ τέλλιδος II. 25, 2. III. 69, 1. IV. 70, 1. ἀλκι-
 νίδης b.c. ἀκινίδας g. ἐν πεδίοις c. μίνας C.G.I.K.d.e.g.i.k. μίνης g.
 13. † λάφιλος † Poppo. vid. c. 24, 1. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. λάμφιλος.

1. Ἴσθμῳ] Veram puto conjecturam
 Porti Ἴσθμοί: nam sic et alii Scripto-
 res, Lucian. de Gymnas. p. 272. et Ne-
 ron. p. 802. DUKER.

ἐν πόλει] In arce. Sic Thucyd. II.
 15, 4. 8. V. 23, 5. et 47, 11. Aristoph.
 Equit. 1090. καὶ μοι ὁδοὶ αὐτῇ ἐκ πόλεως
 ἐλθεῖν. Schol. ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. De
 Amyclæo rursus infr. cap. 23, 5. Polyb.
 V. 19. DUKER.

ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ] This, according to
 Polybius, was twenty stadia distant
 from Sparta. V. 19. Dodwell states
 that what he considers to be the ruins
 of Amyclæ are at least four miles from
 the ruins of Sparta: (Travels, vol. II.
 p. 413.) and sir W. Gell appears to
 agree with him. (Itinerar. of the Mo-
 reas, p. 222, 225.) But col. Leake is in-

clined to place Amyclæ on the hill of
 Aia Kyriakí, where some ruins are also
 to be met with, and which is not more
 than two miles and a half to the south
 of Sparta. (Travels in the Morea, vol.
 I. p. 135—145.) The temple of Apollo
 at Amyclæ might as well be called *at*
Sparta, as the temple of Juno was said
 to be *at Argos*, Thucyd. IV. 133, 2. al-
 though it was forty stadia distant from
 the city. Strabo, VIII. 6, 2. Herodot.
 I. 31, 4.

6. ἄρχει—ἔφορος Πλειστόλας] Com-
 pare IV. 118, 7. and the note there,
 ἄρχειν τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν. Ἐφορος Πλει-
 στόλας, like the Latin expressions “ post
 “ Fabium consulem,” &c. is in English,
 “ the ephoralty of Pleistolas.”

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

“ Νικίας, Λάχης, Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγνων,
 “ Μυρτίλος, Θρασυκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος,
 “ Τιμοκράτης, Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.”

XX. Αὗται αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο τελευτῶντος τοῦ χει-
 5 μῶνος ἅμα ἡρι, ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν, αὐτόδεκα
 ἐτῶν διελθόντων καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρε-
 νεγκουσῶν ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἢ ἐσβολὴ ἢ ἐς
 τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἢ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε
 ἐγένετο. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν 2

Computation of the
 length of the first
 war, now concluded.

1. πατροκλῆς L.O. ἄγων K.g. 2. μυρτυλος i. θεογένης A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.
 c.e.f.g.k. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo. θαγένης. vid. IV. 27, 3. ἀριστοκράτης Poppo.
 Goell. vid. c. 24, 1. ἀριστοκίτης A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo
 et Bekk. ἀριστοκοίτης. ἰώλαιος e. 3. δημοκράτης c. 4. αὗται δὲ σπονδαὶ V.
 τοῦ χειμῶνος] om. E. 5. ἀστυκῶν Q.c.e. ἀττικῶν K. αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν g. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοδεκαετῶν. 6. ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν e. 7. ὡς] ἐς d.e.i.
 τὸ πρότερον Q. ἢ ἐς A.B.E.F.G.H.V. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt
 articulum. 8. τοῦδε] om. d. 9. μὴ τὸν c.

5. ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν]
 Vide Palmer. Exerc. p. 505. et 617.
 Casaubon. in Athenæum, p. 446. et
 in Theophrast. p. 131. Meurs. Athen.
 Att. p. 150. Scaligerum I. de Emendat.
 Temp. p. 29. et Spanhem. ad Aristoph.
 Nub. v. 310. ἀστικὸς et ἀστυκὸς scribi
 tradunt Stephanus in Thes. et Junger-
 mann. ad Polluc. IX. 17. DUKER.

αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων κ. τ. λ.]
 The reckoning is not by months, but
 by summers and winters; for Thucy-
 dides has given the events of ten sum-
 mers and ten winters, and the treaty
 was signed in the beginning of the
 eleventh summer. Although, in fact,
 the calculation by months would not
 present such difficulties as are com-
 monly imagined. For the actual de-
 scent into the plain of Attica in the first
 year of the war did not take place later
 than the latter end of June; and this
 was eighty days after the Theban attack
 on Plataea. But immediately after that
 attack, the Lacedæmonians summoned
 their allies to the field, II. 10, 1; and
 it was only owing to the delays of
 Archidamus, first at the Isthmus, and
 then on his march, and before Cenoë,
 that the actual ravaging began so late.
 Now reckoning “the invasion of At-
 tica and the beginning of the war”
 from the time when the Peloponnesian

army began to take the field to as-
 semble at the Isthmus, we must carry
 it back at least to the very end of
 April; and the treaty was signed on
 the 4th of April, according to Göller,
 ten years afterwards. So then from
 the beginning of the war to the sign-
 ing of the treaty, there were ten years,
with a difference of only a few days;
 that is, the war lasted from April to
 April, though not exactly to the same
 day of April as that on which it began.
 For ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν ἢ
 ὡς ἢ ἐσβολὴ—ἐγένετο is, “With a
 “variation of a few days from the
 “day on which the invasion took
 “place.” See Schneider’s Lexicon in
 παραφέρω.

9. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις—μᾶλλον] To trans-
 late this passage as it now stands is
 impossible. Göller transposes the word
 σημαίνοντων, and puts it after ἀπὸ τιμῆς
 τινός. “Audacissime transposuit,” says
 Poppo, who retains the common order.
 Dobree, after various suggestions, con-
 cludes with saying, “Usque adeo in-
 “certa hic sunt omnia.” The sense
 notwithstanding is perfectly clear, and
 Göller’s transposition makes the words
 properly express it. Σκοπεῖτω δέ τις
 κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ [κατὰ] τὴν
 ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἐκαστα-
 χοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς σημαι-

ἐκασταχοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαινόντων πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβές ἐστιν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ 3 μεσοῦσι, καὶ ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ, ἐπεγένετό τι. κατὰ θέρη δὲ καὶ χειμῶνας ἀριθμῶν, ὥσπερ γέγραπται, εὐρήσει ἐξ ἡμι- 5 σείας ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντος, δέκα μὲν θέρη ἴσους δὲ χειμῶνας τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷδε γεγενη- μένους.

XXI. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ (ἔλαχον γὰρ πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι ἃ εἶχον) τοὺς τε ἄνδρας εὐθὺς τοὺς παρὰ σφίσιν αἰχμαλώτους 10 ἀφίεσαν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης πρέσβεις Ἴσχαγόραν καὶ Μηνᾶν καὶ Φιλο- χαρίδαν ἐκέλευον τὸν Κλεαρίδαν τὴν Ἀμφί- πόλιν παραδιδόναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τὰς σπονδὰς, ὡς εἴρητο ἐκάστοις, δέ- 15 χεσθαι. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἤθελον, νομίζοντες οὐκ ἐπιτηδείας εἶναι· οὐδὲ ὁ Κλεαρίδας παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, χαριζόμενος τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι, λέγων 3 ὥς οὐ δυνατὸς εἶη βία ἐκείνων παραδιδόναι. ἐλθὼν δὲ αὐτὸς κατὰ τάχος μετὰ πρέσβεων αὐτόθεν ἀπολογησόμενός τε ἐς 20 τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἣν κατηγορῶσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἴσχαγόραν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέιθετο, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος εἰδέναι εἰ ἔτι μετα-

1. ἐκαστοῦ Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 2. πιστεύσας σημαινόντων V. 3. οὐ γὰρ] om. V. 4. ἐπεγένετό τε e. 7. πρώτῳ] om. A. τῷδε] om. d. 9. ἔλαχον πρότεροι f. ἀποδιδόντες d.i. 10. εὐθὺς post αἰχμαλώτους ponit g. αἰχμαλώτας i. 12. μίναν C.K.e. μίμαν g. μηναν c.d.i. 13. κλεαρίδα d.f.i. 14. παραδοῦναι Q. 17. ἐπι- τηδείους K.c.d.f. 19. δυνατὸν L. ἐκείνην g. αὐτὸς καὶ κατὰ e. 20. αὐτόθι R. ἀπολογησάμενός A.B.C.E.F.K.V.h.

νόντων, [ταύτῃ] ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα πι- στεύσας μᾶλλον. Or I would rather place τὴν ἀπ. τῶν ὀνομάτων after σημαι- νόντων, so that ἐς τὰ προγεγεν. σημαινό- ντων would signify, "serving as a mark "for past events;" or, as the Scholiast expresses it, ἐπ' αὐτῶν τοῖς ἔτεσι γεγε- νημένους. By τῶν ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς ση- μαινόντων Thucydides alludes to offices like that of the priestess of Juno at Argos. See II. 2, 1.

4. ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ] "Who were in the "beginning of their office, and in the "middle of it, and at any period of it "that may be named, when each parti- "cular transaction occurred." Imme- diately afterwards, ἐξ ἡμισείας—ἔχοντος is, "Each summer and winter being "equivalent to half a year;" or, lite- rally, "having the virtue of the year in "half measure." And so it is rendered by Dobree and Göller.

A. C. 421. Olym̃p. 89. 3.

κινητὴ εἶη ἡ ὁμολογία, ἐπειδὴ εὔρε κατειλημμένας, αὐτὸς μὲν πάλιν πεμπόντων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ κελεύοντων μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅποσοι Πελοποννησίων ἔνεισιν ἐξαγαγεῖν, κατὰ τάχος ἐπορεύετο.

5 XXII. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, καὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς μὴ δεξαμένους τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκέλευον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ποιέισθαι. οἱ δὲ, τῇ αὐτῇ προφάσει ἥπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἀπεώσαντο, οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, ἦν μὴ τινὰς δικαιοτέρας τούτων ποιῶνται. ὥς δ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐσθή- 2

10 κουνον, ἐκείνους μὲν ἀπέπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιοῦντο, νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι

1. εἶη ὁμολογία P. 4. καὶ κατὰ R. 6. τοὺς μὲν E. 7. ποιέισθαι] δέχεσθαι Q.f. οἷπερ g. 8. καὶ] om. K. τὸ πρότερον e. et omisso articulo d.i. καὶ οὐκ L.O.P.Q.R.c.k. 10. πρὸς ἀθηναίους H. 11. ἐποιοῦντο A.B.E.F.I.N. οὖντο

Q.V.c.d.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐποιήσαντο G. vulgo ἐποιήσαντο.

1. εὔρε κατειλημμένας] i.e. τὰς σπονδὰς. Κατειλημμένας signifies "made fast, or secured," so as not to be broken.

5. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες] "Happened to be of their own accord at Lacedæmon;" so that there was no need to send for them, or to them, as the Lacedæmonians had sent to Amphipolis. Compare IV. 128, 4. καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται, and the note there.

8. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι] Noli δέξασθαι scribere cum Markland. ad Lysiam, p. 454. Vid. I. i. p. 138. et Lobeck ad Phrynich. p. 749. POPPO.

11. νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι κ.τ.λ.] Few sentences in Thucydides exhibit a more extraordinary specimen of anacoluthon than this. The clause νομίζοντες—Ἀργείους is repeated after the parenthetical clause ἐπειδὴ—ἐπισπένδεσθαι, but in different words, νομίσαντες—οὐ δεινὸς εἶναι: and the parenthetical clause itself refers only to the name of the Argives, explaining the reason why they in particular had been separately mentioned. In order to make the construction grammatical, the words νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς and the negative οὐ must be omitted. The sense is as follows: "Thinking that the Argives, whose

"hostile intentions were manifested by their late refusal to renew the truce, would cease to be formidable, if deprived of the aid of Athens; and that the other states of Peloponnesus would, from the same cause, be most disposed to remain quiet; as the Athenian alliance would thus be closed against them, under which they would otherwise have ranged themselves." Such also is Dobree's interpretation of the passage, and Poppo's, as given in his Prolegom. I. p. 199. Göller is in this instance, I think, completely mistaken. He refers νομίσαντες to the Argives, and αὐτοὺς to the Lacedæmonians. But when had the Athenians ever taken part with Sparta against Argos, or when were they likely to do so? If the Spartans were not formidable to Argos, unless aided by the Athenians, they never had been, and never were likely to be formidable to it. The refusal of the Argives to renew the treaty with Sparta had been noticed, ch. 14, 3. ἄλλας οὐκ ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυρουργίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει.

[Göller in his second edition still adheres to his original interpretation. His most important objection to my

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

τούς τε Ἀργείους, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἤθελον Ἀμπελίδου καὶ Λίχου ἐλθόντων ἐπισπένδεσθαι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων οὐ δεινούς εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μάλιστα ἂν ἡσυχάζειν· πρὸς γὰρ ἂν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἐξῆν, χωρεῖν.
 3 παρόντων οὖν πρέσβεων ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ γενομένων 5
 λόγων ξυνέβησαν, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία ἥδε κατὰ τάδε.

TREATY of ALLIANCE for FIFTY
 YEARS between ATHENS and LA-
 CEDÆMON.

XXIII. “ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΙ ἔσονται

“ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεντήκοντα ἔτη.

2. “Ἦν δέ τινες ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν πολέμιοι τὴν Λα- 10
 “κεδαιμονίων καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ὠφελεῖν
 “Ἀθηναίους [Λακεδαιμονίους] τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται
 “ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηώσαντες οἴχωνται,
 “πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθη-
 “ναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ 15
 “ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ’ εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως
 “καὶ ἀδόλως.

3. “Καὶ ἦν τινες ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων γῆν ἴωσι πολέμιοι
 “καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσιν Ἀθηναίους, ὠφελεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους
 “τρόπῳ ὅτῳ ἂν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν 20
 “δὲ δηώσαντες οἴχωνται, πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν
 “Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπ’
 “ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ’
 “εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως καὶ ἀδόλως.

2. νομίσαντες ἄνευ A. 3. οὐ δεινούς] οὐδενός e. 4. πρὸς ἀθην. Q. γὰρ
 τοὺς L.V. 5. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ξυμμαχία κατὰ d.i. ἡιδέ E. 9. λακε-
 δαιμονίοις corr. F. 10. ἴωσιν] ἴωνες c. τὴν λακεδ. Q.c.d.
 11. καὶ] om. P. ποιήσωσι O. 12. λακεδαιμονίοις P.m. οἷα G.I.L.O.e.k.
 ὧ d.i. ὁποῖῳ bis est c. 47, 3, 4. 15. ἀμφοτέρω g. 16. τῶι E. 17. ἀδόλως h.
 ἀδόλως καὶ προθ. V. 18. καὶ ἦν—πόλεε] om. L.O. καὶ ἦν—ἀδόλως] om. P.
 τὴν ἀθηναίων B.G.c.d.f. Bekk. Goell. vulgo τὴν τῶν. πολέμιοι] om. d.
 23. ἅμα om. E.

interpretation arises from the change
 of tense from νομίζοντες to νομίσαντες.
 But Poppo observes that “post inter-
 “positiones sæpe non idem, sed simile
 “vocabulum vocabulive flexionem re-

“peti,” and he refers to Xenoph. Cy-
 ropæd. VII. 2, 24. ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἐμαυτὸν
 —ταῦτ’ οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως, ἔφη, ἔχω
 τὴν δίκην.]

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

4. “ Ἦν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανιστῆται, ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀθηναίους
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

5. “ Ὁμοῦνται δὲ ταῦτα οἷπερ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας σπονδὰς
 “ ὥμνον ἐκατέρων. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν Λακε-
 5 “ δαιμονίους μὲν ἰόντας ἐς Ἀθήνας πρὸς τὰ Διονύσια,
 “ Ἀθηναίους δὲ ἰόντας ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρὸς τὰ Ὑακίνθια.
 “ στήλην δὲ ἐκατέρους στῆσαι, τὴν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι παρ’
 “ Ἀπόλλωνι ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ, τὴν δὲ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει
 “ παρ’ Ἀθηνᾶ. ἦν δέ τι δοκῇ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις
 15 “ προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν περὶ τῆς ζυμμάχιας, ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ,
 “ εὖορκον ἀμφοτέροις εἶναι.”

XXIV. Τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ὥμνον Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε
 Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγισ, Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Με-
 ταγένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαίϊθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευξί-
 15 δας, Ἀντιππος, Ἀλκινάδας, Τέλλις, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς, Λά-
 φιλος, Ἀθηναίων δὲ Λάμπων, Ἰσθμιόνικος, Λάχης, Νικίας,
 Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγνων, Μυρτίλος, Θρα-
 συκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, Τιμοκράτης,
 Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.

1. ἐπανιστῆται A.B.F.G.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπανάσταται K.Q. vulgo ἐπα-
 νίστηται. 3. καὶ] διὰ B. 4. δὲ κατ’ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.e.f.g. [Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ceteri δὲ ταῦτα κατ’. 7. παρὰ ἀπόλλωνι V. 8. ἀμυκλέω
 H.P. et correctus C. ἐν] om. Q. 9. δοκεῖ R.d. καὶ ἀθηναίοις om. E.
 12. μὲν οἶδε] οἱ μὲν K.N. 13. μεταγενένης E. 14. φιλοχαρίδης L. ζευξίλας
 A.E.F.H.K.f.g.h. τευξίδας V. 15. ἀλκιδάμας Q. ὀλκινάδας O. ἀμπεδίας B.h.
 μίνας C.I.K.c.d.e.g.i.k. λάμφιλος P. λύμφυλος L. λάμφνος Q. 17. πυθόδ.—
 θρασυκλῆς] om. L. 18. θεαγένης Bekk. 19. λέων] om. L.P.

1. ἡ δουλεία] “ The slave popula-
 “ tion.” Compare VIII. 64, 4. φυγὴ
 αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν.

δουλεία] Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκετῶν sic
 dici ex hoc loco docet Pollux, III. 75.
 DUKER.

13. Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγισ] As no reason
 can be assigned why the names of the
 kings should not have appeared amongst
 those who swore to the first treaty with
 Athens, as Pleistoanax in particular
 would hardly have omitted such a proof
 of his attachment to it, and as the se-
 cond treaty provides especially, “ that

“ it shall be sworn to by the same per-
 “ sons who swore to the former one,”
 I have ventured to insert the names
 Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγισ, in ch. 19, 2. at the
 head of the Lacedæmonians who took
 the oaths. Possibly the words at the
 beginning of the chapter, ill understood,
 ἄρχει δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας,
 may have misled an ignorant copyist,
 and induced him to omit the kings’
 names, for fear of the apparent con-
 tradiction, if Pleistolas were represented
 as at once heading the treaty, and yet
 not heading it.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

- 2 Αὕτη ἡ ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ πολλῶ
 The prisoners taken at Sphacteria are restored by the Athenians. ὕστερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἀπέδωσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἦρχε τοῦ ἐνδεκάτου ἔτους. ταῦτα δὲ τὰ δέκα ἔτη ὃ πρῶτος πόλεμος ξυνεχῶς γεγόμενος 5 γέγραπται.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὸν δεκαετῇ πόλεμον ἐπὶ Πλειστόλα μὲν ἐν Λακε-
 A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4. Beginning of fresh troubles, which after a few years led to a renewal of the war. Thucydides gives some notices of his own peculiar means of information. δαίμονι ἐφόρου Ἀλκαίου δ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, 10 τοῖς μὲν δεξαμένοις αὐτὰς εἰρήνην ἦν, οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων τινες διεκίνουν τὰ πεπραγμένα, καὶ εὐθὺς ἄλλη ταραχὴ καθίστατο τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς τὴν
 2 Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15 προΐοντος τοῦ χρόνου ὑποπτοι ἐγένοντο, ἔστιν ἐν οἷς οὐ 3 ποιούντες ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων ἅ εἴρητο. καὶ ἐπὶ ἐξ ἔτη μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρα-

1. ξύμβασις L.O.P. ἐγένετο c.d. 3. οἱ] om. R.f. 4. δεκάτου h. ταῦτα τὰ L.O. 5. γινόμενος i. γινόμενος c. 6. ἐπιγέγραπται R. 9. ἐνδεκαετῇ c.i. ἐπὶ] om. e. 13. διενόουν B.h. 14. καθίσταται f. 16. προΐοντες c. οὐ ποιούντες] ἐκποιούντες, in margine ἐκλιπόντες, c. 17. συγκειμένων K. εἴρηται Q.f. 18. μῆνας δέκα Q.V. τὴν] om. K.c. τὸ μὴ c. τὸ τὴν μὴ i. ἐκατέραν A.B.E.F.

17. ἐπὶ ἐξ ἔτη μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας] Auctoris computatio annorum progreditur usque ad annum Olymp. 91. 2. (A. C. 414.) et mensem Februarium, quo tempore Lacedæmonii ab Alcibiade exstimulati rursus ad bellum aperte cum Atheniensibus gerendum se accinxerunt. Vid. Thucyd. VI. 93, 1, 2. Exeunt ipsi sex anni et menses decem; nam nunc Aprilis agitur. GÖLLER.

[To this Poppo objects, "At quis initium belli ab iis quæ homines cogitent et parent, non ab iis quæ gerant hostiliter, numerabit?" He therefore follows Acacius and Dodwell in thinking that the present text is corrupt, and in proposing to read ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτη καὶ δύο μῆνας; as he holds that the

date of the renewed war should be fixed at the descent made by the Athenians on the Laconian territory, in the summer of the eighteenth year of the war, mentioned by Thucydides VI. 105, 1. This would perhaps have been a more reasonable way of reckoning; but as the date afforded by the present text coincides exactly with the meeting at Lacedæmon in the winter of the seventeenth year, at which meeting it was determined that the war should be renewed with vigour and Attica invaded, I cannot but think that Thucydides meant to take the determination as equivalent to the act, and calculated the beginning of the second war from that resolution.]

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

τεῦσαι, ἔξωθεν δὲ μετ' ἀνακωχῆς οὐ βεβαίου ἐβλαπτον
ἀλλήλους τὰ μάλιστα· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες
λύσαι τὰς μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη σπονδὰς αὐθις ἐς πόλεμον
φανερὸν κατέστησαν. XXVI. γέγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ
5 αὐτὸς Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐξῆς, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγένετο, κατὰ
θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, μέχρι οὗ τὴν τε ἀρχὴν κατέπαυσαν τῶν
Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ
τείχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον. ἔτη δὲ ἐς τοῦτο τὰ
ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι. καὶ τὴν διὰ
10 μέσου ξύμβασιν εἴ τις μὴ ἀξιῶσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ
ὀρθῶς δικαιοῦσι. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθρεῖτω,
καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὴν κριθῆναι, ἐν ᾗ οὔτε
ἀπέδοσαν πάντα οὔτ' ἀπεδέξαντο ἅ ξυνέθεντο, ἔξω τε τούτων
πρὸς τὸν Μαντινικὸν καὶ Ἐπιδαύριον πόλεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα
15 ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ξύμ-
μαχοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν πολέμιοι ἦσαν, Βοιωτοί τε ἐκεχειρίαν
δεχήμερον ἦγον. ὥστε ξὺν τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷ δεκαετῇ³
καὶ τῇ μετ' αὐτὸν ὑπόπτῳ ἀνακωχῇ καὶ τῷ ὕστερον ἐξ αὐτῆς
πολέμῳ εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη, λογιζόμενος κατὰ τοὺς

1. μετὰ ἀνακωχῆς V. 3. λύσαι E. μετὰ δέκα Q. 4. καθίσταντο B.h.
δὲ ταῦτα d.i. 5. θουκυδίδης ἐξῆς f. ὡς] om. P.Q. κατὰ τὰ θέρη L.O.P.k.
8. κατέβαλον f. ἐν τούτῳ f. ἐγένοντο τὰ ξύμπαντα I.L.O.P. 9. ἐγένοντο C.G.
10. ἀξιῶσι G.L.O.P.b.c.d.i.k. 11. διείρηται L.O.c.d.i. 12. "Malim οὐδ'"
Bekk. in ed. 1832. 14. μαντικὸν e.i. τᾶλλα Q. 15. ἐγένοντο A.B.C.E.F.
G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγένετο.
16. τε] om. V. 17. δεκα ετη c. δεκαετεί B. et Poppo.

8. κατέλαβον] "Made themselves
masters of; got into their power."
Duker wishes to read κατέβαλον, which
would be better perhaps, but is not
necessary.

ἔτη δὲ—ἐγέν.] Non videtur concor-
dare Xenophon. Nam II. 3, 9, 10. Ἑλ-
ληνικῶν αἰτ' viginti octo durasse annos,
et viginti novem ephoros nominat, et
numerat usque ad reditum Lysandri,
post pacem factam et muros eversos
et Samum captam. Sed Xenophon
numeravit primum et ultimum annum
integros; Thucydides vero exactius.
Palmerius Exercitat. p. 52.

11. ὡς διήρηται] i. e. ἡ ξύμβασις]

"What the facts of the case have
made it out to be; what character
the facts of the case have given it."
Compare Herodot. VII. 47, 1. 103, 2.
and Schneider, Lexicon, in διαίρεω.
The conjunction τε in τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις
seems to answer to ἔξω τε τούτων.
"First of all the treaty was in itself
practically inefficient, inasmuch as
its very stipulations were not all ful-
filled; and then there were mutual
causes of complaint with respect to
other matters, of which the treaty
had made no mention."

15. ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο] See the
note on ἐπὶ ἡλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

χρόνους, καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ
 χρησμῶν τι ἰσχυρίσαμένοις μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν.
 4 αἰὲ γὰρ ἔγωγε μέμνημαι, καὶ ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου καὶ
 μέχρι οὗ ἐτελεύτησε, προφερόμενον ὑπὸ πολλῶν ὅτι τρὶς
 5 ἐννέα ἔτη δέοι γενέσθαι αὐτόν. ἐπεβίων δὲ διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ, 5
 αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην, ὅπως
 ἀκριβές τι εἴσομαι· καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ ἔτη
 εἴκοσι μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν, καὶ γενομένῳ
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον τοῖς Πελο-
 ποννησίων διὰ τὴν φυγὴν, καθ' ἡσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν μᾶλλον 10
 6 αἰσθέσθαι. τὴν οὖν μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη διαφορὰν τε καὶ
 ξύγχυσιν τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰ ἔπειτα ὡς ἐπολεμήθη ἐξη-
 γήσομαι.

1. οὐ πολλὰς] om. K. τοῖς] om. K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. om. Dionysius. 2. ὀχυρῶς
 Dionysius: ἰσχυρῶς K.N.V. 3. ἐγὼ Dionysius. 4. προσφερόμενον P. τρεῖς
 F.H.Q.V. 6. αἰσθόμενος E.L.O.P. τῇ γνώμῃ d.e. 7. ἀκριβῶς e. cum
 Dionysio. εἴσομαι F. 8. γενομένων i. 9. πελοποννησίοις A.F.V.g.h.
 cum Dionysio. 11. αἰσθέσθαι A.B.E.F. Bekk. Goell. τὴν μὲν οὖν K.
 μετὰ δέκα e. cum Dionysio διαφορὰν καὶ c.d.

1. καὶ τοῖς—ἐξηγήσομαι] Dionys. Ha-
 lic. tom. II. p. 142.

καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ χρησμῶν κ. τ. λ.] “And
 “that they who on the strength of
 “oracles were positive on any matter,
 “found in this one solitary instance of
 “the event decidedly corresponding,”
 or, “coming true to the prediction.”
 Ἐυμβάν seems to be used in the sense
 of “coming right; falling out exactly
 “as it should do.” Compare III. 3, 3.
 καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ πεῖρα.

7. καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν κ. τ. λ.] “It
 “was my fortune to be an exile for
 “twenty years,” not “to be banished
 “for twenty years,” as if that had been
 his sentence. See Thirlwall’s Hist. Gr.
 vol. III. p. 288, note. The words γενο-
 μένῳ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι
 must express his having been present
 at the resolutions and actions of both
 parties, and therefore must refer to his
 life before and after his exile. Dr.
 Thirlwall thinks that he was present at
 the battle of Mantinea, but I would not
 willingly believe that he was in the

field with a Spartan army against his
 countrymen, and that when Nicostratus
 fell fighting for Athens, Thucydides
 was, like Xenophon at Coronea, fight-
 ing against her. Yet it is true, as Dr.
 Thirlwall observes, that some expres-
 sions in his account of the battle of
 Mantinea appear to indicate that he
 was an eyewitness of it; and as Athens
 was not then at open war with Lacedæ-
 mon, he may have regarded the
 campaign as fought against the Argives
 rather than against the Athenians. Nor
 would his accidental presence in one
 battle imply that he devoted himself to
 the Lacedæmonian interest, or had
 transferred his affection from Athens to
 Lacedæmon, a charge which the whole
 tone of his history disproves, as well as
 the statement that most of his exile was
 passed on his own property in Thrace.
 Τι αὐτῶν seems a modest way of ex-
 pressing “every thing about them;
 “any thing that I might want to no-
 “tice.” See V. 31, 5. and Matthiæ, Gr.
 Gr. §. 487, 2. Jelf, 659, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

XXVII. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αἱ πεντηκοντούτεις σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ ὕστερον αἱ ξυμμαχίαι, καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου πρεσβεῖαι, αἵπερ παρεκλήθησαν ἐς αὐτὰ, ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπῆλθον, Κορίνθιοι δὲ ἐς Ἄργος τραπόμενοι πρῶτον λόγους ποιοῦνται πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων Ἀργείων, ὥς χρὴ, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἀλλ' ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῆς Πελοποννήσου σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς πρὶν ἐχθίστους πεποιήνται, ὅρᾱν τοὺς Ἀργείους ὅπως σωθῆσεται ἡ Πελοπόννησος, καὶ ψηφίσασθαι, τὴν βουλομένην πόλιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἣτις αὐτόνομός τε ἐστὶ καὶ δίκας ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας δίδωσι, πρὸς Ἀργείους ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν.

15 ἀποδείξαι δὲ ἄνδρας ὀλίγους ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, καὶ μὴ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τοὺς λόγους εἶναι, τοῦ μὴ καταφανεῖς γίνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ πείσαντας τὸ πλῆθος. ἔφασαν δὲ πολλοὺς προσχωρήσεσθαι μίσει τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι διδάξαντες ταῦτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

20 XXVIII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων ἄνδρες ἀκούσαντες ἐπειδὴ ἀνήνεγκαν τοὺς λόγους ἔς τε τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὸν δῆμον,

1. πεντηκοντούτεις A.h. 2. καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι ὕστερον V. καὶ αἱ] αἱ καὶ A.B.C.F.H.h. καὶ, omisso articulo, K.P.g.e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τῆς] om. L.
3. αἱ, omisso περ, F. 4. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 9. τὰς σπονδὰς h. ξυμ-
μαχίας G.L.O.P.c.d.k. 10. πρὸς] ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς, omisso postea πεποιήνται h.
12. αὐτόματός f. 14. τε K. 16. τοὺς λόγους A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.
c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 21. τε]
om. Q.V.

2. καὶ αἱ—πρεσβεῖαι—ἀνεχώρουν] These words are the apodosis of the sentence. Compare II. 21, 1. καὶ τινὰ ἐλπίδα εἶχον, and the note there.

13. δίκας ἴσας—δίδωσι] “Is ready and able to give just satisfaction, according to the common law of Greece, for any injuries which it may commit.” The expression seems intended to exclude such dependent states as were not αὐτόδικοι, on the one hand ;

and on the other, states of such overbearing power as to be above all fair terms of law and right, and who, even while professing δίκας διδόναι, were yet so superior in power as to render their profession nugatory. See I. 39, 1.

14. ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν] “Mutually to defend each other’s territory.” Compare I. 44, 1. ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο, and the note there.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3, 4.

The Argives readily
listen to this proposal.

ἐψηφίσαντο Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄνδρας εἵλοντο δώ-
δεκα πρὸς οὓς τὸν βουλόμενον τῶν Ἑλλήνων
ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
τούτων δὲ μηδετέροις ἐξεῖναι ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀργείων
2 σπείσασθαι. ἐδέξαντό τε ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μᾶλλον, ὀρώντες 5
τόν τε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σφίσι πόλεμον ἐσόμενον (ἐπ'
ἐξόδῳ γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν), καὶ ἅμα ἐλπί-
σαντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι· κατὰ γὰρ τὸν χρόνον
τοῦτον ἢ τε Λακεδαίμων μάλιστα δὴ κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ
ὑπερώφθη διὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς, οἳ τε Ἀργεῖοι ἄριστα ἔσχον 10
τοῖς πᾶσιν, οὐ ξυναράμενοι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ πολέμου, ἀμφο-
3 τέροις δὲ μᾶλλον ἔνσπονδοι ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσάμενοι. οἱ μὲν
οὖν Ἀργεῖοι οὕτως ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεδέχοντο τοὺς
ἐθέλοντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων, XXIX. Μαντινῆς δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι προσεχώρησαν, δε- 15
διότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. τοῖς γὰρ Μαντι-
νεῦσι μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρκαδίας κατέστραπτο
ὑπήκοον ἔτι τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου
όντος, καὶ ἐνόμιζον οὐ περιόψεσθαι σφᾶς τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους ἄρχειν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ σχολὴν ἦγον· ὥστε ἄσμε- 20
νοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐτράποντο, πόλιν τε μεγάλην νομί-
ζοντες καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀεὶ διάφορον, δημοκρατουμένην τε
2 ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί. ἀποστάντων δὲ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ ἡ ἄλλη
Πελοπόννησος ἐς θροῦν καθίστατο ὥς καὶ σφίσι ποιητέον
τοῦτο, νομίσαντες πλεόν τέ τι εἰδότας μεταστῆναι αὐτούς, 25

The MANTINEANS
and their allies first set
the example of revolt
from Lacedæmon, and
join the Argive alli-
ance.

2. οὓς] τοὺς E. 3. πλὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ] om. I. 4. μηδετέρους K. τοῦ ἀργείων
A.B.C.E.F.h. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀργείων. 5. σπείσασθαι] ποιήσασθαι B. ὀρώντες
τῶν c.i.k. ὀρώντες τὸν τῶν L.O.P. 6. τῶν om. C. τῶν τε G. ἐσόμενον] om. e.
8. ἡγήσεσθαι E.G.V.c.i.k. κατὰ] καὶ Q. 13. προσδέχονται e. οὐ προσεδέχοντο
B.h. 15. πρῶτοι] om. K. 20. καὶ] om. Q. 24. ἐς] ὥς P. ὥς σφίσι k.
πονητέον P. 25. πλεόν τέ τι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πλεόν δέ τι I. vulgo omittunt τε.

4. ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀργείων] Vid.
ad IV. 78, 3. DUKER.

12. ἐκκαρπώσάμενοι] Scil. ἀμφοτέρους.
See the note on V. 1. Compare De-
mosthen. Timocrat. p. 700. Reiske :
τῶν ὑμᾶς ἐκκαρπωμένων: "Who have

"made their harvest out of you." So
here: "But being at peace with both
parties, had made their profit from
that circumstance."

25. πλεόν τέ τι εἰδότας] The conjunc-
tion is rightly restored by Bekker. It

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἅμα δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες, ἐν ἄλλοις τε
καὶ ὅτι ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς ἐγγέγραπτο εὖορκον
εἶναι προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν ὅ τι ἂν ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέοιν
δοκῇ, Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις. τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ γράμμα 3
5 μάλιστα τὴν Πελοπόννησον διεθορύβει καὶ ἐς ὑποψίαν καθί-
στη μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι
δουλώσασθαι· δίκαιον γὰρ εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς ξυμμάχοις γε-
γράφθαι τὴν μετάθεσιν. ὥστε φοβούμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ὥρμητο 4
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι.
10 XXX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸν θροῦν τοῦτον ἐν
τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καθεστῶτα καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους διδασκά-
λους τε γενομένους καὶ αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας
σπείσασθαι πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος, πέμπουσι πρέ-
σβεις ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον βουλόμενοι προκαταλα-
βεῖν τὸ μέλλον· καὶ ἡτιῶντο τὴν τε ἐσῆγησιν
τοῦ παντὸς, καὶ εἰ Ἀργείοις σφῶν ἀποστάντες
ξύμμαχοι ἔσονται, παραβήσεσθαί τε ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς τοὺς
ὄρκους, καὶ ἤδη ἀδικεῖν ὅτι οὐ δέχονται τὰς Ἀθηναίων
σπονδὰς, εἰρημένον κύριον εἶναι ὅ τι ἂν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν
20 ξυμμάχων ψηφίσηται, ἣν μὴ τι θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ᾗ.
Κορίνθιοι δὲ παρόντων σφίσι τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσοι οὐδ' αὐτοὶ 2
ἐδέξαντο τὰς σπονδὰς (παρεκάλεσαν δὲ αὐτοὺς αὐτοὶ πρότερον),
ἀντέλεγον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἃ μὲν ἡδικοῦντο, οὐ δηλοῦντες
ἄντικρυς, ὅτι οὔτε Σόλλιον σφίσιν ἀπέλαβον παρ' Ἀθηναίων

2. ἐν σπονδαῖς g. ἐγγέγραπτο F.h. 5. διεθορύβη E. 6. βούλονται Q.g.
7. δουλώσεσθαι c. εἶναι] αὐτῶν B. αὐτῶ h. 10. τοῦτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.
K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 13. σπείσε-
σθαι corr. G. 14. ἐς] πρὸς Q. προκαταβαλεῖν B. προκαταβάλλειν h.
17. τε] τι A.B.F. αὐτοὺς] om. B.i. τοὺς] om. g. 18. τὰς] τῶν c.i.
19. ὅ, τε ἂν G. 20. μὴ τις c.d.i. κώλυμα ᾗ C. 21. καὶ ὅσοι Q.
22. αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς V.d.g.i. 24. ὅτι δὲ οὔτε L.O. σόλλιον Haack. Poppo. Goell.
σόλλειον A.B.C.F.H.K.g.h. Bekk. ceteri σόλειον. παρὰ ἀθηναίων V.

is out of its proper place, as the construction is, νομίσαντές τε—καὶ ἔχοντες. So in IV. 95, 1. 109, 1; and below, V. 32, 1. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε—ξυμφορὰς—καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ χρήσαντος.

2. εὖορκον] Vid. cap. 18, 9. et 23,

5. WASS.

19. εἰρημένον] See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 564. Jelf, 700. 1. a.

24. Σόλλιον] Hanc genuinam esse formam intelligimus ex Stephano Byzant. ubi forma per duplex λ confirma-

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

οὔτε Ἀνακτόριον, εἴ τί τι ἄλλο ἐνόμιζον ἐλασσοῦσθαι, πρό-
 σχημα δὲ ποιούμενοι τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης μὴ προδώσειν· ὁμόσαι
 γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὄρκους ἰδίᾳ τε, ὅτε μετὰ Ποτιδαιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον
 3 ἀφίσταντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὕστερον. οὐκουν παραβαίνειν τοὺς
 τῶν ξυμμάχων ὄρκους ἔφασαν οὐκ ἐσιόντες ἐς τὰς τῶν 5
 Ἀθηναίων σπονδάς· θεῶν γὰρ πίστεις ὁμόσαντες ἐκείνοις
 οὐκ ἂν εὐορκεῖν προδιδόντες αὐτούς. εἰρησθαι δ' ὅτι “ἦν μὴ
 “θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ἦ·” φαίνεσθαι οὖν σφίσι κώλυμα
 4 θείον τοῦτο. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν παλαιῶν ὄρκων τοσαῦτα
 εἶπον, περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας ξυμμαχίας μετὰ τῶν φίλων 10
 5 βουλευσάμενοι ποιήσειν ὃ τι ἂν δίκαιον ἦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, ἔτυχον δὲ
 παρόντες ἐν Κορίνθῳ καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, οἱ ἐκέλευον
 τοὺς Κορινθίους ἰέναι ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ μὴ μέλλειν· οἱ
 δὲ ἐς τὸν ὕστερον ξύλλογον αὐτοῖς τὸν παρὰ σφίσι προεῖπον 15
 ἦκειν. XXXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Ἡλείων πρεσβεία εὐθύς, καὶ
 The ELEANS next ἐποίησαντο πρὸς Κορινθίους ξυμμαχίαν πρῶ-
 join the Argive alli-
 ance, and afterwards
 the CORINTHIANS περ προεῖρητο, Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο.
 2 and CHALCIDIANS διαφερόμενοι γὰρ ἐτύγχανον τοῖς Λακεδαιμο- 20
 of the THRACIAN
 BORDER follow the
 example. νίοις περὶ Λεπρέου. πολέμου γὰρ γενομένου
 ποτὲ πρὸς Ἀρκάδων τινὰς Λεπρεάταις, καὶ
 Ἡλείων παρακληθέντων ὑπὸ Λεπρεατῶν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἐπὶ
 τῇ ἡμισείᾳ τῆς γῆς καὶ λυσάντων τὸν πόλεμον, Ἡλείοι
 τὴν γῆν νεμομένοις αὐτοῖς τοῖς Λεπρεάταις τάλαντον ἔταξαν 25

2. τοὺς] τῆς B. 3. ὄρκους F. ὄρκον i. ὅτι ποτιδαιατῶν K.R. μετὰ]
 om. C.K. τῶν ποτιδαιατῶν Q. 5. τῶν om. B. 9. παλαιῶν] πολ-
 λῶν g. 10. ἀργείας A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. Ἀρ-
 γείων. 14. οἱ] εἰ P. 17. ἐποίησατο C.F.G.I.Q.V.c.e.f.g.k. ἐποίησαν K.
 18. ἐς] πρὸς Q. 19. προεῖρηται Q. ἐγένοντο] om. B.h. 20. γὰρ οἱ ἡλείοι
 ἐτύγχανον E.f. τοῖς] om. A. 21. λεπρίου N.g. 23. παρακληθέντων
 ὡς ὑπὸ c.i. 24. κωλυσάντων G. 25. αὐτοῖς λεπρεάταις L.O.P. αὐτοῖς
 τοῖς λεπριάταις g. τάλαντα I.O.P.b.k. et correctus C. ἐτάξαντο d.i.

tur et literarum ordine et iis quæ statim
 subjiciuntur. POPPO. Prolegom. II.
 p. 155. See Thucyd. II. 30, 1; and for
 the capture of Anactorium, see IV.
 49.

10. τῆς Ἀργείας ξυμμαχίας] Haack
 compares V. 29, 2. ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς
 Ἀττικαῖς. 36, 1. ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδάς.
 25. τὴν γῆν νεμομένοις αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]
 The sovereignty of half the territory of

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

τῷ Δὲ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ ἀποφέρειν. καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ 3
πολέμου ἀπέφερον, ἔπειτα πανσαμένων διὰ πρόφασιν τοῦ
πολέμου οἱ Ἡλεῖοι ἐπηνάγκαζον· οἱ δ' ἐτράποντο πρὸς τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ δίκης Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτραπίσης
5 ὑποτοπήσαντες οἱ Ἡλεῖοι μὴ ἴσον ἔξειν, ἀνέντες τὴν ἐπι-
τροπὴν Λεπρεατῶν τὴν γῆν ἔτεμον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 4
οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἐδίκασαν αὐτονόμους εἶναι Λεπρεάτας καὶ ἀδι-
κεῖν Ἡλείους· καὶ ὥς οὐκ ἐμμεινάντων τῇ ἐπιτροπῇ φρουρὰν
ὀπλιτῶν ἐσέπεμψαν ἐς Λέπρεον. οἱ δὲ Ἡλεῖοι νομίζοντες 5
10 πόλιν σφῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν δέξασθαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ
τὴν ξυνθήκην προφέροντες ἐν ᾗ εἶρητο, ἃ ἔχοντες ἐς τὸν
Ἀττικὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντό τινες, ταῦτα ἔχοντας καὶ
ἐξελεῖν, ὥς οὐκ ἴσον ἔχοντες ἀφίστανται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-
γείους, καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, ὥσπερ προεῖρητο, καὶ οὗτοι
15 ἐποίησαντο. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς μετ' ἐκεί- 6
νους καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδῆς Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι.
Βοιωτοὶ δὲ καὶ Μεγαρήs τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, περι-

1. τῷ δὲ τῷ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo omittunt priorem articulum. ἐκφέρειν h. μέχρι μὲν τοῦ R.f.
3. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς c.i. 4. καὶ τῆς δίκης L.O.Q. τῶν λακεδαιμονίων O.
6. ἔτεμνον οὐδὲ λ. B. 9. ἔπεμψαν K. λέπρεον] ληπραν πεντήκοντα e.
10. σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν d.i. 11. προσφέροντες e. εἶρηται R. ἔχοντας
R.f. 14. προήρητο g. καὶ ante οὗτοι om. b. post δὲ om. K. 15. εὐθὺς C.
16. τὸν ἀργ. c.i. 17. βοιωτοὶ καὶ B.

Lepreum became vested in the Eleans, who, without disturbing the actual occupiers of the soil, imposed upon them a talent as the rent, or vectigal, to be paid to the treasury of Jupiter at Olympia; of which the Eleans had the management. Compare the conduct of the Athenians to the conquered Lesbians, III. 50, 3; where the vectigal was not paid to the Athenian state, but to the individual Athenians to whom the state had given the ownership or sovereignty of the land. ἀποφέρειν and ἀποφορὰ are words used peculiarly to express the payment of rent, whether from a tenant to his landlord, or from a subject to his sovereign, or from a conquered people to their conquerors. See Henry Valois' Notes on Maussac

upon Harpocraton; vol. II. p. 436. Ed. Leipz. 1824. to which I chiefly refer, in order to draw the attention of the classical student to the treasures of learning and ability, which the author has compressed into a short space in the col se of every page. For the geography of Lepreum, see col. Leake's Travels in the Morea, vol. I. ch. 2. pp. 49—68.

12. καθίσταντό τινες] "Any given persons," i. e. "all persons." See the note on ch. 26, 5, τι αὐτῶν.

17. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες] "Holding each the same language with the other," their aristocratical form of government, and their common hatred of Athens, as well as their neighbourhood to each other, tending to draw them together.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

ορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ νομίζοντες σφίσι τὴν Ἀργείων δημοκρατίαν αὐτοῖς ὀλιγαρχουμένοις ἥσσον ξύμφορον εἶναι τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας.

XXXII. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου Σκιωναίους μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς 5

The BŒOTIANS and MEGARIANS still hold off, and continue with the Lacedæmonians. The TEGEANS also refuse to desert the Lacedæmonians; and this first 2 alarms the Corinthians and induces them to consider the policy of their present conduct. 3 ἡβῶντας, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἠνδραπόδισαν, καὶ τὴν γῆν Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδοσαν νέμεσθαι. Δηλίους δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν εἰς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις 10 καὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος. καὶ Φωκῆς καὶ Λοκροὶ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν. καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἤδη ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἔρχονται εἰς Τέγεαν ἀποστήσοντας Λακεδαιμονίων, ὁρῶντες 4 μέγα μέρος ὄν, καὶ εἰ σφίσι προσγένειτο, νομίζοντες ἅπασαν ἂν ἔχειν Πελοπόννησον. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲν ἂν ἔφασαν 15 ἐναντιωθῆναι οἱ Τεγεᾶται Λακεδαιμονίοις, οἱ Κορίνθιοι μέχρι τούτου προθύμως πράσσοντες ἀνείσαν τῆς φιλονεικίας, καὶ ὠρρώδησαν μὴ οὐδεὶς σφίσιν ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων προσχωρῇ. 5 ὅμως δὲ ἐλθόντες εἰς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐδέοντο σφῶν τε καὶ Ἀργείων γίγνεσθαι ξυμμάχους καὶ ἄλλα κοινῇ πράσσειν 20

2. αὐτοῖς] om. G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 3. τῆς λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι f. 4. περὶ τοὺς B. αὐτοὺς] om. V. τοῦ θέρους τούτου] τούτους Dionysius II. p. 143. 5. σκιωναίων B. 7. ἔδωκαν R.f. 9. ἐν μάχαις f. 10. δελφοῖς κατάγειν δηλίους θεοῦ χρήσαντος L. δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος κατάγειν δηλίους f. 11. πολεμεῖν κορίνθιοι d.i. καὶ ἀργ. καὶ κορ. V. 13. τεγέαν Porro. ἀποστήσονται I. 15. ἀνέχειν E. 18. ὠρρώδησαν V. φησιν G. προσχωρεῖ A.B.E.F.H.R.V.g.h. προσχωρεῖν c.d.i. 19. καὶ ἀργείων] κἀργείων A.E.F.f.g.h. 20. ἄλλα O.

So ch. 38, 1. of the same two people Thucydides says, τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν.

περιορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] "The Bæotians were certainly not despised by the Lacedæmonians, yet both they and the Megarians might think that they had been slighted and neglected, both in the terms of the peace and in the preference which had been given to the Athenian alliance." Thirlwall's Histor. Gr. vol. III. p. 316. note. The Bæotians and Megarians took neither side,—not the

Lacedæmonian, for they felt that the Lacedæmonians had slighted them; not the Argive, for they thought that the Argive Democracy would suit them less than the constitution of Sparta.

7. Πλαταιεῦσιν] Vid. Isocratem Panneg. p. 63. WASS. 80. Ed. Bekk. Oxon.

Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδοσαν] That is to those Plataeans who, having escaped from the wreck of their country, had received from the Athenians the rights of citizenship at Athens.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

τάς τε δεχημέρους ἐπισπονδάς, αἱ ἦσαν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον γενόμεναι [τούτων] τῶν πεντηκονταετίδων σπονδῶν, ἐκέλευον οἱ Κορίνθιοι τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἀκολουθήσαντας Ἀθήναζε καὶ σφίσι ποιῆσαι, 5 ὥσπερ Βοιωτοὶ εἶχον, μὴ δεχομένων δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἀπειπεῖν τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ σπένδεσθαι ἄνευ αὐτῶν. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ δεομένων τῶν Κορινθίων περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων 6 ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον, ἐλθόντες δὲ Ἀθήναζε μετὰ Κορινθίων οὐχ εὔροντο τὰς δεχημέρους σπονδάς, ἀλλ' 10 ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κορινθίοις εἶναι σπονδάς, εἶπερ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰσὶ ξύμμαχοι. Βοιωτοὶ μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν μάλ- 7 λον ἀπεῖπον τὰς δεχημέρους, ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι. Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

XXXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους πανδημεῖ ἐστράτευσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως ἡγουμένου, τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρ- 8 ρασίους, Μαντινέων ὑπηκόους ὄντας, κατὰ στά- 9 σιν ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν 10 Κυψέλοις τεῖχος ἀναιρήσοντες, ἣν δύνωνται, ὃ

Expedition of the La-
cædemonians into Ar-
cadia, to assist some of
the revolted allies of
Mantineæ.

20

1. τὰς δὲ g. 2. τοῖς βοιωτοῖς G. 3. τῶν] om. P. πενταετί-
δων K. 4. ἀκολουθήσαντες c.i. 5. ἀναπειπεῖν Q. 7. περὶ μὲν τῆς—
κορινθίων] om. V. 10. κορινθίους C.e. 11. εἰσὶ] οἱ c.d.i. σύμμαχοι K. 12. αἰτου-
μένων d. 13. ξυνθέσεως P. ἀνακωχὴ V. 15. πανδημί c. πανδημεῖ F, qui
sic sæpius. 17. ἐς] ἐπὶ corr. G.L.O.P. σπαρασίους g. πασίου c. 18. ὄντας]
om. i. 19. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 20. κυψέλλοις Q.V. ἀναιρήσαντες C.

2. [τούτων] τῶν—σπονδῶν] Τούτων delendum. DOBREE. Τῶν om. Dan. Potius τούτων deesse velis, quum eæ σπονδαὶ, quæ c. 23. expositæ sunt, intelligantur. PORRO.

12. ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων] ἠτιῶντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι δηλονότι τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, ὅτι συνέθεντο αὐτοῖς ἀπειπεῖν τὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους σπονδάς. SCHOL.

αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι] Quamvis Corinthii cum expostulatione dicerent, "ita inter se convenisse." PORTUS.

13. ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπονδος] Compare I. 40, 4. Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστὲ, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακωχῆς πόποτ'

ἐγένεσθε. By ἄσπονδος is meant a mere agreement in words, not ratified by the solemnities of religion. And the Greeks, as we have seen, considered the breach of their word very different from the breach of their oath. See II. 5, 7. where the Plataeans maintain that they never swore to the Thebans not to injure them.

17. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους] According to the English idiom, "into Arcadia, against the Parrhasians." See the note on III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ.

19. ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς] That is. τῶν Παρρασίων ἐπικαλεσαμένων. This is a

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89.4.

ἐτείχισαν Μαντινῆς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφρούρου, ἐν τῇ Παρρασικῇ
 2 κείμενον, ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι τῆς Λακωνικῆς. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασίων ἐδήρουν, οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς
 τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις φύλαξι παραδόντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ξυμμα-
 χίαν ἐφρούρου· ἀδύνατοι δ' ὄντες διασῶσαι τό τε ἐν Κυψέ- 5
 3 λοις τείχος καὶ τὰς ἐν Παρρασίοις πόλεις ἀπήλθον. Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς τε Παρρασίους αὐτονόμους ποιήσαντες καὶ
 τὸ τείχος καθελόντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκου.

XXXIV. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἤδη ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν
 ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, οὓς ὁ 10
 Κλεαρίδας μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκόμισεν, οἱ Λα-
 κεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασί-
 δου Εἰλῳτας μαχесαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι
 καὶ οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται· καὶ ὕστερον
 οὐ πολλῶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ἐς 15
 Λέπρεον κατέστησαν, κείμενον ἐπὶ τῆς Λακω-

Internal measures of
 the Lacedæmonians.
 Liberty given to the
 Helots who had fought
 under Brasidas. The
 prisoners released from
 Sphacteria are disfran-
 chised.

1. παρασκευῇ A.B. παρασικῇ G.k.
 σίων P.Q.d. 12. μὲν βρασίδου e.
 Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo νεοδαμώδων.

2. σκερίτιδι L.O.P.e. 3. γῆν παρρα-
 15. νεοδαμωδῶν E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.g.

remarkable instance of the adoption of the genitive absolute, referring to the subject already spoken of in the sentence; instead of putting the participle in the same case with the subject. Thus instead of ἐπικαλεσαμένους, to agree with Παρρασίους, we have ἐπικαλεσαμένων referring to Παρρασίων understood. A still more remarkable instance of this construction occurs, VI. 7, 2. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, that is, τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξελθόντων πανστρατιᾷ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. So also VII. 57, 11. Θούριοι καὶ Μεταπόντιοι—στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατειλημμένων—ξυνεστράτεον, that is, κατειλημμένων αὐτῶν στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, or, στασιωτικοῖς καιροῖς. See besides Herodot. VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. Æschylus, Prometh. 866. Bloomf. Xenoph. Anab. V. 8, 13.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι] “For the annoyance of the district of Sciritis.” Compare V. 51, 2.

4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν] That is, τῶν ξυμ-

μάχων χώραν. By the “allies” here spoken of, are meant the Parrhasians, Μαντινέων ὑπήκοοι.

9. τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης—στρατιωτῶν] That is, ἡκόντων ἀπὸ Θράκης τῶν ἐς Θράκην μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν. Compare VII. 63, 1. πρότερον ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστροφάματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξητε, that is, as Bauer rightly explained it, ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστροφάματος ἀπαράξητε τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτῷ. See also the note on III. 106, 1.

14. οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται] The Helots, like the villains of the middle ages, were “Glebæ adstricti,” and not allowed to leave the spot which was allotted them to cultivate. Thus the permitting them “to live where they liked” was an essential part of their emancipation. See Müller, Dorier, vol. II. ch. 3. p. 33. &c.

15. μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν] The difficulty here consists in the article; for it states that “the Neodamodes,” not “some Neodamodes,” as Dr. Bloom-

SPARTA. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

νικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἡλείας, ὄντες ἤδη διάφοροι Ἡλείοις· τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας σφῶν καὶ τὰ ὅπλα παραδόντας, δείσαντες μή τι διὰ τὴν ξυμφορὰν νομίσαντες ἐλασσωθήσεσθαι καὶ ὄντες ἐπίτιμοι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἤδη καὶ ἀρχάς τινας ἔχοντας ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἄρχειν μήτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι. ὥστε-
ρον δὲ αὖθις χρόνῳ ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.

XXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους καὶ Θύσσον τὴν ἐν τῇ

1. τοὺς δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo τοὺς δ' ἐκ. δὲ νήσου K. δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Q. 6. ἢ πωλοῦντας] om. I. 7. αὖθις ἐπίτιμοι K. 8. θύσσον A. θᾶσσον L. θάσον Q. τῇ] τῷ L.O.P.Q.

field translates it, were settled with the emancipated Helots at Lepreum. And again, at the battle of Mantinea, "the Neodamodes" are mentioned, V. 67, 1. as standing in the line next to "the soldiers of Brasidas;" i. e. the Helots here described as having been emancipated. (For although the article be wanting in this latter passage, yet the word being of the nature of a proper name, its presence may be dispensed with, as in Σκιρίται, Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and all the other proper names in the same chapter; whereas, had Thucydides meant to speak only of a small portion of the whole class, he would have written Νεοδαμωδῶν τινές.) Now that the Neodamodes were a distinct class from the newly enfranchised Helots, seems clear from the two passages above quoted: and Muller's supposition is highly probable, (Dorier, vol. II. p. 45.) that the latter after a time rose to the condition of the former; possibly in the next generation; so that the son of an enfranchised Helot became a Neodamode; like the distinction between Libertus and Libertinus. If this was the case, the number of Neodamodes must have continually increased, after the precedent of emancipating the Helots for military service had been introduced, and especially after times of extended military operations, such as to offer frequent occasions of so emancipating them. Now it is remarkable that we find no mention of the employment of any Neodamodes on foreign service during the first ten years of the

war; but *three hundred* fought with Gylippus at Syracuse, VII. 58, 3. and fifteen years afterwards we read of *a thousand* serving under Thimbron in Asia, (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1, 4.) and of the same or a greater number serving under Agesilaus, three years later. But at the period with which we are now engaged, the Neodamodes were probably few; because the circumstances of Lacedæmon, for many years previously to this period had not been such as to open to the Helots an opportunity of obtaining their freedom; and it is very likely that their whole amount was not more than that of the Helots who had just been emancipated: that is, than *six or seven hundred*. Compare IV. 80, 4. They who know what minute distinctions of rank are observed in America, according to the stronger or fainter infusion of negro or of native blood, will understand how such an aristocracy as that of the Dorians might mark by various gradations the transition from the state of a Helot to that of a citizen.

5. μήτε ἄρχειν κ. τ. λ.] That is, they deprived them of their eligibility to offices, "jus honorum," and reduced them in civil contracts, τὰ συμβολαία, to the condition of sojourners or foreigners, who could neither hold property, nor sue or be sued in their own name: i. e. were not αὐτόδικοι. The different degrees of ἀτιμία, or disfranchisement, in use at Athens, are well enumerated by Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniensium, p. 73. et seqq.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

2^a Ἀθῶ †Διῆς† εἶλον. Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμμαχον. καὶ τὸ
Growing suspicions between Athens and Lacedæmon, and the causes of them. θέρος τοῦτο πᾶν ἐπιμιξίαι μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθη-
 ναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις, ὑπώπτευον δὲ ἄλ-
 λήλους εὐθὺς μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι
 καὶ [οἱ] Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ 5
 3 ἀπόδοσιν. τὴν γὰρ Ἀμφίπολιν πρότεροι λαχόντες οἱ Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι ἀποδιδόναι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀποδεδώκεσαν, οὐδὲ
 τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης παρείχον ξυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομέ-
 νους, οὐδὲ Βοιωτοὺς, οὐδὲ Κορινθίους, λέγοντες ἀεὶ ὥς μετ'
 Ἀθηναίων τούτους, ἣν μὴ θέλωσι, κοινῇ ἀναγκάσουσι 10
 χρόνους τε προὔθεντο ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς, ἐν οἷς χρῆν τοὺς μὴ
 4 ἐσιόντας ἀμφοτέροις πολεμίους εἶναι. τούτων οὖν ὁρῶντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἔργῳ γιγνόμενον, ὑπετόπτεον τοὺς Λακεδαι-
 μονίους μηδὲν δίκαιον διανοεῖσθαι, ὥστε οὔτε Πύλον ἀπαι-
 τούντων αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδοσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου 15
 δεσμώτας μετεμέλονται ἀποδεδωκότες, τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία

1. διῆς Gatterer. Poppo. Goell. δικτηδιῆς B.E.F.H.K.V.g. δικτυδιῆς G.c.d.i.k. om. L.O.P. vulgo δικτιδιῆς. 5. καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι B.E.F.H.K.N.V.g. Poppo. [οἱ] vulgo om. articulum. κατὰ τὴν χωρίων C.P.e. κατὰ τῶν χωρίων i. 6. ἀπο-
 δίδουσιν P. ἀποδωσιν V. 7. καὶ] om. L.O. τᾶλλα K.V. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. 9. ὥς] om. A. 10. ἀναγκάσουσι A.B.F.G.K.d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναγκά-
 σουσιν Bekk. vulgo ἀναγκάσωσι. 11. δὲ K. ἐχρῆν c.d.i. χρῆ e. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς g. 12. ἐσιόντας I.c.d.e.i.k. πολεμίους R. 13. ἔργον K.d.i. ὑπετό-
 πτεον A.B.E.F.G.H.V.g.h.k. Goell. Bekk. ὑπεπώπτεον C.L.O.e. ὑπεπτόπτεον I. vulgo ὑπώπτεον. 15. αὐτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. αὐτοὶ V. ἀπέδοσαν d.h.i.

1. †Διῆς†] This is a correction adopt-
 ed by Poppo, and Göller, from Gatterer,
 in his "Commentationes de Herodot. et
 "Thucyd. Thracia." Such a people as
 the Dictidians are unknown; but Diium
 is well known as a town of the Penin-
 sula of Athos, (IV. 109, 3.) and the
 best MSS. of Thucyd. actually read
 Διῆς in V. 82, 1. where the common
 reading, as here, is Δικτιδιῆς.

[“The reading Δικτιδιῆς is unintelli-
 “gible; Διῆς inconsistent with V. 82, 1.
 “Poppo’s conjecture, Χαλκιδιῆς or οἱ
 “Χαλκιδιῆς, seems the most probable.”
 Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 319. note.
 It might be said that the revolt of Diium
 from Athens, mentioned V. 82, 1. was
 the consequence of their having thus
 taken possession of Thyssus: that the

people of Diium proposed to deal with
 the neighbouring cities as Mytilene was
 going to deal with the other cities of
 Lesbos; and that being checked by
 Athens on the application of the Thys-
 sians, Diium chose openly to revolt.
 But the words Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμ-
 μαχον as referred to Thyssus, seem to
 imply that the other people mentioned
 were *not* the allies of Athens, and
 therefore they could not have been the
 Dians. The conjecture of Poppo there-
 fore seems probable.

11. ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς] “Without a
 “written agreement.” The Lacedæ-
 monians would do no more than give
 verbal promises, without pledging them-
 selves to any thing in the shape of a
 written agreement.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

εἶχον, μένοντες ἕως σφίσι κάκεῖνοι ποιήσειαν τὰ εἰρημένα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὰ μὲν δυνατὰ ἔφασαν πεποιηκένα· τοὺς 5 γὰρ παρὰ σφίσι δεσμώτας ὄντας Ἀθηναίων ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατιώτας ἀπαγαγεῖν, καὶ εἴ του ἄλλου 5 ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν· Ἀμφιπόλεως δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν κρατεῖν ὥστε παραδοῦναι, Βοιωτοὺς δὲ πειράσασθαι καὶ Κορινθίους ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσαγαγεῖν καὶ Πάνακτον ἀπολαβεῖν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν Βοιωτοῖς αἰχμάλωτοι, κομιεῖν. Πύλον μέντοι 6 ἡξίουσιν σφίσιν ἀποδοῦναι· εἰ δὲ μὴ, Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς 10 Εἰλωτας ἐξαγαγεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης, Ἀθηναίους δὲ φρουρεῖν τὸ χωρίον αὐτοὺς, εἰ βούλονται. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ 7 ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὥστε ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ Πύλου Μεσσηνίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Εἰλωτάς τε καὶ ὅσοι ἡὔτομολήκεσαν 15 ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· καὶ κατῴκισαν αὐτοὺς ἐν Κρανίοις τῆς Κεφαλληνίας. τὸ μὲν οὖν θέρος τοῦτο ἡσυχία ἦν καὶ ἐφοδοὶ 8 παρ' ἀλλήλους.

XXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐφοροὶ ἕτεροι καὶ οὐκ ἐφ' ὧν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἄρχοντες 20 New ephori at Sparta ἥδη, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐναντίοι σπονδαῖς) adverse to the peace

1. μένοντας Q. 2. δὲ] μὲν B.h. 4. εἰ καὶ F. 6. βοιωτοὺς πειράσασθαι A.B.h. 7. ἐπαγαγεῖν d.i. πανακτὸν g. 9. τε] γε Reisk. Bekk. Goell. τοὺς] τὰ B. 10. ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ V. 11. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.f.g.h.k. 14. ὅσους K. ἡὔτομολήσαν Q.V. 15. κατῴκησαν F. κρανίοις L.O.P.k. 16. κεφαλληνίας E.I.L.Q.k. 17. ἀλλήλους B.F.H.g. 18. τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγ. C. γιγνομένου L. γὰρ] om. Q.R. 19. ἕτεροι ἐφοροὶ V.g. οὐκ post ἐγένοντο ponit d. 20. καὶ αὐτῶν L.R. ἐναντίοις F.g. ἐναντίοι ταῖς L.N.O.P.V.g.

9. Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς Εἰλωτας] Bekker and Gölle have adopted Reiske's alteration of γε instead of τε, and Poppo approves of it, though without admitting it into the text. But it is not necessary, although if the MSS. authorities were equal, we might think it the preferable reading. Those who are here called generally "Helots," as distinguished from the Messenians of Naupactus, are a few lines below more accurately divided into "Helots," and "all those who had run away from "Laconia," though they were not

Helots. These last might comprise a good many of the domestic and personal slaves of the Spartans, as distinguished from the Helots who were their public or national slaves.

18. ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐφ.] Ex hoc loco elicatur tempus anni, quo ephori magistratum inibant, nempe æstate inclinante, vel autumno incipiente. Palm. in Exercitationib. p. 52. HUDS. Diem, quo novi ephori inierint, definit Dodwellus in Annalib. Thucyd. ad Ann. XI. Belli Peloponnes. post diem VIII. Octobris Juliani. DUKER.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

with Athens. They try to make common cause with Corinth and Boeotia, and bring Argos into alliance with themselves.

ἐλθουσὼν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος, καὶ παρόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων, καὶ πολλὰ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰπόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ξυμβάντων, ὥς ἀπήεσαν ἐπ' οἴκου, τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Κορινθίοις Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξε- 5 νάρης, οὗτοι οἵπερ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐβούλοντο μάλιστα διαλύσαι τὰς σπονδὰς, λόγους ποιοῦνται ἰδίους, παραινούντες ὅτι μάλιστα ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν καὶ πειρᾶσθαι Βοιωτοὺς, Ἀργείων γενόμενους πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ξυμμάχους, αὖθις μετὰ Βοιωτῶν Ἀργείους Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιῆσαι ξυμμάχους· οὕτω 10 γὰρ †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι Βοιωτοὺς ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν· ἐλέσθαι γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸ τῆς

1. ἐλθόντων Q.e.f. πρέσβειων C.F.H.R.g.e.f. πρεσβεῶν G.K. πρεσβέων E.
3. πολλὰ ἀλλήλοις K. 5. ξενάρης E.F.G. ξενάρκης A.B.h. Bekk. ξενάρας Q.
ξεναρίδης g. 6. οἵπερ] ὑπὲρ B. 7. ἰδία L.O.P. 8. ταῦτά Reisk. Heilm. Bredov.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo ταῦτα. τε] γε A. om. L.O.P. 9. ἀργείους c.i.
γινόμενους e. γινόμενους R. 10. λακεδαιμονίων i. 12. ἐπελθεῖν A.B.E.F.i.

8. ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν] I have adopted this reading with Reiske, Heilmann, Bredow, Haack, and Poppo, instead of the common reading ταῦτα. The sense is, that the ephori urged the Boeotians and Corinthians to act *in close concert with each other*, instead of disputing as they had done. [See ch. 32, 7.] See τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες in ch. 31, 6.

11. †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι] Imo ῆκιστ' ἂν, quum in οὕτως lateat sententia conditionalis. Sequitur quidem statim rursus ἐλέσθαι, sed ibi ἂν, si antea positum fuerit, cogitatione suppleri potest. POPPO. I believe Poppo is right, because the ἂν might so easily have been omitted, from the immediate recurrence of the same letters in the first syllable of ἀναγκασθῆναι. Compare also I. 72, 3. where ἂν has been properly restored in a similar case by the later editors, on the authority of the best MSS. νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτοὺς—τραπέσθαι. The reader will observe that this is quite a distinct question from that of the use of the aorist without ἂν after verbs of "thinking" or "affirming" in sentences where there is no condition implied; as in III. 24, 1. νομίζοντες ῆκιστα ὑποτοπῆσαι; and in V. 22, 1. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέ-

ξασθαι. Yet the particle is sometimes omitted, even when the thing hoped, intended, or asserted, does depend upon a condition: as in IV. 24, 4. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσῃαν—ῆλπιζον—χειρώσασθαι. Still, as the construction here is somewhat different, inasmuch as χειρώσασθαι and ῆλπιζον both refer to the same subject; whereas in the present passage, and in I. 72, 3. the thing expected or asserted relates to the conduct of another,—I believe, on the whole, with Poppo, that the true reading here is ῆκιστ' ἂν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

12. πρὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας] "At the risk of incurring the enmity of the Athenians," as it is well translated by bishop Maltby in his MS. notes on Thucydides, which he kindly allowed me to make use of. And so Bredow, Dobree, and Dr. Bloomfield, understand the passage. Compare a similar use of the preposition ἀντὶ in Aristot. Rhetor. II. 24. p. 163. ed. Oxf. 1809. (II. 23, 19. ed. Oxf. 1837.) οἶον τὸδε τὸ ἐνθύμημα, Εἰ φεύγοντες μὲν ἐμαχόμεθα ὅπως κατέλθωμεν· κατελθόντες δὲ φευξόμεθα ὅπως μὴ μαχώμεθα; ὅτε μὲν γὰρ τὸ μένειν ἀντὶ τοῦ μάχεσθαι ἡροῦντο, ὅτε δὲ τὸ μὴ μάχεσθαι ἀντὶ τοῦ

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421, 0. Olymp. 89. 4.

Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας καὶ διαλύσεως τῶν σπονδῶν Ἀργείους σφίσι φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι. τὸ γὰρ Ἄργος αἰὲς ἠπίσταντο ἐπιθυμοῦντας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, ἡγούμενοι τὸν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου πόλεμον ῥάῳ ἂν εἶναι. τὸ μέντοι Πάνακτον ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως 2 παραδώσουσι Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἵνα αὐτ' αὐτοῦ Πύλον, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολαβόντες ῥᾶον καθιστῶνται Ἀθηναίοις ἐς πόλεμον. XXXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι

As a previous step to this, it is proposed that the Bœotians should join the Argive alliance. But the Bœotian people not being in the secret, and supposing that their alliance with Argos would displease Lacedæmon, 15 reject the proposal. (37, 38.) ταῦτα ἐπεσταλμένοι ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Ξενάρχου καὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ ὅσοι φίλοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥστε ἀπαγγεῖλαι ἐπὶ τὰ κοινὰ, ἐκάτεροι ἀνεχώρουν. Ἀργείων δὲ δύο ἄνδρες 2 τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς μεγίστης ἐπετήρουν ἀπιόντας αὐτοὺς καθ' ὁδόν, καὶ ξυγγενόμενοι ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, εἴ πως οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σφίσι ξύμμαχοι γένοιτο ὥσπερ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ

4. φίλον P.b.c.d.i. 6. παραδώσουσι E.G. παραδῶσι A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. παραδώσωσι F.Q. ἦν] εἰ R. 7. ἀθηναίων c.d. 8. καὶ κορίνθιοι A.B. C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ οἱ κορίνθιοι 9. καὶ τοῦ κλεοβούλου Q. 10. ὅσα h. 12. ἀργεῖοι I. 13. ἐπιόντας Q.c.d.i. ἃ ἐπιόντας P. ἀπιον E. 15. ὅπως d. 16. ὥσπερ καὶ κορίνθιοι d.

μὴ μένειν. “The friendship of Argos “was of more importance than the “enmity of Athens; the one was a “greater good than the other was an “evil.”

3. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον] Gøller understands this as βεβαίως φίλιον. Does it not rather mean, “by fair and honour-“able means, without making unwor-“thy sacrifices to gain it?” such, for instance, as the surrender of Cynuria to them. But afterwards, when the emergency was great, they agreed to discuss even this point, for then they desired to gain the friendship of Argos on any terms. ἐπεθύμουν τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν. V. 41, 3. The expression πάντως in one place explains exactly, I think, the meaning of καλῶς in the other.

4. ἡγούμενοι] Haack’s explanation of this strange use of the nominative case is, I doubt not, the true one. “Scrip-“tor ἡγούμενοι post ἐπιθυμοῦντας scrip-

“sit, quod ante scripsisse sibi videre-“tur, ἐπεθύμησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι.” See Lobeck on Phrynichus, Parerg. VI. p. 755. note, and compare Thucyd. IV. 52, 3. ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια—κρατυνά-μενοι.

5. ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώ-σουσι] Verbum habet structuram verbi αἰτεῖν. GÖLLER. I am not sure that there is not a confusion between ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, Βοιωτοὺς παραδοῦναι, and ἐδέοντο ποιῆσαι ὅπως Βοιωτοὶ παραδώσουσι. The word ἐδέοντο relates properly not to the Bœotian people, but to the ambassa-dors; whereas, not the ambassadors, but the Bœotian people, were to give up Panactum. And traces of this dis-tinction seem to me to exist in the construction ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως πα-ραδώσουσι, where, to shew the meaning of the writer, I would rather place a comma after ἐδέοντο, in spite of the grammatical solecism of Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 421, 0. Olymp. 89. 4.

Μαντινῆς· νομίζειν γὰρ ἂν τούτου προχωρήσαντος ῥαδίως
 ἤδη καὶ πολεμεῖν καὶ σπένδεσθαι καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους,
 εἰ βούλονται, κοινῶ λόγῳ χρωμένους, καὶ εἴ τινα πρὸς ἄλλον
 3 δέοι. τοῖς δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβεισιν ἀκούουσιν ἤρεσκε·
 κατὰ τύχην γὰρ ἐδέοντο τούτων ὥνπερ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακε- 5
 δαίμονος αὐτοῖς φίλοι ἐπεστάλκεσαν. καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀργείων
 ἄνδρες ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς δεχομένους τὸν λόγον, εἰπόντες
 4 ὅτι πρέσβεις πέμψουσιν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς ἀπῆλθον. ἀφικόμενοι
 δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς βοιωτάρχαις τὰ τε ἐκ τῆς
 Λακεδαίμονος καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυγγενομένων Ἀργείων· καὶ 10
 οἱ βοιωτάρχαι ἠρέσκοντό τε καὶ πολλῶ προθυμότεροι ἦσαν,
 ὅτι ἀμφοτέρωθεν ξυνεβεβήκει αὐτοῖς τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων τῶν αὐτῶν δεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐς τὰ
 5 ὁμοῖα σπεύδειν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον πρέσβεις παρήσαν
 Ἀργείων τὰ εἰρημένα προκαλούμενοι· καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν 15
 ἐπαινέσαντες τοὺς λόγους οἱ βοιωτάρχαι, καὶ πρέσβεις
 ὑποσχόμενοι ἀποστελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἐς Ἀργος.
 XXXVIII. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἐδόκει πρῶτον τοῖς βοιωτάρχαις
 καὶ Κορινθίοις καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβε-
 σιν ὁμόσαι ὅρκους ἀλλήλοις ἢ μὴν ἐν τε τῷ παρατυχόντι 20
 ἀμύνειν τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ μὴ πολεμήσειν τῷ μηδὲ ξυμβήσε-
 σθαι ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ
 Μεγαρέας (τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦν) πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους σπέν-
 2 δεσθαι. πρὶν δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους γενέσθαι οἱ βοιωτάρχαι ἐκοίνω-
 σαν ταῖς τέσσαρσι βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ταῦτα, αἵπερ ἅπαν 25
 τὸ κῦρος ἔχουσι, καὶ παρήνουν γενέσθαι ὅρκους ταῖς πόλεσιν,
 3 ὅσαι βούλονται ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ σφίσι ξυνομνύναι. οἱ δ' ἐν

1. γὰρ αὖ E. χωρήσαντος G.L.O.P.c.d.i.k.

βοιωτῶν Q. πρέσβεισιν d. ἀκούσασιν Q.

περὶ τὸν κλεόβουλον E. ἀπεστάλκεσαν V.

3. βούλονται L.

5. ὥσπερ Q.

6. φίλοι οἱ

12. ξυνεβεβλήκει h.

15. παρακαλούμενοι C.e.

ἐπεμψαν d.

17. ἀποστέλ-

λεῖν i.

21. ἀμυνεῖν Bekk.

23. πρὸς τοὺς ἀργείους] om. d.i.

27. ὠφελεία

22. κοινῆς γνώμης] Ex perpetua fæde-
rum formula. Vid. Polybium, p. 703.Nostrum, V. 47, 3, 4. VIII. 18, 2. 37, 4.
Dionys. Halic. VI. 95. Wass.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

ταῖς βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ὄντες οὐ προσδέχονται τὸν λόγον,
 δεδιότες μὴ ἐναντία Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσωσι, τοῖς ἐκείνων
 ἀφεστῶσι Κορινθίοις ξυνομνύντες· οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ
 βοιωτάρχαι τὰ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος, ὅτι τῶν τε ἐφόρων
 5 Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξενάρης καὶ οἱ φίλοι παραινοῦσιν Ἀργείων
 πρῶτον καὶ Κορινθίων γενομένους· ξυμμάχους ὕστερον μετὰ
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων γίνεσθαι, οἰόμενοι τὴν βουλὴν, καὶ
 μὴ εἰπωσιν, οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἃ σφίσι προδιαγνόντες
 παραινοῦσιν. ὥς δὲ ἀντέστη τὸ πρᾶγμα, οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 4
 10 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ βοιω-
 τάρχαι μέλλοντες πρότερον, εἰ ταῦτα ἔπεισαν, καὶ τὴν ξυμ-
 μαχίαν πειράσεσθαι πρὸς Ἀργείους ποιεῖν, οὐκέτι ἐσήνεγκαν
 περὶ Ἀργείων ἐς τὰς βουλάς, οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ Ἄργος τοὺς
 πρέσβεις οὓς ὑπέσχοντο ἔπεμπον, ἀμέλεια δέ τις ἐνῆν καὶ
 15 διατριβὴ τῶν πάντων.

XXXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ Μηκύβερναν
 Ὀλύνθιοι, Ἀθηναίων φρουρούντων, ἐπιδραμόντες εἶλον.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα (ἐγίνοντο γὰρ αἰὲν λόγοι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις 2
 καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις περὶ ὧν εἶχον ἀλλήλων) ἐλπίζοντες οἱ
 20 Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἰ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ
 Βοιωτῶν ἀπολάβοιεν, κομίσασθαι ἂν αὐτοῖς
 Πύλον, ἦλθον ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς πρεσβευόμενοι
 καὶ ἐδέοντο σφίσι Πάνακτόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. προσεδέχοντο L.O. 2. ποιήσουσι K. 4. τὰ] om. B. 6. πρῶτον κορινθίους
 d.i. γενομένους καὶ κορ. ξυμμάχους, μετὰ τῶν λακ. ὕστερον γένεσθαι V. ὕστερον
 ξυμμάχους g. 8. "an σφεῖς;" Bekker. "Malim ἐν σφίσι" Goell. ed. 2.
 12. πειράσασθαι Q. 14. ἔπεψαν e.k. 16. τούτῳ] om. g. 19. εἶχον] εἶλον L.
 21. κομίσεσθαι P. αὐτοῖς αὐτοὺς L. 22. πρεσβευσόμενοι f. 23. ἀθηναίους G.L.O.P.

7. τὴν βουλὴν—παραινοῦσιν] There
 can be no doubt that προδιαγνόντες
 refers to the Bœotarchs, and expresses
 their previous sanction of the measure,
 without which it could not be laid be-
 fore the councils. But there is a diffi-
 culty in the dative σφίσι referring to
 another subject than that which imme-
 diately precedes it. It refers however
 to the subject of the verb ψηφιεῖσθαι,
 as if the words οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι
 were put into the mouths of the coun-

cillors, and were equivalent to οὐκ ἄλλα
 φήσειν ψηφιεῖσθαι. Compare IV. 113, 3.
 κατέφυγον δὲ ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσι
 ἐπιτηδείοι, where κατέφυγον ἐς αὐτοὺς,
 like οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ βοιωτάρχαι,
 being subordinate to the general sub-
 ject of the whole sentence οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 as in this case οἱ ἐν ταῖς βουλαῖς, the
 word σφίσι in both cases returns to
 the original subject, without regard
 to the intermediate and subordinate
 one.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

ναίων δεσμώτας παραδοῦναι, ἵνα αὐτ' αὐτῶν Πύλον κομι-
 3 σωνται. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, ἣν μὴ σφίσι
 ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν ποιήσωνται ὥσπερ Ἀθηναίοις. Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι δὲ εἰδότες μὲν ὅτι ἀδικήσουσιν Ἀθηναίους, εἰρημένον
 ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μῆτε σπένδεσθαί τῳ μῆτε πολεμεῖν, βουλό- 5
 μνοι δὲ τὸ Πάνακτον παραλαβεῖν ὡς τὴν Πύλον αὐτ' αὐτοῦ
 κομιούμενοι, καὶ ἅμα τῶν ξυγγχείαι σπευδόντων τὰς σπονδὰς
 προθυμουμένων τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, ἐποίησαντο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν
 τοῦ χειμῶνος τελευτῶντος ἤδη καὶ πρὸς ἔαρ· καὶ τὸ Πάν-
 ακτον εὐθὺς καθηρεῖτο. καὶ ἐνδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ 10
 ἐτελεύτα.

XL. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ
 Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς οἷ τε πρέσβεις τῶν Βοιωτῶν οὓς ἔφασαν πέμ-
 PELOPONNESUS. ψειν οὐχ ἵκοντο, τό τε Πάνακτον ἦσθοντο
 Upon this the Argives καθαιρούμενον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν γεγενη- 15
 in alarm endeavour to μένην τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους,
 obtain for themselves a treaty with Lacedæ-
 mon. 2 πᾶσα ἡ ξυμμαχία χωρήσῃ. τοὺς γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς
 ᾧοντο πεπεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τό τε Πάνακτον καθε-
 λείν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς ἐσιέναι, τοὺς τε Ἀθη- 20
 ναίους εἰδέναι ταῦτα, ὥστε οὐδὲ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔτι σφίσιν
 εἶναι ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι, πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες ἐκ τῶν

3. ἰδίαν] om. g. καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P. 4. ἀθηναίων B.h. εἰρημένων g.
 5. ἀλλήλων ἄνευ C.e. μὴ R.f. μηδὲ f. 7. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 8. τὰ ἐς
 A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo τὰς ἐς. 9. χειμῶνος δὲ τελευτῶντος
 L.O.P.k. 13. ἀργεῖοι ὡς οἱ] πανακτόν P. 14. ἦκοντο E.F.K.R. et prima
 manu C. 16. λακεδαιμονίους E. 19. πεποιεῖσθαι c.i. 21. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-
 ναίους e. 22. ποιήσεσθαι e.

4. εἰρημένον ἄνευ ἀλλήλων κ. τ. λ.]
 "No such clause occurs in either of
 "the treaties, nor is there any which
 "appears to require such a construc-
 "tion. But perhaps it was understood
 "to be implied either in the concluding
 "article of the treaty of alliance, (ἣν δὲ
 "τι δοκῇ κ. τ. λ.) or in the provision
 "made for the case in which the terri-
 "tory of either party should be in-
 "vaded; when neither was to conclude
 "a peace with the enemy without the

"other's consent. It may, however,
 "have been the subject of a distinct
 "subsequent decree, such as the one
 "mentioned V. 80, 1. as following a
 "treaty of alliance." Thirlwall, Hist.
 Gr. vol. III. p. 322. note.

8. τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς] "The connexion
 "with Bœotia." So c. 46, 1. τὰ πρὸς
 Ἀργεῖους. "The treaty pending with
 "the Argives." The construction of
 προθυμεῖσθαι with an accusative has
 been already noticed at ch. 17, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

διαφορῶν, εἰ μὴ μείνειαν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους
 σπονδαί, τοῖς γοῦν Ἀθηναίοις ξύμμαχοι ἔσσεσθαι. ἀποροῦντες 3
 οὖν ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ Λακεδαιμονίοις
 καὶ Τεγεάταις, Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμῶσι, πρό-
 5 τερον οὐ δεχόμενοι τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' ἐν
 φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι, ἔπεμπον ὥς
 ἐδύναντο τάχιστα ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις Εὐστροφον
 καὶ Αἴσωνα, οἱ ἐδόκουν προσφιλέστατοι αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ἡγού-
 10 μενοι, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους
 σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, ὅπῃ ἂν ξυγχωρῇ, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.
 XLII. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀφικόμενοι αὐτῶν λόγους ἐποιοῦντο
 πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν σφίσιν αἱ σπονδαὶ
 γίνοντο. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι 2
 ἡξίουσαν δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν σφίσι γενέσθαι ἢ ἐς
 15 πόλιν τινὰ ἢ ἰδιώτην περὶ τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς,
 ἧς αἰεὶ πέρι διαφέρονται μεθορίας οὔσης (ἔχει
 δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ Θυρέαν καὶ Ἀνθήνην πόλιν, νέμονται δ' αὐτὴν
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι). ἔπειτα δ' οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων με-

1. διαφορῶν A.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δια-
 φόρων. 4. πρότεροι P. 8. ἔσωνα F.H. 10. ὅποι R. ἔχει E. 11. ἐποιή-
 σαντο K. 13. μὲν οὖν πρῶτον f. 14. τῆς δίκης K. 15. ἢ ἰδιώτην A.B.C.E.F.
 G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς ἰδιώτην.
 κυνοσουρίας A.B.V.h. Bekk. γῆς] om. d.i. 17. θυραίαν E.V. b.c.h.i. et marg. N.
 ἀθήνην A.B.E.F.H.V.g. ἀθίνην Q. πόλιν] om. K. 18. ἐόντων τῶν λακεδαι-
 μονίων K.R.

2. ἀποροῦντες ταῦτα] So Herodotus, IV. 179, 2. καὶ οἱ ἀπορέοντι τὴν ἐξαγωγὴν λόγος ἐστὶ φανῆναι Τρίτωνα.

5. ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες—ἡγήσεσθαι] Proudly thinking to become the leading state in Peloponnesus." Compare III. 83, 3. and the note there.

8. ἡγούμενοι—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν] According to this stopping, which has been retained by Poppo and Göller, the sense of the passage is, "Thinking to insure their tranquillity by making a treaty with the Lacedæmonians on the best terms that circumstances allowed, however it might be concluded." Another way of under-

standing it is, to place the comma after κράτιστα. "Thinking it best, under present circumstances, to make a treaty with the Lacedæmonians on whatever terms, and to remain in quiet." ξυγχωρῇ I understand to be taken in a neutral sense, like the Latin, "Utcunque convenerit."

14. δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν] This did take place at a later period, and the result was, that Thyrea was awarded to the Argives, and retained by them down to the time of Pausanias. See Pausan. II. 38.

18. οὐκ ἐόντων,—ἀλλ'—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι] I should resolve the words οὐκ ἐόντων

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

μνησθαι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σπένδεσθαι ὥσπερ
 πρότερον, ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις τάδε ὁμῶς
 ἐπηγάγοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους συγχωρῆσαι, ἐν μὲν τῷ
 παρόντι σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ἔτη πεντήκοντα, ἐξεῖναι δ'
 ὁποτεροισοῦν προκαλεσαμένοις, μήτε νόσον οὔσης μήτε⁵
 πολέμου Λακεδαίμονι καὶ Ἀργεῖ, διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς γῆς
 ταύτης, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν ποτε ὅτε αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι ἠξίωσαν
 νικᾶν, διώκειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι περαιτέρω τῶν πρὸς Ἀργος καὶ
 3 Λακεδαίμονα ὄρων. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐδόκει μωρία εἶναι ταῦτα, ἔπειτα (ἐπεθύμουν γὰρ τὸ Ἀργος¹⁰
 πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν) συνεχώρησαν ἐφ' οἷς ἠξίου, καὶ
 συνεγράψαντο. ἐκέλευον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν τέλος τι
 αὐτῶν ἔχειν, ἐς τὸ Ἀργος πρῶτον ἐπαναχωρήσαντας αὐτοὺς
 δεῖξαι τῷ πλήθει, καὶ ἦν ἀρέσκοντα ἦ, ἥκειν ἐς τὰ Ὑακίνθια
 τοὺς ὅρκους ποιησομένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν.¹⁵
 XLII. ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ᾧ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ταῦτα ἔπρασσον,
 οἱ πρέσβεις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀνδρομέδης καὶ Φαίδιμος
 καὶ Ἀντιμενίδας, οὓς ἔδει τὸ Πάνακτον καὶ
 τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς παρὰ Βοιωτῶν παραλαβόντας
 Ἀθηναίοις ἀποδοῦναι, τὸ μὲν Πάνακτον ὑπὸ²⁰
 τῶν Βοιωτῶν αὐτῶν καθηρημένον εὗρον, ἐπὶ
 προφάσει ὡς ἦσάν ποτε Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιω-

ATHENS.

In the meanwhile the Athenians are highly disgusted with the Lacedæmonians, when they hear of their separate treaty with the Boeotians.

3. ἀπηγάγοντο L.O.P. 5. προκαλεσαμένοις A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλεσαμένοις. 6. μάχεσθαι f. 7. ὅτι P. 8. νικῶντες d. ἐξίεναι e. καὶ] om. d. 9. τοῖς δὲ] τοῖς μὲν οὖν L. καὶ τοῖς Q. 10. μυρία g. ταῦτ' εἶναι V. 11. πάντων c. om. K.i. φίλιον L.O.P. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri φίλον. Conf. c. 36, 1. ἔξιν Q. ἔξιν R. 12. συνεγράψαντο F.H.K. 13. πρώτους K. 15. ποιησομένους C.G.d.i. 16. τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ c.d.i. ὡς d. οἱ] om. Q. 17. ἀνδρομέδης A.B.E.F.H.I.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνδρομένης G. ceteri ἀνδρομένης. 18. αὐτομενίδας L. 20. παραδοῦναι d. 21. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ἡῦρον B.E.F.H.

into οὐ φασκόντων χρῆναι, so that the participle φασκόντων might be repeated before ἔτοιμοι εἶναι. "Upon the Lacedæmonians saying that they could not hear a word on this subject, but that they were ready to renew the treaty on the same terms as before," &c. And the nominative ἔτοιμοι is

used, because οὐ φασκόντων is equivalent to ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔφασαν.

2. τάδε—συγχωρῆσαι] So Herodot. IX. 35, 1. συγχωρησάντων δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῶν Σπαρτιητέων.

12. συνεγράψαντο] Συνθήκην ἔγγραφον δεδώκασι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τοῖς ἐκ διαφορᾶς περὶ αὐτοῦ ὄρκοι παλαιοὶ μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν
τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, τοὺς δ' ἄνδρας οὓς εἶχον
αἰχμαλώτους Βοιωτοὶ Ἀθηναίων, παραλαβόντες οἱ περὶ τὸν
Ἀνδρομέδην ἐκόμισαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ἀπέδωσαν, τοῦ τε
5 Πανάκτου τὴν καθαίρεσιν ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς, νομίζοντες καὶ
τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι· πολέμιον γὰρ οὐκέτι ἐν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίοις
οἰκήσειν οὐδένα. λεγομένων δὲ τούτων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεινὰ²
ἐποιοῦν, νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦ τε
Πανάκτου τῇ καθαιρέσει ὃ ἔδει ὀρθὸν παραδοῦναι, καὶ πυν-
10 θανόμενοι ὅτι καὶ Βοιωτοῖς ἰδίᾳ ξυμμαχίαν πεποίηνται,
φάσκοντες πρότερον κοινῇ τοὺς μὴ δεχομένους τὰς σπονδὰς
προσαναγκάσειν. τά τε ἄλλα ἐσκόπουν ὅσα ἐξελελοίπεσαν
τῆς ξυνθήκης, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐξηπατῆσθαι, ὥστε χαλεπῶς πρὸς
τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν.

15 XLIII. Κατὰ τοιαύτην δὲ διαφορὰν ὄντων τῶν Λακεδαι-
μονίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ βουλό-
μενοι λῦσαι τὰς σπονδὰς εὐθὺς ἐνέκειντο. ἦσαν²
And this feeling is en- encouraged by the policy
couraged by the policy of ALCIBIADES,
of ALCIBIADES,
who was strongly ad- μενοι λῦσαι τὰς σπονδὰς εὐθὺς ἐνέκειντο. ἦσαν²
δὲ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ἀνὴρ
ἡλικία μὲν ὦν ἔτι τότε νέος ὥς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει,

1. περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ O. παλαιοὶ ὄρκοι L.O.P.c.i.k. et, qui postponit illa περὶ
αὐτοῦ, e. 3. αἰχμαλώτους βοιωτοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ βοιωτοὶ αἰχμαλώτους Q.R.f. ceteri αἰχμαλώτους οἱ
βοιωτοί. 4. ἀνδρομένη Q. ἀνδρομένην E. ἀνδρομένην k. 5. τὴν] καὶ k. 6. ἐν]
om. B.h. 10. ἰδίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίαν C.G.c.i. ἰδίαν V. 11. τοὺς δὲ μὴ K. 13. ἐξ-
ηπατεῖσθαι P.V.f. 14. ἀποκρινόμενοι d. 15. δὴ] om. e. ἦδη R. τῶν] om. e.
17. ἀνέκειντο c.i. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι L. ἦσαν ἄλλοι h. 18. τε δέκα καὶ h.
19. ἐν ἡλικίᾳ V. ὦν ἔτι τότε A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἔτι ὦν τότε e. g. vulgo ἔτι τότε ὦν.

2. κοινῇ νέμειν] The Scholiast inter-
prets this rightly, ἡγουν κοινὴν νομὴν
ἔχειν ἐν αὐτῷ. The land was left un-
enclosed, and not divided out into κλη-
ροί, on purpose to obviate disputes
about the boundary line: and land in
this state was always used for pasture.
See the note on I. 139, 2.

5. νομίζοντες — ἀποδιδόναι] “Hoc
“quoque (oppidum) non minus quam
“captivos ita se reddidisse. [immo red-
“dere,” Porpo.] SCHOLEFIELD.

7. δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν] Dobree distin-
guishes between δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν and δεινὰ

ἐποιοῦντο; interpreting the first to mean
ἐχαλέπαινον, and the latter, “indigna-
“bantur;” as if the one signified,
“venting or expressing indignation,”
and the other, “feeling indignation.”
If this be right, δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν may be
aptly, though not very elegantly, ren-
dered in English, “they made a great
“noise about it.”

16. ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ] That is, “as
“Cleobulus and Xenares had done at
“Sparta.”

19. ἔτι τότε νέος] He must have been
at least in his thirty-third year; for

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

verse to the Lacedæmonian interest; and who persuades the Argives to unite themselves with Athens, rather than with Lacedæmon.

ἀξιώματι δὲ προγόνων τιμώμενος· ᾧ ἐδόκει μὲν καὶ ἄμεινον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους μᾶλλον χωρεῖν, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ φρονήματι φιλονεικῶν ἠγναντιοῦτο, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχητος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς, αὐτὸν κατὰ τε τὴν νεότητα ὑπεριδόντες καὶ κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν ποτὲ οὔσαν οὐ τιμήσαντες, ἦν τοῦ πάππου ἀπειπόντος αὐτὸς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου αὐτῶν αἰχμαλώτους θεραπεύων διανοεῖτο ἀνα-
3 νεώσασθαι. πανταχόθεν τε νομίζων ἐλασσοῦσθαι τό τε πρῶτον ἀντεῖπεν, οὐ βεβαίους φάσκων εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους, 10 ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργείους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι καὶ αὖθις ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους μόνους ἴωσι, τούτου ἔνεκα σπένδεσθαι αὐτούς· καὶ τότε, ἐπειδὴ ἡ διαφορὰ ἐγεγένητο, πέμπει εὐθὺς ἐς Ἀργος

1. ᾧ] ὦν pr. E. 2. καὶ] om. d.i. χωρεῖν μᾶλλον e. 5. ἐαυτὸν C.F. G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.e.f.g.k. ἐαυτῶν A.B.E. τε] om. L.e. 8. ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Q. 9. πανταχοῦ c.d. δὲ G.L.O.P. τό τε F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 10. οὐ] om. B.h. βεβαίως e. φάσκειν V. 11. αὐτῖς E.F.G.V. αὐτῖ I. 13. ἐγένετο V.

he served under Phormion in Thrace twelve years before this period, and he could not then have been less than twenty. See Isocrates, Big. p. 352. d. Pollux, VIII. 105. Thucyd. I. 64, 3. According to Plutarch, the Lacedæmonians were not allowed to enter the Agora, even to buy such articles as they needed, till they were thirty years of age. Plut. Lycurg. 25. And the Scholiast on Aristophanes (Clouds, 530.) mentions a law at Athens forbidding any man to speak in the public assembly "under thirty, or, as some say, under forty years of age." Schömann treats this law as altogether imaginary, but it is likely enough to have been an enactment of an earlier period; and though no longer in force at Athens in the Peloponnesian war, yet to be no unfair specimen of the manners and regulations which still existed in other parts of Greece.

3. οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ] "Not however on this account only, but also," &c.

4. See VI. 89, 2, 3.

6. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν—οὐ τιμήσαντες] "Not honouring him in proportion to" [or, "in a degree

"answerable to"] "the old connexion which his family had formerly kept up with them, as proxeni of Sparta." Compare II. 62, 3. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκῶν χρεῖαν, and the note.

8. See VI. 89, 2.

11. ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργείους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι] Mihi Thucydides hoc videtur velle: Alcibiadem jam tum, quum induciæ quinquaginta annorum fiebant, iis se opposuisse, ac dixisse, Lacedæmonios eo consilio cum Atheniensibus pacisci, ut fœdere cum his facto Argivos sub potestatem redigerent, ac deinde illis subactis Athenienses adgrederentur. Ἐξαίρειν apud Thucydidem sæpe est *expugnare, capere, evertere*. III. 113, 13. Ἀμπρακίαν μέντοι οἶδα, ὅτι, εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρνᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι—ἐξελείν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον. IV. 69, 1. τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ, πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαί τινας, ἐξέλαιεν, θάσσον ἂν καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσχωρήσαι. Et ibid. 122, 6. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο—Σκιωναίους ἐξελείν τε καὶ ἀποκτείνειν. Et hanc esse sententiam hujus loci etiam putavit Acacius, qui ἐξελείν vertit *perdomare*. DUKER.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

ἰδίᾳ, κελεύων ὥς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προκαλουμένους
ἦκειν μετὰ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων, ὥς καιροῦ ὄντος καὶ
αὐτὸς ξυμπράξων τὰ μάλιστα. XLIV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι

5 Upon this the Argives, with the Eleans and Mantineans, readily
send ambassadors to Athens, to conclude
an alliance with the Athenians.
ἀκούσαντες τῆς τε ἀγγελίας, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔγνω-
σαν οὐ μετ' Ἀθηναίων πραχθεῖσαν τὴν τῶν
Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν; ἀλλ' ἐς διαφορὰν μεγά-
λην καθεστῶτας αὐτοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμο-
νίους, τῶν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι πρέσβεων, οἱ
σφίσι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔτυχον ἀπόντες, ἡμέλουν, πρὸς δὲ
10 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, νομίζοντες πόλιν
τε σφίσι φιλίαν ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ καὶ δημοκρατουμένην ὥσπερ
καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχουσαν τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν
ξυμπολεμήσειν σφίσιν, ἣν καθιστῶνται ἐς πόλεμον. ἔπεμπον 2
οὖν εὐθὺς πρέσβεις ὥς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας·
15 ξυνεπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι, καὶ Μαντινῆς.

Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις κατὰ τάχος, 3
δοκοῦντες ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, Φιλοχαρίδας καὶ
Λέων καὶ Ἐνδιος, δέισαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν ὀργιζό-
μενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ποιήσωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον
20 ἀπαιτήσοντες ἀντὶ Πανάκτου, καὶ περὶ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ξυμ-
μαχίας ἀπολογησόμενοι, ὥς οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ἐποιήσαντο. XLV. καὶ λέγοντες ἐν τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τε τού-
των, καὶ ὥς αὐτοκράτορες ἤκουσι περὶ πάντων
ξυμβῆναι τῶν διαφόρων, τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφο-

And the Lacedæ-
monian ambassadors
being persuaded by

1. προκαλούμενος C.G.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 2. μετὰ τῶν μαντινέων g. 3. συμ-
πράσσω K. ξυμπράσσω d.i. 4. τῆς τε] om. P. τῆς om. R. 5. τῶν] om. Q.
9. περὶ σποδῶν Q. ἀπόντες] ἅπαντες E.O.P. 10. πόλιν] πάλιν d. 12. τὴν
μεγάλην ἔχουσαν κατὰ K. 13. ἦν Q. 14. ὥς] ἐς e. τῆς] om. L. 15. πρε-
σβεύοντο h. καὶ οἱ ἡλείοι A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt
articulum. 17. ἐπιτήδειον A.E.F.H.R.V.h. φιλοχαρίδας δὲ C. 18. ἔνδειος H.
20. ἀπαιτήσαντες E. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν ξ.Q. 21. ἀπολογησάμενοι K. 23. ὥς καὶ G.L.
O.P.c.d.e.i.k. ἦκασι E.H. F diphthongum corr. 24. διαφορῶν A.E.F.H.L.N.V.

18. See VIII. 6, 3.
τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν] Te hic durius
transpositum, et nobis nonnihil sus-
pectum. Porpo. Instead of καὶ ἅμα
Πύλον—Πανάκτου, had the sentence

been regular, it would have run thus:
δείσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν—ποιή-
σωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον οὐκετι ἐθέλωσιν
ἀντὶ Πανάκτου ἀποδοῦναι.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

the artifice of Alcibiades to contradict their own declarations, and thus giving the Athenians reason to suspect their sincerity, the Athenians, in spite of all the efforts of Nicias, conclude the alliance with the Argives, Eleans, and Mantinians. (45, 46.)

βουν μὴ καὶ ἦν ἐς τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα λέγωσιν, ἐπαγάγονται τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἀπωσθῇ ἡ Ἀργείων ξυμμαχία. μηχανᾶται δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοιόνδε τι ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πείθει, πίστιν αὐτοῖς δούς, ἣν μὴ ὁμολογήσω-⁵ σιν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, Πύλον τε αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν (πείσειν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἀντιλέγειν) καὶ τᾶλλα³ ξυναλλάξιν. βουλόμενος δὲ αὐτοὺς Νικίου τε ἀποστήσαι ταῦτα ἔπραττε, καὶ ὅπως ἐν τῷ δήμῳ διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὥς¹⁰ οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσιν οὐδὲ λέγουσιν οὐδέποτε ταῦτά, τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ Ἠλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ξυμμάχους ποι-⁴ ῆσιν. καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς τὸν δῆμον παρελθόντες καὶ ἐπερωτῶμενοι οὐκ ἔφασαν, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ἡνείχοντο, ἀλλὰ τοῦ¹⁵ Ἀλκιβιάδου πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καταβοῶντος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐσήκουόν τε καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν εὐθὺς παραγαγόντες τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμμάχους ποιῆσθαι· σεισμοῦ δὲ γενομένου πρὶν τι ἐπικυρωθῆναι, ἡ ἐκκλησία αὕτη ἀνεβλήθη. XLVI. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁ²⁰ Νικίας, καίπερ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτῶν ἡπατημένων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξηπατημένος περὶ τοῦ μὴ αὐτοκράτορας ὁμολογήσαι ἦκειν, ὅμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφη χρῆναι φίλους μᾶλλον γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους πέμψαι ἔτι ὥς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰδέναι ὅ τι διανοοῦνται, λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφε-²⁵

1. καὶ] om. c.d.i. 2. ἐπαγάγονται I. ἀποστή G.I. 4. τοιόνδε τι πρὸς αὐτοὺς L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 5. διδούς G. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοὺς Q. 8. ὥσπερ νῦν P. 9. δέ] δι' d. γὰρ f. 10. ἔπραττε] ἔλεγέ τε K. ἔπρασε Haack. Porro. διαβάλλον V. 11. ταῦτα C. 14. ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν g. 15. οἱ] om. K. 17. εἰσηκούοντο καὶ K. ἐπήκουον V. 18. τοὺς] τῶν B. μετ' αὐτοῦ Q. 19. γε- γονότος g. 20. αὕτη] ταύτη V. αὕτη G. 22. αὐτοκράτορας A.B.C.E.F.G.I. c.d.e.f.g.h. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοκράτορες. 24. τὰ] τοὺς P. 25. αὐτὰ P. εἴ τι A.B.V.h. οἴ τι F.

19. σεισμοῦ δὲ γενομένου] Compare ch. 50, 5. VIII. 6, 5. But if an earthquake happened after any enterprise was actually begun, it was interpreted as a

sign of encouragement on the part of the gods to persevere in it. See Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 7, 4.

25. λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῶ

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τέρῳ καλῶ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεῖ τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλ-
 λεσθαι· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ εὖ ἐσώτων τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἐπὶ
 πλείστον ἄριστον εἶναι διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐπραγίαν, ἐκείνοις
 δὲ δυστυχοῦσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.
 5 ἔπεισέ τε πέμψαι πρέσβεις, ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν, κελεύοντας 2
 Λακεδαιμονίους, εἴ τι δίκαιον διανοοῦνται, Πάνακτόν τε ὀρθὸν
 ἀποδιδόναι καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν, καὶ τὴν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν
 ἀνεῖναι, ἣν μὴ ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσίωσι, καθάπερ εἴρητο ἄνευ
 ἀλλήλων μηδενὶ ξυμβαίνειν. εἰπεῖν τε ἐκέλευον ὅτι καὶ 3
 10 σφεῖς, εἰ ἐβούλοντο ἀδικεῖν, ἥδη ἂν Ἀργείους ξυμμάχους
 πεποιῆσθαι, ὡς παρῆναι γ' αὐτοὺς αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔνεκα. εἴ
 τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν, πάντα ἐπιστείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν
 τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικίαν πρέσβεις. καὶ ἀφικομένων αὐτῶν καὶ 4
 ἀπαγγειλάντων τά τε ἄλλα καὶ τέλος εἰπόντων ὅτι εἰ μὴ τὴν
 15 ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς μὴ ἐσιούσιν ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς,
 ποιήσονται καὶ αὐτοὶ Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμ-
 μάχους, τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ
 ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, ἐπικρατούντων τῶν περὶ τὸν Ξενάρη τὸν
 ἔφορον ταῦτα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης
 20 ᾔσαν, τοὺς δὲ ὅρκους δεομένου Νικίου ἀνεενώσαντο· ἐφοβεῖτο

2. ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον N.V. g. 4. εὖρημα] om. c.d.i. 5. πρέσβεις πέμψαι f.
 κελεύσαντας A.B.C.E.F.G.I.d.e. 6. δίκαιον] om. B.h. 7. ἀποδοῦναι Q.
 ξυμμαχίαν βοιωτῶν Q.R.f. 8. εἴρηται Q. ἥρητο c. 10. βούλονται L.O.P.
 11. ὥσπερ οἶμαι γ' O.P. ὥσπερ εἴ γ' C.G.I.b.c.i.k. 12. ἀνεκάλουν P. πάντας V.
 ἀντέπεμψαν f.g. 13. περὶ νικίαν Q. 14. εἰ] om. Q.c.d. 15. ἐπιούσιν e.
 17. μὲν] om. Q. βοιωτοὺς G.I.b.c.d.e.i. 18. τὸν G.k. ξενάρην g.
 τὸν] om. O. 19. ἐφόρων E.R.

κ. τ. λ.] This seems to me to be one of those cases spoken of by Lobeck, *Parerga ad Phrynichum*, VI. p. 753. in which δέιν, χρῆναι, and similar words, are omitted after verbs of thinking or asserting. Thus λέγων appears to be equivalent to λέγων χρῆναι. "Saying that, while their position was so glorious, and their rivals' so discreditable, they would do well to put off going to war." Compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 11, 6. Λακεδαιμονίους σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ—σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφῆτερον ἀπρεπεῖς εὖ θήσονται.

14. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—Βοιωτοῖς] Instances of a substantive governing the case required by its cognate verb are not uncommon. See IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομὴν τῷ τειχίσματι. Poppo, *Prolegom.* I. p. 125. Matthiæ, *Gr. Gr.* §. 396. But the order of the words here seems to shew that Βοιωτοῖς depends on ἀνήσουσι. "If they would not give up to the Bœotians their alliance;" i. e. give it back into their hands, abandon it to them, as a thing not worth retaining. So again a few lines below, the construction appears to me to be the same.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

γὰρ μὴ πάντα ἀτελῇ ἔχων ἀπέλθῃ καὶ διαβληθῇ, ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο, αἴτιος δοκῶν εἶναι τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδῶν. 5 ἀναχωρήσαντός τε αὐτοῦ ὥς ἤκουσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος πεπραγμένον, εὐθὺς δι' ὀργῆς εἶχον, καὶ νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι (ἔτυχον γὰρ παρόντες οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 5 οἱ ξύμμαχοι παραγαγόντος Ἀλκιβιάδου) ἐποίησαντο σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τήνδε.

XLVII. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο ἑκατὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτη
 “ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι, ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν
 TREATY OF “ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἄρχουσιν ἑκάτεροι, 10
 ALLIANCE “ ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ
 between ATHENS “ θάλασσαν. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν
 2 and ARGOS, ELIS, “ ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ
 and MANTINEA. “ Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς
 “ ξυμμάχους ὧν ἄρχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ 15
 “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας
 “ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, τέχνη μηδὲ μηχανῇ μηδεμιᾷ.
 3 “ Κατὰ τάδε ξυμμάχους εἶναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ Ἀργείους
 “ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ἑκατὸν ἔτη.

“ Ἦν πολέμιοι ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν τὴν Ἀθηναίων, βοηθεῖν 20
 “ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας Ἀθήναζε, καθ’ ὃ τι
 “ ἂν ἐπαγγέλλωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηώσαντες οἴχονται,
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι
 “ καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πᾶσχειν ὑπὸ πασῶν 25

1. διαλυθῇ d.i. 3. οἱ] om. R.d.i.k. 4. εὐθὺς—εἶχον οὐδὲν πεπραγμένον V.
 6. ἐποίησαν τὰς σπονδὰς K. 7. τοιάνδε G.I.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.k. om. d. 8. ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἑκατὸν ἔτη καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 11. ἀβλαβεῖς κατὰ L.d.i. 12. θάλατταν K.
 qui mox om. δέ. 14. ἐπὶ ἀθ. καὶ τοὺς ξ.] om. A.B.F.H.K. usque ad τέχνη om.
 C.K.g.h. 15. ὧν—ξυμμάχους] om. K. 16. μαντ. καὶ ἡλ. V. 18. κατὰ τε
 τάδε L. τάδε δὲ V. 20. ἦν A.B.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν δὲ Q.
 vulgo καὶ ἦν. τὴν ἀθηναίων A.E.F.G.H. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀθηναίων. 21. ἀρ-
 γείους τε καὶ K. ἡλείους καὶ ἀργ. R. 22. ἐπαγγέλλωσιν R.i. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν C.
 23. καὶ κατὰ G.L.O.P. 25. πασῶν] om. L.O.P.

7. τήνδε] Nihil mutandum. Noster in 18, 1. 22, 3. VIII. 17, 4. 36, 2. 57, 2.
 fœderibus voces αἶδε, τάδε, ἦδε, τάσδε,
 nunquam non adhibet. Vid. V. 7. 9. In Orationibus fere τοιάδε, et τοσαῦτα.
 Vid. Nos ad VI. 9. [c. 8, 4.] WASS.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

“ τῶν πόλεων τούτων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον
 “ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεων, ἣν μὴ ἀπά-
 “ σαις δοκῇ. βοηθεῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐς Ἀργὸς καὶ Μαν- 4
 “ τίνειαν καὶ Ἡλιν, ἣν πολέμοι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν
 5 “ Ἡλείων ἢ τὴν Μαντινέων ἢ τὴν Ἀργείων, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν
 “ ἐπαγγελῶσιν αἱ πόλεις αὗται, τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἴχωνται,
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις
 “ καὶ Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πα-
 10 “ σῶν τούτων τῶν πόλεων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν
 “ πόλεμον πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, ἣν μὴ ἀπάσαις δοκῇ ταῖς
 “ πόλεσιν.

“ Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἔᾶν ἔχοντας διέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διὰ τῆς γῆς 5
 “ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν ὧν ἂν ἄρχωσιν
 15 “ ἕκαστοι, μηδὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἣν μὴ ψηφισαμένων τῶν
 “ πόλεων ἀπασῶν τὴν δίοδον εἶναι, Ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἀργείων
 “ καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων.

“ Τοῖς δὲ βοηθοῦσιν ἡ πόλις ἡ πέμπουσα παρεχέτω μέχρι 6
 “ μὲν τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν σίτον, ἐπὶ ἔλθῃ ἐς τὴν πόλιν τὴν
 20 “ ἐπαγγείλασαν βοηθεῖν, καὶ ἀπιοῦσι κατὰ ταῦτά· ἣν δὲ
 “ πλέονα βούλωνται χρόνον τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆσθαι, ἡ πόλις ἡ
 “ μεταπεμψαμένη διδότω σίτον, τῷ μὲν ὀπλίτῃ καὶ ψιλῷ
 “ καὶ τοξότη τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγιναίους τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάστης,
 “ τῷ δ’ ἱππεὶ δραχμὴν Αἰγιναίαν.

1. ἐξεῖναι τοῦτον τὸν i. 2. τὴν πόλιν ταύτην h. 4. τὴν Ἡλείων] τῶν Ἡλείων
 L.O.R.V.c.k. 5. ἡ τῶν c.i. 6. ἐπαγγείλωσιν B.h. ἐπαγγέλωσιν d.i. ἐπαγ-
 γέλωσιν—ἂν om. G. ὁποῖῳ] ὅ i. om. c. ὁποῖῳ ἂν τρόπ. δύνωνται V.
 7. ἰσχυροτάτῳ] om. L.O.P.k. 10. τῶν πόλεων τούτων B.h. 11. τὴν πόλιν]

om. Q. πάσαις K. 13. ἐπὶ] ἐπὶ G. ἐν I. 14. ὧν ἄρχουσιν e. ἂν] om. E.
 15. ἣν] εἰ d. 18. μέχρι] om. P. 19. τὴν ἀπαγγείλασαν B. ἐπαγγείλασαν,
 omisso articulo, P. 20. ἀπιοῦσιν ἔσται κατὰ A.B.V. ταῦτα C.E.F.H.K.
 ἦν] εἰ d. 21. στρατεία C. et plures alii.

23. τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγιναίους] i. e. five Attic oboli; for the Æginetan drachma was equal to ten Attic oboli. See Pollux, IX. 76. 86. It shews the democratical character of the contracting commonwealths, that the archer, and

even the light armed soldier, should have received the same pay as the heavy armed soldier. Thus at Athens even the seamen received as high pay as the heavy armed soldier. See III. 17. 4. VI. 31. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

- 7 “Ἡ δὲ πόλις ἡ μεταπεμφαμένη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχέτω,
 “ὅταν ἐν τῇ αὐτῆς ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ· ἦν δέ ποι δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσι
 “κοινῇ στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ ἴσον τῆς ἡγεμονίας μετεῖναι πάσαις
 “ταῖς πόλεσιν.
- 8 “Ὀμόσαι δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς Ἀθηναίους μὲν ὑπὲρ τε σφῶν 5
 “αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ
 “Ἡλεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τούτων κατὰ πόλεις ὀμνύντων.
 “ὀμνύντων δὲ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὅρκον ἕκαστοι τὸν μέγιστον
 “κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων. ὁ δὲ ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε· ἐμμενῶ τῇ
 “ξυμμαχίᾳ κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα δικαίως καὶ ἀβλαβῶς καὶ 10
 “ἀδόλως, καὶ οὐ παραβήσομαι τέχνη οὐδὲ μηχανῇ οὐδεμίᾳ.”
- 9 “ὀμνύντων δὲ Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί,
 “ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις· ἐν Ἀργεὶ δὲ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ οἱ
 “ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ ὀγδοή-
 “κοντα· ἐν δὲ Μαντινείᾳ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ 15

1. ἡγεμονείαν E, et mox ἡγεμονείας. 2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ. 3. πᾶσαι A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἀπάσαι. 7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h. 8. τὸν μέγιστον
 ἕκαστοι g. 9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν. ἐμμενῶ Fr. Portus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δέ] om. L.O.k. ἀθήνησι—δέ] om. H. αἱ βουλαὶ e.
 αἱ] εἰ F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P. 14. οἱ ἀρτῦναι Poppo.
 Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων] That is, the victims were to be the full grown animals, and not the young of their several kinds; a bull or ox, for instance, a ram, or a boar; not a calf, or a lamb. Compare Herodot. I. 183, 2. where τὰ τέλεα τῶν προβάτων are opposed to τὰ γαλαθηνά. And in the most solemn oath sworn before the Areopagus in cases of murder, the victims were, a bull, a ram, and a boar: Demosthen. Aristocrat. p. 642. Reiske. Thus also “hostiæ majores” are distinguished from “hostiæ lactentes.”

12. αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί] Duker quotes a passage from Æschines, (Timarchus, p. 45. Reiske,) μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν, μήτ' ἔνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον. So Aristotle, Politics, III. 14, 13. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ τὰ ἔνδημα καὶ τὰ ὑπερόρια, συνεχῶς ἵρχον. We must probably understand then the archons, the secretaries, γραμματεῖς, and all other principal home

magistrates, as opposed to the στρατηγοί.

13. “De forma verbi ἐξορκούν vid. “Lob. ad Phrynich. p. 361.” GÖLLER.

οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι] Of these nothing whatever is known. Probably “the Eighty” were a more aristocratical council, as the constitution of the βουλὴ in a democracy was generally, as at Athens, democratical; and the artynæ, whether we prefer the feminine form or the masculine, and understand the word of certain colleges of nobles, or of individuals, may be supposed to have acted as presidents to the council of Eighty. In the Dorian state of Epidaurus, Plutarch (Quæst. Græc. 1.) speaks of ἀρτῦνοι, whom he describes as senators chosen out of the whole body of the nobility. Müller supposes the artynæ to have succeeded to the civil authority of the kings, as the strategi had succeeded to their power in war. Dorier, II. p. 140.

15. οἱ δημιουργοί] These too are wholly

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

“ ἄλλαι ἀρχαὶ, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ θεωροὶ καὶ οἱ πολέμαρχοι
 “ ἐν δὲ Ἡλιδι οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες καὶ οἱ
 “ ἐξακόσιοι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ θεσμοφύ-
 “ λακες. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἰόντας 10
 5 “ ἐς Ἡλιν καὶ ἐς Μαντίνειαν καὶ ἐς Ἀργος τριάκοντα ἡμέραις
 “ πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων, Ἀργείους δὲ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας
 “ ἰόντας Ἀθήναζε δέκα ἡμέραις πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγά-
 “ λων. τὰς δὲ ξυνθήκας τὰς περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τῶν 11
 “ ὅρκων καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἀναγράψαι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ
 10 “ Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐν πόλει, Ἀργείους δὲ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐν τοῦ

4. δέ] om. d. 5. ἐς Ἡλιν] ἐς om. G.c.i.k. ἐς ante ἄργος om. R. ἡμέρας
 L.O.P.k. 7. ἡμέρας c.d. 8. περὶ] τε Q. 10. ἀγορᾷ] ἀγορᾷ κατα-
 θέντων δὲ καὶ ὀλυμπιάσι στήλην G. ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῷ V.

unknown. It is merely known that the name was common, as the title of their chief magistrates in the Peloponnesian states, with the exception of Lacedæmon. And we read of them also in the Corinthian colony of Syracuse. But of their appointment, or of the particular nature and extent of their powers, no particulars are recorded. The “theori” were a sacred college, whose functions were perpetual, like the colleges of pontifices and augurs at Rome. Like the Pythii at Lacedæmon, they had the care of all oracles delivered to the state, and probably had a general control over religious matters. See Müller, Dorier, II. 18. and Æginetic. p. 135.

2. οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες] These words cannot simply mean “the magistrates,” but must designate some particular council, or body of men who exercised the sovereign authority, while the demiurgi were merely executive officers; and standing as they do between the demiurgi and the six hundred, I should suppose them to be a body like the original senate at Rome,—a sort of council of administration chosen from the body of the nobles, while the six hundred, like the comitia curiata, or concilium populi, of the early Roman constitution, were the great council of the nobility at large, in whom the ultimate sovereignty of the state was vested, although the ordinary administration was entrusted to those τὰ τέλη

ἔχοντες. These last may perhaps have been identical with the ninety senators or counsellors, mentioned by Aristotle, Politic. V. 6, 10, 11. as forming, at Elis, an oligarchy in an oligarchy. See also Müller, Dorier. II. p. 96.

5. τριάκοντα ἡμέραις πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων] The people of Elis, as being the most remote from Athens, would be visited by the Athenian ambassadors after they had performed their commission at Argos and Mantinea. It was arranged therefore that the ambassadors of Athens should go to Argos thirty days before the Olympic festival, that allowing ten days for their stay in each place, they might arrive at Mantinea twenty days, and at Elis ten days before the festival began. And the ambassadors of the allied states having only one place to visit, were all to arrive at Athens ten days before the Panathenæa, that so the renewal of the oaths might be completed on both sides before the yearly return of their respective great public festivals; the Olympia for the Peloponnesian states, and the Panathenæa for Athens. See Böckh. Staatshaushaltung der Athener, II. p. 166. The Panathenæa were celebrated every fourth year according to our reckoning, in the third year of the Olympiad, on the 28th day of the month Hecatombæon. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellenici. Appendix, p. 293.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τῷ ἱερῷ, Μαντινέας δὲ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τῷ ἱερῷ
 “ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ καταθέντων δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπίασι στήλην
 12 “ χαλκῇν κοινῇ Ὀλυμπίοις τοῖς νυνί. ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ
 “ ἄμεινον εἶναι ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις προσθεῖναι πρὸς τοῖς
 “ ξυγκειμένοις. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀπάσαις 5
 “ κοινῇ βουλευομέναις, τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.”

XLVIII. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι οὕτως ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀπεί-
 2 The Corinthians re- ρηγντο τούτου ἕνεκα οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐτέρων. Κορίνθιοι
 fuse to join in this
 treaty, and incline to
 return to their old
 connexion with Lace-
 dæmon.
 δὲ Ἀργείων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐσῆλθον ἐς 10
 αὐτὰς, ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης πρὸ τούτου Ἡλείοις
 καὶ Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι ξυμμαχίας, τοῖς
 αὐτοῖς πολεμεῖν καὶ εἰρήνην ἄγειν, οὐ ξυνώμοσαν, ἀρκεῖν
 δ' ἔφασαν σφίσι τὴν πρώτην γενομένην ἐπιμαχίαν, ἀλλή-
 3 λους βοηθεῖν, ξυνεπιστρατεύειν δὲ μηδενί. οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 15
 οὕτως ἀπέστησαν τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμο-
 νίους πάλιν τὴν γνώμην εἶχον.

XLIX. Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς
 Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ
 Olymp. 90. 1. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἡλείων εἵρχθη- 20
 ELIS.
 The Lacedæmonians
 are excluded from at-
 σαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ

1. ἀπόλλωνος] διὸς G.I. 2. τῇ] om. g. κατέθεντο g. ὀλυμπιάδι c.
 ἐν ὀλυμπιάσι e. ὀλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀλυμπιάσι. 3. νῦν Q.
 4. ταῖς ταύταις πόλεσι K. 5. δ' omiserim, mutata antea interpunctione. BEK-
 KER. 6. βουλευομέναις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.O.V.c.d.e.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 βουλευομένοις H.K.N.g. vulgo βουλευσαμέναις. 8. καὶ αἱ ἀθηναίων g. 15. μὲν
 οὖν κορίνθιοι d. 17. πάλιν γνώμην g. 19. ἤρχθησαν H.I.

5. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ] I have followed Bekker, Poppo, and Göller in considering the conjunction δὲ to have been an interpolation. The natural construction seems to be ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ προσθεῖναι, ὃ τι ἂν δόξῃ—τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.

18. οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης—ἐνίκα] Non sæpius nec diutius vincebat, sed semel vicit. Refertur tamen hæc sententia ad priorem, ideoque tempori relativo locus.... Itaque hac in re semper etiam Diodorus, Dionysius, aliique,

imperfecto utuntur. Poppo. Prolegom. I. p. 155. “The Olympiad in which Androsthene was the conqueror.” Compare also the constant use of the imperfect ἐτελεύτα, in the expressions τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα—δωδέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. The object of the tense in these cases seems to be to express contemporaneousness, if I may use such a word. “In this Olympiad Androsthene was winning his prize; at such a period the summer was ending.”

ELIS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90. 1.

tending at the Olympic games by the Eleans, on account of their alleged disobedience to the common religious law of Greece.

ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἦν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἡλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν φάσκοντες †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον τε τείχος ὅπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὀπλί-
τας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπикаῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι.

ἡ δὲ καταδίκη δισχίλιαι μναῖ ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἕκαστον δύο μναῖ, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλλαι πῶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς σπονδὰς, ὅτ' ἐσέπεμψαν τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκχειρίαν ἤδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρώτοις γὰρ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζοντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, ὥς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαθεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεὼν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγ-

1. ἐκτίνοντες C.I.P.Q.C. ἐν τῷ] ἔκτῳ C.I.Q. ὀλυμπικῷ G.Q.c.k. 3. an σφῶν? Bekker. in ed. 1832. φύρ B.C.h. 4. αὐτῶν Bekk. 5. ὀλυμπικαῖς G.I.K.d.i. 9. πῶ A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ποτε. 11. αὐτοῖς Bekk. 13. ὥς] om. C.G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 14. ἀπαγγέλλαι L.O.Q.

1. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ] The meaning of the preposition seems to be, "which fine being specified in the Olympic law," or, "as it was written in the Olympic law." Compare VII. 11, 1. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε, that is, "as they have been related in many other letters."

3. †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον] As σφᾶς here seems to be used completely in the sense of αὐτοὺς, this passage has excited great attention. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 147. maintains that where no obscurity can possibly arise from it, σφῶν and αὐτῶν may be sometimes put confusedly in each other's places. Dobree says, "hic σφᾶς clarissime valet αὐτούς. Sed," he goes on to say, "si constaret Phycum Eleorum fuisse possessionem, forsan leg. σφῶν." I should without hesitation adopt the correction of σφῶν, for though nothing is known of Phycus, it is most probable that it was a fort belonging to the Eleans; so that σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον would resemble the expres-

sions so often noticed τῆς Θετταλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα, &c. Bekker and Gölle in their latest editions both prefer the reading σφῶν; and Gölle compares VIII. 96, 3. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

7. δύο μναῖ] This was the ordinary ransom of a Peloponnesian soldier if taken prisoner in battle with another Peloponnesian army. (Herodot. VI. 79, 2.) Was it then supposed that the soldiers engaged in sacrilegious warfare became the captives of the God whom they offended, and must be redeemed from him, as if they had actually been the prisoners of an enemy? For σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, see the notes on I. 95, 3. and III. 16, 1.

13. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐπενεγκεῖν] Respondent Lacedæmonii, si Elei injuriam sibi allatam putassent, non opus fuisse inducias postea nihilo secius Spartæ indicere: indixisse tamen eos, videlicet non rem ita, ut nunc prætexunt, æstimantes. Addunt se nusquam alio post inducias indictas arma illis intulisse. GÖLLER.

ELIS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90. 1.

γείλαι ἔτι ἐς Λακεδαίμονά, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς,
 ἀλλ' οὐχ ὥς νομίζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὄπλα οὐδαμῶς
 5 ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν. Ἡλείοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἶχοντο,
 ὥς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βούλονται
 σφίσι Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἀφιέναι τοῦ
 ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὃ τῷ θεῷ γίγνεται αὐτοῖ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν.
 L. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουν, αὐθις τάδε ἡξίου, Λέπρεον μὲν μὴ
 ἀποδοῦναι, εἰ μὴ βούλονται, ἀναβάντας δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν
 τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, ἐπειδὴ προθυμοῦνται χρῆσθαι τῷ
 ἱερῷ, ἀπομόσαι ἐναντίον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἢ μὴν ἀποδώσειν 10
 2 ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκη. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἠθέλον, Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι μὲν εἶργοντο τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, καὶ οἴκοι
 ἔθουν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐθεώρουν πλὴν Λεπρεατῶν.
 3 ὅμως δὲ οἱ Ἡλείοι δεδιότες μὴ βία θύσωσι, ξὺν ὅπλοις τῶν
 νεωτέρων φυλακὴν εἶχον· ἦλθον δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 15
 Μαντινῆς, χίλιοι ἑκατέρων, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἱππῆς, οἱ ἐν
 4 Ἀργεὶ ὑπέμενον τὴν ἐορτήν. δέος δ' ἐγένετο τῇ πανηγύρει
 μέγα μὴ ξὺν ὅπλοις ἔλθωσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἄλλως τε
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν τῷ

3. ἔτι ἐν αὐτοῖς f. ἀπενεγκεῖν H. 4. βούλονται L. 5. αὐτῶν Bekk.
 μέρος] om. K. 6. τῷ] om. c.i. 7. μὲν ἀποδοῦναι E. 8. ἀναβάντας A.B.F.
 Bekk. vulgo ἀναβάντες. 10. ἐναντίων E.F.H.f. 11. τὴν] om. i. οὐ H.c.d.i.
 12. εἶργον A.B.E.F.H.h. 14. σὺν B.F.H.K.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 19. λίχας A.B.
 G.H.h k. correct. E. et V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μέχας i. ceteri λείχας.

8. ἀναβάντας] I have adopted this reading, because, according to Bekker's edition of 1832, it is found in three MSS. besides being, as I think, absolutely required according to the rules of the language. The passage in ch. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐόντων,—ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται, ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, is not a parallel case. There the nominative is the case that would be naturally used, as it refers to the party speaking, and it is only irregular because the genitive absolute had been used before, instead of ὥς οὐκ εἶων. But here ἀναβάντας does not refer to the party speaking, and the nominative therefore would be a mere solecism.

10. ἀπομόσαι] Dobree considers this word to be equivalent to ἐπομόσαι. I rather believe that the word is used here improperly, from its being habitually applied to the oath of an accused party, who would *disclaim the charge against him upon oath*. Here there is indeed no disclaimer, but the tendency of the oath was still exculpatory, inasmuch as it would procure a remission of the sentence otherwise denounced.

12. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων] Compare ch. 49, 1. εἶρχθησαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

19. Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου] See Pausanias, VI. 2, 1. Xenophon. Hellen. III. 2, 21.

HERACLEA. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90. 1.

ἀγῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ῥαβδούχων πληγὰς ἔλαβεν, ὅτι νικῶντος τοῦ
 ἑαυτοῦ ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου κατὰ
 τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως προελθὼν ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα
 ἀνέδησε τὸν ἡνίοχον, βουλόμενος δηλῶσαι ὅτι ἑαυτοῦ ἦν τὸ
 5 ἄρμα· ὥστε πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπεφόβηντο πάντες καὶ
 ἐδόκει τι νέον ἔσεσθαι· οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡσύχασάν
 τε καὶ ἡ ἐορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν. ἐς δὲ Κόρινθον μετὰ τὰ 5
 Ὀλύμπια Ἀργεῖοί τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀφίκοντο δεησόμενοι
 αὐτῶν παρὰ σφᾶς ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις
 10 ἔτυχον παρόντες, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων τέλος οὐδὲν
 ἐπράχθη, ἀλλὰ σεισμοῦ γενομένου διελύθησαν ἕκαστοι ἐπ'
 οἴκου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἑρακλεώταις τοῖς ἐν
 Τραχίνι μάχῃ ἐγένετο πρὸς Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Δόλοπας καὶ
 15 Μηλιάς καὶ Θεσσαλῶν τινάς. προσοικούντα 2
 γὰρ τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα τῇ πόλει πολέμια ἦν· οὐ
 γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ ἢ τῇ τούτων τὸ χωρίον
 ἐτειχίσθη. καὶ εὐθύς τε καθισταμένη τῇ πόλει
 ἡναντιοῦντο ἐς ὅσον ἐδύναντο φθείροντες, καὶ τότε τῇ μάχῃ
 20 ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἑρακλεώτας, καὶ Ξενάρης ὁ Κνίδιος Λακε-

HERACLEA.

Defeat of the colonists
 of Heraclea (III. 92.)
 by the neighbouring
 tribes.

3. οὐκ] om. R. προσελθὼν B.F.V.h. 4. ὅτι καὶ ἑαυτοῦ Q. 6. ἡσυχά-
 σαντες omitta τε, A.h. ἡσύχαζόν τε C.V. et marg. N. 12. θέρος] τέλος B.
 θέλος h. 13. ἡρακλειώταις B.G.k. 14. τραχίνῃ H. αἰνιῶνας G.I.k.
 αἰνῶνας E. δόλοπας Q. 16. γὰρ] om. h. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.
 Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταύτη. 17. ἢ τῇ] ἢ πῇ
 B.h. 18. ἀνισταμένη G. ἀνισταμένη L.O.P.e.k.m. 19. ἐδύνοντο A.H.
 τότε] om. Q. 20. νιδιος i.

3. προελθὼν—ἡνίοχον] Suidas ex hoc loco, et ex Homero ostendit, etiam locum ipsum, in quo certatur, vocari ἀγῶνα. Adnotat ibi Portus Odyss. θ'. 260. ἀγῶνα poni pro loco, in quo saltatur: quod et Eustathius ibi monet p. 1595. Et Homerus ita etiam alibi. Ἀνακηρύττειν proprium esse in hac re verbum ostendit Heraldus II. Adversarior. 14. DUKER.

7. ἡ ἐορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν] Poppo observes rightly that the conjunctions τε—καί, show that both parts of the sentence refer alike to the Lacedæmonians.

The words therefore signify, "The Lacedæmonians however were quiet, and saw the festival thus pass by, without offering to disturb it."

16. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἄλλῃς τινὸς γῆς. SCHOL. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ—ἐτειχίσθη] "For it was their country in particular against which the place was fortified." Compare III. 93, 3. and the note there.

19. ἡναντιοῦντο] Vid. III. 92, 93, 3. DUKER.

20. ὁ Κνίδιος] Haack, Heilman,

HERACLEA. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

δαιμόνιος ἄρχων αὐτῶν ἀπέθανε, διεφθάρησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ δωδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, ὡς μετὰ τὴν μάχην κακῶς ἐφθείρετο, Βοιωτοὶ 5
A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1. παρέλαβον, καὶ Ἡγησιππίδαν τὸν Λακεδαι-
Expedition of Alcibiades into PELOPONNESUS. μόνιον ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν.
 δείσαντες δὲ παρέλαβον τὸ χωρίον μὴ Λακε-
 δαιμονίων τὰ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον θορυβουμένων Ἀθηναῖοι
 λάβωσι· Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέντοι ὠργίζοντο αὐτοῖς. 10

2 Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου στρατηγὸς
 ὦν Ἀθηναίων, Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυμπρασσόντων,
 ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ
 τοξοτῶν, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν, τὰ τε
 ἄλλα ξυγκαθίστη περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν διαπορευόμενος Πελο- 15
 πόννησον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ Πατρέας τε τείχη καθεῖναι ἔπεισεν
 ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἕτερον διανοεῖτο τειχίσαι ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ
 τῷ Ἀχαϊκῷ. Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ Σικυώνιοι, καὶ οἷς ἦν ἐν
 βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν, βοηθήσαντες διεκώλυσαν.

LIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις 20

1. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. ἄλλη c. 2. καὶ δωδ.—ἐτελεύτα] om. K.h. 9. τοὺς
 κατὰ c. 10. ὠργίζοντο Q.V.g. 11. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κ. κλεινίδιου P.
 12. πρασσόντων Q. 13. ὀπλιτῶν ἀθηναίων g. 14. ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν A.
 B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ παραλαβῶν.
 τὰ τε ὅπλα V. 15. πελοποννήσου P. 16. ἐπὶ Q. ἔπεισεν g. 17. ἕτερον]
 ἕτερος I. τειχίσειν V. 18. καὶ οἱ σικυώνιοι c. οἷς ἐν βλάβῃ ἦν τει-
 χισθὲν V.

Poppo, and Göller, consider this as the genitive case from Κνίδις. And even if we struck out Λακεδαιμόνιος as an interpolation, we can hardly conceive that the Spartans would have entrusted the military command of their colony to a foreigner, even though Cnidus was a Spartan colony. Κνίδις, Κνίδιος would then be a noun formed like Γόαξις, Γοάξιος, IV. 107, 2. and the termination in *ιος* rather than in *ιδος* would be used, in order to avoid the recurrence of the two deltas in such a word as Κνίδιδος.

13. μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων] Dobree refers to Isocrates, de Bigis, p. 349. D. (p. 504. Bekker.) διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ἔχων τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν ἀπέστησεν, ὑμῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους ἐποίησε. The passage is curious, as affording an additional instance of the inveterate habits of misrepresentation and exaggeration which led the rhetoricians to falsify every fact they touched upon.

18. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν] Compare I. 100, 3. οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον —κτιζόμενον.

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

πόλεμος ἐγένετο, προφάσει μὲν περὶ τοῦ θύματος τοῦ Ἀπόλ-

EPIDAUROS.

War between Argos
and Epidaurus; the
Argives prepare to in-
vade Epidaurus.

λωνος τοῦ Πυθαέως, ὃ δέον ἀπαγαγεῖν οὐκ

ἀπέπεμπον ὑπὲρ βοταμίων Ἐπιδαύριοι· (κυ-

ριώτατοι δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἦσαν Ἀργεῖοι·) ἐδόκει

δὲ καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰτίας τὴν Ἐπίδauρον τῷ τε

Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοῖς Ἀργείοις προσλαβεῖν, ἣν δύνωνται, τῆς

τε Κορίνθου ἕνεκα ἡσυχίας, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης βραχυτέραν

2. πυθαέως Poppo. Wesseling. ad Diodor. Sic. t. I. p. 533. πυθιέως K.f.g.
πιθέως B. πειθαίως e. πυθαιέως Valcken. ad Roever. p. lxxiv. Goell. πυθαίως
correctus C. vulgo et Bekker, Πυθέως. ἐπαγαγεῖν E. 3. ἔπεμπον E. βο-
ταμένων c.d.i. παραβοταμίων f. παραποταμίων Wesselingius, Haack. Poppo. g.
παρὰ ποταμίων K. ποταμίων R. 5. καὶ om. K.b.

2. τοῦ Πυθαέως] Such is Wesseling's correction of the common reading Πυθαέως, (ad Diodor. Sicul. tom. I. p. 533.) in which he is followed by Poppo. Compare Pausanias, II. 24. 35. 36. and III. 11.; also Steph. Byzant. in Πυθῶ. Göller follows Valckenaer in reading Πυθαιέως, and Dobree thinks the true form is Πυθαιῶς. The temple alluded to stood on the ascent to Larissa, the citadel of Argos. (Pausan. II. 24.) There were other temples of the same god at Hermione and at Asine, (Pausan. II. 35. 36.) and also at Sparta. (Pausan. III. 11.) The tradition ran that Pythæus was a son of Apollo, who came from Delphi into Peloponnesus, and introduced the worship of Apollo; and that Argos was the first place which he visited. This probably means that the worship of Apollo, the national god of the Dorians, was established by the Argives earlier than by any other of the Dorian states after their conquest of Peloponnesus. Be this as it may, we know that Argos enjoyed in early times a much greater dominion and influence than she possessed in the Peloponnesian war; and she was probably at the head of a confederacy of the adjoining states, (Müller, Dorier, I. p. 153.) and thus enjoyed both a political and religious supremacy. The religious supremacy outlasted the political; and the Argives still retained the management of the temple of Apollo Pythæus, to whom offerings were due from the several states of the confede-

racy, just as they were sent by the several states of Latium to the common temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban mount. But the words ὑπὲρ βοταμίων are perfectly inexplicable, nor does the correction παραποταμίων, approved of by Wesseling and received by Poppo, lessen the difficulty. For if the people of any particular district in Epidaurus had been called Parapotamii, or "the people by the river side," Thucydides would, I think, have written not παραποταμίων, but τῶν παραποταμίων καλουμένων. I believe, therefore, either that βοταμίων is corrupt, or that its meaning is something peculiar and technical, of which we are wholly ignorant.

[Poppo thinks that the temple here spoken of could not have been at Argos, because the Argives are said to have been κυριώτατοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, an expression which implies that some other people had something to do with it also. But still the temple may have been at Argos, and if the Argives had the chief controul of it, other states may have had the right to go thither with sacrifices on certain occasions, without any infringement of the paramount rights of the Argives over the temples of their own city.]

6. τῆς τε Κορίνθου—ἡσυχίας] "To insure the neutrality of Corinth," because the Corinthian territory would be exposed to ravage on the side of Epidaurus, especially as the Athenians would thus have so ready a means of

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἔσεσθαι τὴν βοήθειαν ἢ Σκύλλαιον περιπλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. παρεσκευάζοντο οὖν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ὥς αὐτοὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδauρον διὰ τοῦ θύματος τὴν ἔσπραξιν ἐσβαλοῦντες. LIV. ἐξεστρά-

The Lacedæmonians τευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τοὺς αὐ-
detained at home by τοὺς χρόνους πανδημεὶ ἐς Λεῦκτρα τῆς ἑαυτῶν 5
the Carnean festival, μεθορίας πρὸς τὸ Λύκαιον, Ἀγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχι-
cannot assist the Epi- δάμου βασιλέως ἡγουμένου· ἦδαι δὲ οὐδεὶς ὅποι

2 στρατεύουσιν, οὐδὲ αἱ πόλεις ἐξ ὧν ἐπέμφθησαν. ὥς δ' αὐτοῖς
τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προὔχῳρει, αὐτοὶ τε ἀπῆλθον ἐπ'
οἴκου καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις περιήγγειλαν μετὰ τὸν μέλλοντα 10
(Καρνεῖος δ' ἦν μὴν, ἱερομῆνια Δωριεῦσι) παρασκευάζεσθαι

I. σκύλαιον c.i. τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 2. ἀργεῖοι sine articulo R. 3. ἐσβα-
λόντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. ἐστράτευσαν d. 6. πρὸς] ἐπὶ e. 7. ὅπῃ Q.c.g.i.
ὅπου L. 9. τε] om. e. 10. τοὺς ξυμμάχους G.L.O.c.i.k. περιήγγειλλον h.
τὸν] τὰ L.O.Q. 11. καρνεῖος C.K.e.g. μὴν] om. Q. ἱερομῆνια N.g.

making descents on Peloponnesus. The change in the construction is curious; the infinitive ἔσεσθαι depending on ἐδόκει, which must be repeated from ἐδόκει προσλαβεῖν, though with a different signification.

5. ἐς Λεῦκτρα] "Leuctra should be sought for southward of Londáρι, "towards the sources of the Gatheatas, "and the passage which leads from "the head of its valley, across the "Taygetic range, into the vale of the "Eurotas." Col. Leake, Travels in the Morea, vol. II. p. 322.

9. τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προὔχῳρει] Hoc cap. seq. §. 3. dicit, οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Et cap. 116, 1. ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια ἱερὰ οὐκ ἐγένετο. Vide Heraldum I. Adversar. 5. DUKER.

11. Καρνεῖος, κ. τ. λ.] Pausanias varias hujus nominis causas prodit. Infra cap. 75, 2, 5. Κάρνεια, dies festi Apollinis apud Lacedæmonios. Vid. Spanhem. ad Callimach. Hymn. Apoll. v. 72. et 78. Add. Meurs. III. Miscellan. Lacon. 8. Quantum ex his verbis, et iis, quæ hic paullo post leguntur, τὸν μῆνα προὔφασίσαντο, adparet, totus hic mensis, vel certe maxima illius pars, sacris ac diebus festis apud Lacedæmonios videtur destinatus fuisse. Et fortassis talis fuit ἱερομῆνια, per quam Thebani

Platæas occupare voluerunt, III. 56, 2. et 65, 1. quemadmodum apud Romanos totus fere December diebus festis et ludis absumebatur. Et ἱερομῆνιαν non unius, sed plurium dierum, sacrum, et per eam ab armis cessatum, atque inducias ante ἱερομῆνιαν promulgatas fuisse, e Luciani Icaromenippo in fin. intelligitur: ubi Jovem Diis pœnas in Philosophos poscentibus respondisse fingit, se, quæ vellent, facturum, sed in præsentia non fas esse quemquam supplicio adfici: ἱερομῆνιαν γάρ ἔστιν, ὥς ἴστε, μὴνῶν τεττάρων· καὶ ἦδη τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν ἐπηγγειλάμεν. Quæ etsi ficta sunt, tamen quid in ἱερομῆνιᾳ observari solitum fuerit, indicant; et quod de ἐκεχειρίᾳ dicit, non magnopere tantum unius diei sacro convenit. Dio, lib. XXXVIII. p. 61. ἱερομῆνιαν vocat dies, quibus Bibulus Cæsari obnunciabat: ἱερομῆνιαν, inquit, ἐς πάσας ὁμοίως τὰς λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. Et p. 62. αἰὶ τῷ Καίσαρι, ὅσάκις γε ἐνεωτέριζε τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅτι ἱερομῆνιᾳ εἴη. Vertunt ibi dies festos: quod caute accipiendum dicit Casaubonus ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 20. quia obnunciatione quidem dies nefastus fit, et comitalis esse desinit, nec tamen festus, et ἐορτάσιμος fit. Itaque quid Dio appellet ἱερομῆνιαν se non in-

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ὥς στρατευσομένους. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν 3
τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἐξελθόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος,

1. στρατευσομένοις g. δ'] om. B.F.h. 2. κρανείου C.G.K.g. ἐξελθόντος
C.c.d.e.g.i. ^{κδ'} τετράδι G. τετάρτῃ e. εἰκοστῇ ἐβδόμῃ c.d.i. τετάρτῃ φθίν. ἐξελθ. V.
τετράδην R.

telligere addit. Non videtur alia ratio dari posse cur Dio hos dies *ἱερομηνίαν* vocarit, quam quod illis non magis cum populo agi poterat, quam *ἱερομηνίαις* et diebus *ἑορτασίμοις*. Illa porro, *ἱερομηνία* *Δωριεῦσι*, non minus, quam *præcedentia*, per parenthesin inseruntur. DUKER.

2. τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς—*τετράδι φθίνοντος*] The month before Carneus was Hecatombeus, corresponding to the Athenian Hecatombæon: and Carneus itself corresponded with the Athenian Metageitnion, in which a festival in honour of Apollo was celebrated also at Athens. The Carnean festival took place about our months of July and August. See Herodot. VII. 206, 2, 3. VIII. 72, 2. Müller, Orchomenos, p. 327. and Dorier, I. p. 354, 355. But there is great obscurity in what is said respecting the Argives setting out from home on the 27th of Hecatombeus, as well as in the words that follow. Adhering to Bekker's text and stopping, that is, connecting *πάντα τὸν χρόνον* with *ἄγοντες*, and not with *ἐσέβαλον*, I would offer the following attempt at explanation. The object of the Argives seems to have been to delay their invasion till the latest moment, in order that the sacred month might have begun before the allies of Epidaurus could receive intelligence of the attack made upon her; and yet to cross their own frontier before the period of the festival began, that the *διαβατήρια* might be performed successfully. Now if we suppose that the sacredness of the month Carneus extended itself to the three last days of the preceding month Hecatombeus, or that some other great festival took place in those three days, (as the Panathenæa at Athens did actually begin on the 28th of the corresponding month Hecatombæon,) so that the *διαβατήρια* could not have been performed successfully after the 27th, we can understand at once the whole passage. To conceal their intentions

as long as possible, the Argives did not commence their march till the very last day on which they could lawfully pass their frontiers for any hostile purpose. Accordingly they marched without interruption during the whole day, reached the frontier and crossed it before night, and were thus actually in the Epidaurian territory when the sacred period began. But so soon as it began, no Dorian army could cross its own frontiers till it was over; and thus the allies of Epidaurus, on hearing of the invasion, were utterly unable to give any assistance; the Corinthians and Phliasians advancing as far as the borders of Epidaurus, but being unable to leave their own limits, so as to cross them. Whereas the Argives, having no need to perform the *διαβατήρια*, as they were already out of their own territory, had nothing to prevent them from carrying on their hostile operations during the whole period of the sacred month.

[Göller translates, "Sed agmen ducenties die quarto a fine Hecatombæi tum hoc die tum per omne tempus usque ad initium Carneorum, i. e. per decem fere dies Epidauriorum agrum incursione vastabant." He adds, "Per ipsa Carneia ab armis recedebant, nam ea universis Doriensibus sacra erant. Hinc patet, ex Vat. H. Græv. [B.K.h.] legendum esse *ἐσέβαλλον* pro *ἐσέβαλον*." Bishop Thirlwall says, "The Argives began their march on a day which they had always been used to keep holy, and made an irruption with the usual ravages into the Epidaurian territory." He translates therefore *καὶ ἄγοντες—πάντα τὸν χρόνον*, "Although they were always in the habit of keeping this day sacred." But can Thucydides have written *καὶ ἄγοντες* as signifying *καίπερ ἄγοντες*? Yet the interpretation given in my original note must be wrong, so far as relates to *πάντα τὸν χρόνον*: for the words cannot signify, I think, *ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν*.

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην πάντα τὸν χρόνον, ἐσέβαλον
 4 ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν καὶ ἐδήουν. Ἐπιδαυριοὶ δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους
 ἐπεκαλοῦντο· ὧν τινὲς οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προῦφασίσαντο, οἱ
 δὲ καὶ ἐς μεθορίαν τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ἐλθόντες ἡσύχαζον.
 LV. καὶ καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Ἐπιδαύρῳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν, 5
 ἐς Μαντίνειαν πρεσβεῖαι ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ξυνῆλθον, Ἀθη-
 ναίων παρακαλεσάντων. καὶ γιγνομένων λόγων
 Εὐφαιμίδας ὁ Κορίνθιος οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους
 τοῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν· σφεῖς μὲν γὰρ περὶ
 εἰρήνης συγκαθῆσθαι, τοὺς δ' Ἐπιδαυρίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά- 10
 χους καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μεθ' ὅπλων ἀντιτετάχθαι· διαλῦσαι
 οὖν πρῶτον χρῆναι ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας τὰ στρατόπεδα,
 2 καὶ οὕτω πάλιν λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. καὶ πεισθέντες
 ὥχοντο καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπήγαγον ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας.
 ὕστερον δὲ ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ξυνελθόντες οὐδ' ὥς ἐδυνήθησαν 15
 ξυμβῆναι, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν ἐσέ-
 3 βαλον καὶ ἐδήουν. ἐξεστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς
 Καρύας, καὶ ὥς οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο,

1. ἐσέβαλλον B.K.h. Poppo. Goell. 2. ἐπιδαυρίων d. 3. προφασίσαντες e.
 5. ἐπιδαυρίῳ E. οἱ ἀργεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 6. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. εὐφαιμίδας
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφαιμίδας h.
 vulgo ἐφαιμίδας. Conf. II. 33, 1. et Valeken. ad Herodot. IV. 150, 2. 9. σφᾶς R.
 10. συγκαθῆσθαι B.F.f.g. 12. ἐφ' H. Poppo. Goell. ἐλθόντα E. 13. περὶ
 εἰρήνην N. Artic. om. V. 14. ἐπήγαγον c. 15. ξυνελθόντας g.h. 16. ἐσέβαλ-
 λον h. 17. ἐστράτευσαν Q. 18. ὥς δ' ἐνταῦθα C. prima manu. τὰ] om. g.

I am unable therefore to find any explanation of the passage which is altogether satisfactory.]

1. καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην] Portus et Acacius hoc de celebratione dierum festorum acceperunt. Et sic ante eos alii apud Scholiasten. Mihi Valla rectius videtur vertisse, *itinere facto*. Nam ut ἄγειν, ἀπάγειν, ἐξάγειν, et προσάγειν τὴν στρατιάν, ita etiam ἐλ-
 λειπτικῶς eadem omnia sola dicuntur. Xenophon. I. Cyrop. in fin. *Ἡ ὅπως πρὸς πολεμίους προσάγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν ἀπὸ πολεμίων, ἢ ὅπως πρὸς τεῖχος ἄγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν. Ibid. εἶγε δὴ σοι κατὰ κέρας ἄγοντι—καὶ εἴ σοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγοντι.

Idem II. 59. Καὶ οὕτως ἐξάγει δὴ ὥς εἰς θήραν παρεσκευασμένος. Et III. p. 83. "Ὅτι ἡδὴ καιρὸς εἶη ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. DUKER.

12. ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας] "That de-
 "puties from both of the parties now
 "negotiating at Mantinea, should first
 "go and separate the opposing armies." And so Dobree also understands the passage.

17. ἐς Καρύας] Caryæ appears to have been on the road from Sparta to Tegea, under mount Parion, and near the head of one of the valleys which run down from Parion into the valley of the Cœnus, the stream which joins the

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἐπανεχώρησαν. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ τεμόντες τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ὡς τὸ 4
 τρίτον μέρος ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον. καὶ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς χίλιοι
 ἐβοήθησαν ὀπλίται καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης στρατηγός· πυθόμενοι
 δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι
 5 αὐτῶν ἔδει, ἀπῆλθον. καὶ τὸ θέρος οὕτω διήλθεν.

LVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι λα-
 θόντες Ἀθηναίους φρουροὺς τε τριακοσίου καὶ Ἀγησιπ-
 πίδαυ ἀρχοντα κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον
 ἐσέπεμψαν. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐλθόντες παρ' Ἀθη- 2
 ναίους ἐπεκάλουν ὅτι γεγραμμένον ἐν ταῖς
 σπονδαῖς διὰ τῆς αὐτῶν ἐκάστους μὴ ἔαν
 πολεμίους διέναι, ἑάσειαν κατὰ θάλασσαν
 παραπλεῦσαι· καὶ εἰ μὴ κάκεῖνοι ἐς Πύλον
 κομιοῦσιν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἰλωτας,
 15 ἀδικήσεσθαι αὐτοί. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πείσαντος τῇ 3
 μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι οὐκ ἐνέμειναν οἱ Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι τοῖς ὅρκοις, ἐς δὲ Πύλον ἐκόμισαν τοὺς ἐκ Κρανίων

1. ὡς] om. B.h. 3. καὶ ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. πυθόμενος C.F.H.K.R.c.d.e.f.g.k.
 5. ἀπῆλθε C.d.i. 6. λαθόντες τοὺς ἀθηναίους V.d. 7. φρουροὺς τετρακοσίου K.
 ἀγησιππίδαν E. ἀγισιππίδαν R.F. 8. ἐς] ὡς N.V. om. B. ἐπιδανρίαν e.
 11. ἐκάστω Q. 13. καὶ εἰ] κεῖ K. 14. τοὺς] καὶ i. 15. ἀδικήσασθαι C.
 16. ἐπέγραψαν I. 17. ἐν κρανίῳ g.

Eurotas from the north-east, just above Sparta. See Colonel Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. III. p. 30. vol. II. p. 531. Compare also Polybius, XVI. 37. Pausanias, II. 38. III. 10. Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 5, 25, 27.

4. ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι] "Had ended their expedition," i. e. were returned home again. Compare Lysias, pro Milite, p. 319. Reiske. ἐδήλωσα ὅτι ἐστρατευμένος εἶην, i. e. as Taylor rightly interprets it, "Rude donatum esse." And again, Eratosthen. p. 419. ἐπειδὴ αἱ ταραχαὶ γεγενημέναι ἦσαν, i. e. "were over." Poppo ascribes this sense of the word to the preposition, rather than to the tense; (Prolegom. I. p. 246.) but ἐκστρατεύω occurs in this very chapter, §. 3, and in the preceding one, §. 1, and again in the

58th, §. 1, always in its ordinary meaning of "marching out of one's own territory," and not of "completing an expedition."

[Göller in his second edition proposes to strike out the conjunction δὲ after πυθόμενοι, referring the participle to the preceding clause, and interpreting ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι simply, "profectos esse ad bellicam expeditionem."]

15. τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν] This was an intermediate step, to shew that they did not renounce the treaty with Lacedæmon utterly. Had they done so, the monument on which the treaty was engraved would have been destroyed altogether. See Demosthen. Melagopolit. p. 209. Reiske. δεῖ τὰς στήλας καθελεῖν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

4 Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον. τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα
 τοῦτον πολεμούντων Ἀργείων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων μάχη μὲν
 οὐδεμία ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐνέδραι δὲ καὶ καταδρομαί,
 5 ἐν αἷς ὡς τύχοιεν ἐκατέρων τινὲς διεφθείροντο. καὶ τελευ-
 τῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος πρὸς ἕαρ ἥδη κλίμακας ἔχοντες οἱ 5
 Ἀργεῖοι ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον, ὡς ἐρήμου οὔσης διὰ
 τὸν πόλεμον βία αἰρήσοντες· καὶ ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον. καὶ ὁ
 χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ
 ἐτελεύτα.

LVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους μεσοῦντος Λακεδαι- 10
 μόνιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἷ τε Ἐπιδαύριοι ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐτα-

A. C. 418. Ol. 90. 3.

ARGOLIS.

At last the Lacedæ-
 monians are aroused,
 and invade Argolis
 with the combined
 force of their whole
 confederacy.

2

λαιπύρουν καὶ τὰλλα ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ τὰ
 μὲν ἀφεστήκει τὰ δ' οὐ καλῶς εἶχε, νομίσαντες,
 εἰ μὴ προκαταλήψονται ἐν τάχει, ἐπὶ πλέον
 χωρήσεται αὐτὰ, ἐστράτευον αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ 15
 Εἰλωτες πανδημεὶ ἐπ' Ἀργος· ἡγείτο δὲ Ἄγισ
 ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. ξυνε-
 στράτευον δ' αὐτοῖς Τεγεᾶται καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελο-
 ποννήσου ξύμμαχοι καὶ οἱ ἔξωθεν ἐς Φλιοῦντα ξυνελέγοντο, 20
 Βοιωτοὶ μὲν πεντακισχίλιοι ὀπλίται καὶ τοσοῦτοι ψιλοὶ καὶ
 ἱππῆς πεντακόσιοι καὶ ἄμιπποι ἵσοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ δισχίλιοι

2. πολεμούντων τῶν ἀργείων B.h. 3. ἐκδρομαί h. 4. ἐφθείροντο K.Q.
 6. ἦλθον] ἐλθόντες B.h. 7. αἰρήσονται d. 8. καὶ τὸ τρίτον g. καὶ τρίτον—
 ἐτελεύτα] om. d. 10. μεσοῦντος] om. Q. 13. ἀφεστήκει A.B.h. ceteri ἀφει-
 στήκει. 14. προκαταλήψονται E.G. καταλήψονται A.B.F.h. Bekker. ed. 1832.
 15. αὐτοὺς c. τὰ αὐτὰ K. 16. ἐς K.c.d.i. ἄργους Q. 17. ὁ] om. h.
 17. λακεδαιμονίων] om. g. 18. τεγεᾶται καὶ A.B.F.H.Q.V.e.f. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri τεγεᾶται τε καί. ἀρκάδες L.O.P.Q. 20. φλοιούντα i. φιλιούντα
 B.h. φιλοῦντα Q. φιλειούντα E. prim. man. 22. καὶ ἄμιπποι—ὀπλίται] om. K.
 ἄνιπποι A.B.C.E.F.G.V.c.g.k. ἵσοι] ὅσοι A.B.

I. Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι] ὥστε ληΐζεσθαι.
 SCHOL.

6. ὡς ἐρήμου οὔσης] They expected
 that the force of the Epidaurians would
 be dispersed over their whole territory
 in defending forts and strong positions,
 on account of the plundering warfare
 which the Argives were carrying on,

and that the city would thus be left
 defenceless.

22. ἄμιπποι] Foot soldiers interspersed
 among the cavalry, and armed with
 missile weapons. See Schneider on
 Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 5, 23. and Har-
 pocraton, in ἄμιπποι. They seem to
 be the same sort of troops with the

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ὀπλῖται, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὥς ἕκαστοι, Φλιάσιοι δὲ πανστρατιᾷ,
ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἦν τὸ στράτευμα. LVIII. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ

They enter the Argive
territory in three di-
visions, and cut off
the Argive army from

προαισθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον τὴν παρασκευὴν
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸν Φλιοῦντα
βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἄλλοις προσμίξαι ἐχώρουν,

5 Argos.

τότε δὲ ἐξεστράτευσαν καὶ αὐτοί. ἐβοήθησαν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ
Μαντινῆς, ἔχοντες τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους, καὶ Ἡλείων
τρισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται. καὶ προΐοντες ἀπαντῶσι τοῖς Λακεδαι- 2
μονίοις ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν

10 ἐκάτεροι λόφον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι ὥς μεμονωμένοις τοῖς
Λακεδαιμονίοις παρέσκευάζοντο μάχεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Ἄγισ τῆς
νυκτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν καὶ λαθὼν ἐπορεύετο ἐς
Φλιοῦντα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμμάχους. καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι 3
αἰσθόμενοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐχώρουν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐς Ἄργος, ἔπειτα

15 δὲ ἡ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων
καταβήσεσθαι, τὴν κατὰ Νεμέαν ὁδόν. Ἄγισ δὲ ταύτην μὲν 4
ἦν προσεδέχοντο οὐκ ἐτράπετο, παραγγείλας δὲ τοῖς Λακε-
δαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀρκάσι καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις ἄλλην ἐχώρησε
χαλεπὴν, καὶ κατέβη ἐς τὸ Ἀργείων πεδίων· καὶ Κορίνθιοι

3. τό τε Heilman. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 4. φιλιοῦντ.
B.h. φλιοῦντα c.i. 6. δὲ Q. 7. τοὺς] om. d. 8. προσιόντες L.O.P.
9. λαμβάνουσιν I. 10. μεμονωμένοι h. 13. φιλιοῦντα B. φλειοῦντα h.
φλιοῦντα i. οἱ] om. f. 14. ἔπειτα A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. omisso δέ.
15. τοὺς λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμ. E.G. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοὺς λακ. A.B.h. Bekk.
16. νέμεαν G. 19. ἀργείων K.P.

ἵπποδρομοὶ ψιλοὶ of Herodotus, VII. 158, 4. Xenophon expressly calls them πεζοὶ ἄμιπποι. Their use is described by Cæsar, Bell. Gall. I. 48. ed. Delph. Bell. Civil. III. 84.

9. ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας] Methydrium stood in the upper valley of the Ladon, or rather of the Tragus, which flows into the Ladon. It was separated by a mountain ridge from the plain of Mantinea; and the Lacedæmonians took this more circuitous route to Phlius, in order to avoid passing by Mantinea. From Methydrium the right march of Agis would pass by Orchomenus, the Zerethra, or Catavo-

thra of Skotini, and Alea; from whence it would cross over into the valley of the Asopus, in which Phlius stands. See Col. Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 57, 58.

Μεθύδριον τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος vocat Polybius IV. 11. Nam ex quo condita est Megalopolis, in vicum degeneravit; unde inter Κώμας recenset Pausanias, a quo etiam nominis ratio petatur. Meminerunt ejus etiam Plutarch. Cleon. p. 806. Plin. I. 420. Porphyr. de Abstin. II. 16. WASS. Vide etiam Holstenium ad Stephanum. DUKER.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι ὄρθιον ἐτέραν ἐπορεύοντο· τοῖς δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Σικυνωίοις εἶρητο τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέας ὁδὸν καταβαίνειν, ἥ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καθήντο, ὅπως εἰ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰόντες ἐς τὸ πεδῖον βοηθοῖεν, ἐφεπόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις χρῶντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω διατάξας καὶ ἐσβαλὼν 5 ἐς τὸ πεδῖον ἐδήγου Σάμινθόν τε καὶ ἄλλα· LIX. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι γνόντες ἐβοήθουν ἡμέρας ἥδη ἐκ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ περιτυχόντες τῷ Φλιασίων καὶ Κορινθίων στρατοπέδῳ τῶν μὲν Φλιασίων ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ 10 πλείους διεφθάρησαν. καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ Μεγαρῆς καὶ οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι ἐχώρουν, ὥσπερ εἶρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐπὶ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον, ἀλλὰ καταβάντες, ὡς ἐώρων τὰ ἑαυτῶν δηοῦμενα, ἐς μάχην παρετάσσοντο. ἀντι- 15 3 παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ ἀπειλημμένοι ἦσαν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἶργον τῆς πόλεως καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν, καθ-

I. παλληγεῖς B.h. καὶ οἱ φλιάσιοι K. ὄρθριον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.P.R. b.c.e.g.h.i.k. ὄρθριοι Q. ὄρθρειοι d. κατὰ ὄρθριον L.O. ὁδὸν K. 3. εἰ] om. G. οἱ] om. Q.f.g. καθήντο E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. κάθηντο A.B.F.H.h. κάθηντο K. ἐκάθηντο V. ἐπεκάθηντο e. vulgo ἐκάθηντο. οἱ] om. C.G.R.g. 5. ἐχρώντο c.d.i. 6. ἐς τὸ πεδῖον] om. d.i. 7. ἐσεβοήθουν Q. 8. τῷ τῶν b.c.d.i. II. καὶ μεγαρῆς K. 15. ἀντεπαρασκευάζοντο C.E.F.G.H.I.K.P.R.V. b.c.f.i.k. ἀντεπαρασκευάζοντο d. 16. δὲ οἱ K. ἐν—λακεδαιμόνιοι in margin G. μέσῳ K. 18. εἶργον] om. d.i. τῆς A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπὸ τῆς. Conf. 2, 85, 1. εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. καθύπερθε G.L.O.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. κάθυπερ H. καθύπερ E.F.

I. ὄρθριον] Subintellige ὁδὸν, et respondent τοῖς, ἄλλην χαλεπήν. nihil ergo mutandum. WASS. Scriptura, quam Vallam sequutum esse putat Stephanus, defendi posset ex hoc Menandri in Ὀργῇ apud Athenæum VI. 10. ὄρθριος πρὸς τὴν σελήνην ἔτρεχε. Sed haud dubie rectum est ὄρθριον. Vel pueris notum est hoc Hesiodi, μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθριος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτήν. DUKER.

6. Σάμινθον] "Saminthus," says Col. Leake, "may possibly have been "at Kutzopódhi, where remains of antiquity are sometimes found." Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 415. The road

followed by Agis, he supposes to have been over the mountains of Lyrceia, by which he would have descended into the plain of Argos, so as to cut off the Argives who were on the Tretus, or the road from Nemea, from retreating upon their city.

10. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλείους διεφθάρησαν] Compare Livy XXI. 29. "Victi "amplius ducenti ceciderunt." "They "suffered themselves, in not much "greater numbers." The correction αὐτοῖς appears to me most needless. Compare also V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρησαν ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ὑπερθε δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς, τὸ δὲ πρὸς
 Νεμέας Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Σικυώνιοι καὶ Μεγαρῆς. ἵπποι δὲ αὐτοῖς
 οὐ παρήσαν· οὐ γάρ πω οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μόνοι τῶν ξυμμάχων
 ἦκον. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων
 5 οὐχ οὕτω δεινὸν τὸ παρὸν ἐνόμιζον, ἀλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ
 μάχη ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπειληφέναι ἐν τῇ
 αὐτῶν τε καὶ πρὸς τῇ πόλει. τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων δύο ἄνδρες, 5
 Θράσυλλός τε τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν εἰς ὧν καὶ Ἀλκίφρων
 πρόξενος Λακεδαιμονίων, ἥδη τῶν στρατοπέδων ὅσον οὐ
 10 ξυνιόντων προσελθόντε Ἄγιδι διελεγέσθην μὴ ποιεῖν μάχην·
 ἐτοίμους γὰρ εἶναι Ἀργείους δίκας δοῦναι καὶ δέξασθαι ἴσας
 καὶ ὁμοίας, εἴ τι ἐπικαλοῦσιν Ἀργείοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τὸ
 λοιπὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους. LX. καὶ οἱ
 μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν καὶ οὐ τοῦ
 15 πλῆθους κελεύσαντος εἶπον· καὶ ὁ Ἄγισ δεξάμενος τοὺς
 λόγους αὐτὸς, καὶ οὐ μετὰ τῶν πλειόνων οὐδὲ αὐτὸς βουλευ-
 σάμενος ἀλλ' ἡ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ κοινώσας τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρα-
 τευομένων, σπένδεται τέσσερας μῆνας ἐν οἷς ἔδει ἐπιτελέσαι
 αὐτοὺς τὰ ρηθέντα. καὶ ἀπήγαγε τὸν στρατὸν εὐθύς, οὐδενὶ
 20 φράσας τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ 2
 ξύμμαχοι εἶποντο μὲν ὥς ἡγείτο διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐν αἰτίᾳ δ'

1. δὲ οἱ κορίνθιοι K. φλιάσιοι καὶ κορίνθ. V. παλληνεῖς h. 3. μόνοι]
 om. c.i. 4. ἦκον—ξυμμάχων in margine G. οὐκ K. 7. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.
 K.L.N.O.Q.V. Porpo. 8. θράσυλλος E.d.e.f. 9. οὐκ ἐξιόντων A.B.h. οὐπω
 ξυνιόντων e. 10. προσελθόντες A.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f. προσελθόντες d.i.
 τῷ ἄγιδι H. μὴ μάχην ποιεῖν V. 14. τῶν ἀργείων] om. d. ἐφ' ἐαυτ. R.
 οὐδὲ pro οὐ R. 15. κελεύοντος e. ὁ] om. d.i. 16. τῶν] om. K. 17. ἡ] om. d.
 ἡ E. ἐνὶ] om. e.i. post ἀνδρὶ ponit L. κοινώσασθαι A.F.R.e.h. κοινωσά-
 μενος Q. ξυστρατευσαμένων K.

8. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν] These had reference, probably, to the number of "five lochi," spoken of ch. 72, 4. And the lochi of Sparta were also originally five, according to the Scholiast on IV. 8, 9. In both instances they were not originally military, but political divisions, founded, however, as far as we can judge from the names of the Spartan lochi, not on birth, but on place,

like the local tribes of Rome.

17. τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων] Namely, the polemarchs, (Xen. Rep. Lac. XIII. 1.) two of the ephori, who used to accompany a Spartan king on foreign service; (Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 36.) those of the ὁμοιοι, (Xenoph. de Rep. Laced. XIII. 1.) and the two Pythii. (Herodot VI. 57, 2, 4.) See also Müller, Dorier, II. p. 240.

εἶχον κατ' ἀλλήλους πολλῇ τὸν Ἄγιν, νομίζοντες ἐν καλῷ
 παρατυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, καὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῶν ἀποκε-
 κλημένων καὶ ὑπὸ ἱππέων καὶ πεζῶν, οὐδὲν δράσαντας ἄξιον
 3 τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀπιέναι. στρατόπεδον γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο κάλλι-
 στον Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν μέχρι τοῦδε ξυνῆλθεν· ὥφθη δὲ μά- 5
 λιστα ἕως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ, ἐν ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε
 πανστρατιᾷ ἦσαν καὶ Ἀρκάδες καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ
 Σικυνώνιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, καὶ οὗτοι
 πάντες λογάδες ἀφ' ἐκάστων, ἀξιόμαχοι δοκοῦντες εἶναι οὐ τῇ
 Ἀργείων μόνον ξυμμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλη ἔτι προσγενομένη. 10
 4 τὸ μὲν οὖν στρατόπεδον οὕτως ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν
 5 ἀνεχώρουν τε καὶ διελύθησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκαστοι. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ἐν πολλῷ πλείονι αἰτία εἶχον τοὺς σπεισαμέ-
 νους ἄνευ τοῦ πλήθους, νομίζοντες κάκεῖνοι μὴ ἂν σφίσι
 ποτὲ κάλλιον παρασχὸν Λακεδαιμονίους διαπεφευγέναι· πρὸς 15
 τε γὰρ τῇ σφετέρᾳ πόλει καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν
 6 ξυμμάχων τὸν ἀγῶνα ἂν γίνεσθαι. τὸν τε Θράσυλλον
 ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ, οὐπὲρ τὰς ἀπὸ στρατείας

1. πολλῇ κατ' ἀλλήλους P. ἐν τῷ καλῷ K. 2. ἀποκεκλημένων F.H.L.O.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλειμένων A.B.h. ἀποκεκλιμένων C.g. vulgo ἀποκε-
 κλεισμένων. 3. ἀπὸ ἱππέων d. δράσαντας Haack. Goell. vulgo δράσαντες.
 4. δὴ om. G. 6. ᾧ οἱ λακεδ. K. 8. καὶ πελλ. καὶ φλιάσιοι] om. K. 9. ἐφ' e.
 10. καὶ] "immo kân" Bekk. in ed. 1832. ἄλλη τῇ ἔτι L.O. τῇ ἔτι, omissis καὶ
 ἄλλῃ, P. προσγενομένη P. 13. πολλῷ ἐν πλ. L.O. ἐν] om. Q. αἰτία] om. P.
 15. παρασχέιν d.i. 16. καὶ ξυμμάχων Q. 17. θράσυλλον E.e. 18. χαράνδρῳ d.i.
 στρατείας L.O. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατιᾶs.

1. ἐν καλῷ] Thucyd. cap. præced. §. 4.
 Ἄλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ μάχη ἔσεσθαι.
 DUKER.

6. Ἔως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ] ζη-
 τεῖται πῶs, τριχῇ διαιρεθέντος τοῦ τῶν
 Πελοποννησίων στρατεύματος εἰς Φλιούν-
 τα, καὶ ἐνὸς μόνου μέρους τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέαν
 ἰόντος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἄλλαις χρησαμένων
 ὁδοῖς καὶ οὐδαμοῦ συμμιξάντων, ἔφη ἀθρό-
 ος αὐτοὺς ὤφθαι περὶ Νεμέαν. μὴ ποτε
 δὲ μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀναχωροῦντα τὰ
 τρία μέρη ὀπίσω ἐπὶ Φλιούντα, ἐν Νεμέᾳ
 πάντα ἐγένετο. εὐπορος γὰρ ἦδε ἡ ὁδός·
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ἐγγύθεν
 πάντας ἦξεν ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην προσδεχόμε-
 νοι, προαπήντων εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν. SCHOL.

11. ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες] Vide Diod.
 Sicul. p. 326. a. WASS.

18. ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ] "In the bed of
 "the Charadrus;" a mere winter tor-
 rent [ποταμὸν χείμαρρον, Pausan. II.
 25.] which flows close under the walls
 of Argos. It is now called the "Re-
 "ma." [τὸ ρέυμα τοῦ Ἀργους. Poppo.]
 See Col. Leake, Trav. in the Morea,
 vol. II. p. 364, 394. The military
 courts were held without the city, be-
 cause within the walls the ordinary
 law, with its forms and privileges,
 would have resumed its authority;
 whereas the proceedings in the Chara-
 drus appear to have been arbitrary and

ARCADIA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

δίκας πρὶν ἐσιέναι κρίνουσιν, ἥρξαντο λεύειν. ὁ δὲ καταφυγὼν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν περιγίγνεται· τὰ μέντοι χρήματα ἐδήμευσαν αὐτοῦ.

LXI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθηναίων βοηθησάντων χιλίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τριακοσίων ἱππέων, ὧν ἐστρατήγουν Λάχης καὶ Νικόστρατος, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (ὅμως γὰρ τὰς σπονδὰς ὥκνουν λῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον οὐ προσῆγον βουλομένους χρηματίσαι, πρὶν ἢ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι (ἔτι γὰρ παρῆσαν) κατηνάγκασαν δεόμενοι. καὶ ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀλκιβιάδου πρεσβευτοῦ παρόντος, ἔν τε τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν (ἐν καιρῷ γὰρ παρεῖναι σφέις) ἄπτεσθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ πείσαντες ἐκ τῶν λόγων τοὺς ξυμμάχους εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων· οὗτοι δὲ ὅμως καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπελείποντο πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ οὗτοι ἦλθον. καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν πάντες ἐπολιόρκουν καὶ προσβολὰς ἐποίουντο, βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέ-

I. ἐπιέναι N.V. λέγειν K. 5. ἱππέων καὶ τριακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν h. ἐστρατήγει d.i. 9. πρὶν οἱ d. 11. οἱ] om. K. 13. ξυμμάχων ἐγεγέννητο d.i. ξυμμάχων γεγένοντο e. 14. σφᾶς f. ἄπτεσθε I.k. 15. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ K. 16. τὸν ὀρχομενὸν N.V. 17. πάντες] om. d. 19. προκαθεζόμενοι K.O.P.b.c. ἀρχόμενοι g.

irregular. So also the Comitia Centuriata at Rome always met in the Campus Martius without the walls, because their original character and divisions were military, and the people, when assembled according to centuries, was called "Exercitus." Livy, XXXIX. 15. And for the place chosen for these courts at Argos, compare the Caput Aquæ Ferentinæ, (whose deep wooded glen may be seen at Marino, on the road from Albano to Frascati,) so famous as the scene of the national assemblies of the Latins.

2. περιγίγνεται] Thomas Mag. in περιεγένετο. DUKER.

14. καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν—χρῆναι] The construction is here again confused; for either the conjunction ought to have been placed earlier in the sentence, ὅτι καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ὀρθῶς—γένοντο,—καὶ νῦν ἄπτεσθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου, or else, instead of ἄπτεσθαι—τοῦ πολέμου, the sentence ought to have run, καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν ἐμπόδιον εἶεν τῷ πολέμῳ.

16. Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν] Recte additur hic, et apud Herodotum Ἀρκαδικόν, ut nempe a Bæotico distinguatur. WASS.

σθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὄμηροι ἐκ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἦσαν αὐτόθι ὑπὸ
 5 Λακεδαιμονίων κείμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ὀρχομένιοι δείσαντες τὴν τε
 τοῦ τείχους ἀσθένειαν καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ὥς
 οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθει, μὴ προαπόλωνται, ξυνέβησαν ὥστε
 ξύμμαχοί τε εἶναι καὶ ὁμήρους σφῶν τε αὐτῶν δοῦναι 5
 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ οὓς κατέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, παραδοῦναι.
 LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἔχοντες ἤδη τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν ἐβου-
 λεύοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐφ' ὃ τι χρὴ πρῶτον ἰέναι τῶν λοιπῶν.
 They then proceed to attack Tegea. καὶ Ἡλείοι μὲν ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐκέλευον, Μαν-
 τινῆς δὲ ἐπὶ Τέγεαν· καὶ προσέθεντο οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Ἀθη- 10
 2 ναῖοι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἡλείοι ὀργισθέντες ὅτι
 οὐκ ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐψηφίσαντο ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου· οἱ δὲ
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Μαντινείᾳ ὥς ἐπὶ
 Τέγεαν ἰόντες. καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ
 πόλει ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα. 15

LXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ Ἀργους
 τὰς τετραμήνους σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, Ἀγιν ἐν μεγάλῃ

LACEDÆMON. αἰτία εἶχον οὐ χειρωσάμενον σφίσιν Ἀργος,
 The Lacedæmonians are displeased with A-
 gis for withdrawing
 their army from Argo-
 2 lis, and appoint a coun-
 παρασχὼν καλῶς ὥς οὐπω πρότερον αὐτοῖ
 ἐνόμιζον· ἀθρόους γὰρ τοσοούτους ξυμμάχους 20
 καὶ τοιούτους οὐ ῥάδιον εἶναι λαβεῖν. ἐπειδὴ

2. ὀρχομενοὶ E. τε] om. L.O.P.d. 4. ἀπόλωνται g. προαπόλλ. V.
 συνέβησαν F. 5. δοῦναι μαντινεῦσι A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ μαντινεῦσι. 6. οὓς] οὐ B. 7. ἐβούλοντο R.
 10. καὶ ἀθην.] καὶ om. E. 13. μαντινία E.K. 14. ἰόντας B. αὐτοῖς
 om. g. αὐτῶν τεγεατῶν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν τῶν τεγεατῶν. 15. ἐνέδοσαν Q.k. 17. τετραμ-
 μένους B.i. τετραμμένας h. 18. κοινωσάμενον d. χειρωσάμενοι h. 19. παρα-
 σχεῖν d. καλὸν e.

15. ἐνεδίδοσαν] Habet significationem
 proditiōis. Sic IV. 76, 3. Χαίρωνειαν δὲ
 —ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐνεδίδοσαν. Ibid.
 89, 1, et VII. 48, 2. DUKER.
 ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα] “Were dis-
 posed, or prepared, to give up to them
 “the government of Tegea.” Compare
 IV. 89, 1. ὥς τῷ Ἱπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς
 Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοτο. In IV. 103, 2, 3. 104,
 3, 4 the words ἐνδιδόναι and προδιδόναι
 both occur with reference to the same

thing, the surrender of Amphipolis;
 but with this difference, that the former
 expresses more the notion of “yielding,
 “giving up,” whether from treachery
 or otherwise; the latter expresses “the
 “giving up secretly or treacherously.”
 The former is used of an army giving
 way before an enemy in fair battle, and
 only acquires the notion of “secret and
 “treacherous yielding,” accidentally,
 by the force of the context.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

cil of ten to control his operations for the future.

δὲ καὶ περὶ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἡγγέλλετο ἐαλωκέναι, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ ἐβούλευον εὐθὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὥς χρὴ τήν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ κατασκάψαι καὶ δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιῶσαι. ὁ δὲ παρητείτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν· ἔργῳ γὰρ ἀγαθῶ 3 ῥύσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος, ἢ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς ὅ τι βούλονται. οἱ δὲ τήν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τήν κατασκαφὴν 4 ἐπέσχον, νόμον δὲ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ παρόντι, ὃς οὐπω πρότερον ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς· δέκα γὰρ ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν προσείλοντο 10 αὐτῷ ξυμβούλους, ἄνευ ὧν μὴ κύριον εἶναι ἀπάγειν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. LXIV. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται αὐτοῖς

MANTINEA.

On the alarm of the attack on Tegea, they hastily take the field with their whole force to succour it, and invade the territory of Mantinea.

ἀγγελία παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐκ Τεγέας ὅτι εἰ μὴ παρέσονται ἐν τάχει, ἀποστήσεται αὐτῶν Τέγεα πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἀφέστηκεν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ βοήθεια τῶν 2 Λακεδαιμονίων γίγνεται αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων πανδημεὶ ὀξεῖα καὶ οἷα οὐπω πρότερον. ἐχώρουν 3 δὲ ἐς Ὀρέσθειον τῆς Μαιναλίας· καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀρκάδων σφετέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις προεῖπον ἀθροισθεῖσιν ἰέναι κατὰ 20 πόδας αὐτῶν ἐς Τέγεαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ὀρεσθείου πάντες ἐλθόντες, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ τὸ ἕκτον μέρος σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀποπέμψαντες ἐπ' οἴκου, ἐν ᾧ τὸ πρεσβύτερόν τε καὶ τὸ

1. ἐαλὼν Q. 2. ἐβούλονται Q. 3. εὐθὺς] om. P. τῶν ἑαυτῶν G.L.k. τὴν οἰκίαν G.L.O.P.c.d.e.k. 6. ῥύσασθαι L.N. στρατευσόμενος A.B.E.F. H.N.V.h. 7. μὲν] om. d. 8. ὑπέσχον R. 10. ἐπάγειν Q. 11. δὲ ἀφικνεῖται F.H.K.V. αὐτοῖς ἀφικνεῖται L. 17. ὀξεῖα] om. d. οἷα A.B.E. G.H.I.P.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἷα C.F.K.N.Q.V. vulgo ὡς. 18. ὀρέσθειον A.B.E.F.G.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀρέστιον K. ὀρίσκειον γρ. F. ὀρεστίειον Q. ὀρίσειον N.V. et γρ. A.B.G. vulgo ὀρέσκειον. Sic et infra. 19. προεῖπον] om. K. 20. αὐτῶν Bekk. μὲν om. d. 21. δὲ] τε e. 22. ἐκπέμψαντος h. πρεσβύτερον καὶ P. τὸ] om. L.O.P.c.k.

4. δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν] Reckoning, with Müller, that these are Æginetan drachmæ, the sum amounts to more than 27½ Euboic talents. Miltiades, however, had been fined fifty talents; (Herodot. VI. 136, 3.) and the Spartan kings were richer than almost any private citizen in Greece, as they were maintained at the public expense,

and had besides extensive landed possessions of their own in several parts of Laconia. See Müller, Dorier, II. p. 106.

7. τήν—ζημίαν—ἐπέσχον] See the note on II. 76, 2.

18. ἐς Ὀρέσθειον] See the note on IV. 134, 1.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

νεώτερον ἦν, ὥστε τὰ οἴκοι φρουρεῖν, τῷ λοιπῷ στρατεύματι
 ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Τέγεαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 4 ἀπ' Ἀρκάδων παρήσαν. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον
 καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας καὶ Λοκροὺς, βοηθεῖν κελεύοντες
 κατὰ τάχος ἐς Μαντίνειαν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐξ ὀλίγου τε 5
 ἐγίνετο, καὶ οὐ ῥάδιον ἦν μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμεί-
 νασι διελθεῖν τὴν πολεμίαν· ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου· ὁμως
 5 δὲ ἠπείγοντο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παρόντας
 Ἀρκάδων ξυμμάχους ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, καὶ
 στρατοπεδευσάμενοι πρὸς τῷ Ἡρακλείῳ ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. 10
 LXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς, κατα-
 λαβόντες χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ δυσπρόσοδον παρετάξαντο ὡς
 2 ἐς μάχην. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθὺς αὐτοῖς
 ἐπήεσαν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου
 βολῆς ἐχώρησαν, ἔπειτα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τις 15
 Ἀγιδι ἐπεβόησεν, ὁρῶν πρὸς χωρίον καρτερόν
 ἴοντας σφᾶς, ὅτι διανοεῖται κακὸν κακῷ ἰᾶσθαι,
 δηλῶν τῆς ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ἐπαιτίου ἀναχωρήσεως
 τὴν παροῦσαν ἄκαιρον προθυμίαν ἀνάληψιν βουλομένην

1. τὰ οἴκου L.O.d. τοὺς οἴκους c. 6. ἐγένετο f. ἀλλήλοις E.F.H.V.e.
 7. τὴν πολεμίαν] om. N.V. in margine B.F. inter versus h. τὴν solum om. Q.
 ξυνέκλεγε K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ξυνέκλειε. 8. παρόντας] om. g.
 9. ξυμμάχων K. 11. οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι C.V. Poppo. Bekk. αὐτοὺς k. ἀπο-
 λαβόντες K. 12. τὸ χωρίον B. 15. τῷ Ἀγιδι K. τις] της E. 16. ἐβόησεν B.
 διεβόησεν h. ἐπεβοήθησεν c. ἰδὼν ἐς χωρίον c.d.i. ὁρῶν πρὸς τὸ χωρίον L.O.P.
 18. τῆς] τὴν F.H.K. ἐπ' αἰτίου F.H.

6. μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμεί-
 νασι] "Unless in a body, and after
 "having waited for one another." The
 conjunction καὶ therefore is right, and
 μηδὲ is not at all wanted in its place.
 Göller's translation of these words,
 "nec facile erat, parva cum manu, ne-
 "que militibus se invicem præstolan-
 "tibus, agrum hostilem permeare,"
 seems to confound the distinction be-
 tween οὐ and μή. The latter word, as
 usual, does not deny a fact, but refers
 to the thought or notion of the fact.
 Οὐκ ἀθρόοις would assume the fact,
 "that the allies were not assembled in

"one body." Μὴ ἀθρόοις is merely
 "supposing them not to be assembled."
 So Herodotus VII. 101. 3. οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί
 εἰσι—μὴ ἔόντες ἄρθμοι: that is, "sup-
 "posing they are not united," or, "un-
 "less they unite." Οὐκ ἔόντες ἄρθμοι
 would assume their not being united
 as a fact: "They are not equal to fight
 "with us, because they are not unit-
 "ed." See Hermann on Viger, note
 267.

7. ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου] "For the
 "Argive territory closed up the com-
 "munication, by lying just in the way
 "of it."

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

εἶναι. ὁ δὲ, εἴτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἴτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἄλλο τι ³
ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ δόξαν ἐξαίφνης, πάλιν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ
τάχος πρὶν ξυμμίξαι ἀπῆγε. καὶ ἀφικόμενος πρὸς τὴν Τε- ⁴
γαῆτιν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, περὶ οὐπὲρ ὡς

1. εἴτε] om. h. καὶ] om. Q. διὰ] om. P. εἴτε αὐτῷ Q. 3. ξυμμίξαι]
ξυμβῆναι B.h. γαῆτιν C.G. sed in marg. τεγέαν γῆν. τεγεάτην E. 4. ἐς
(vel εἰς) A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Valckenar. ad Herodot.
VII. 208, 3. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς. τὴν] om. L.O. ὡς]
ἐς d.e. ὡς ἐς L.O.P.c.g.k.

1. ἄλλο τι, ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ] “Or
“whether it was that he himself was
“suddenly struck by some resolution,
“other than what he had determined
“on before.” The words ἢ κατὰ τὸ
αὐτὸ are inserted to fix the sense of
ἄλλο, which might otherwise have been
supposed to refer, not to the king’s
original plan, but to the exclamation of
the counsellor; as if the king’s final
resolution were different *from that*, not
from his own original designs. Com-
pare, as to the expression, Herodot.
VIII. 4, 1. παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρήγματα ἀπέ-
βαινε ἢ ὡς αὐτοὶ κατεδόκεον.

4. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν] The plain of
Mantineia is in reality a high table land,
considerably above the level of the val-
leys on the coast of Peloponnesus, al-
though surrounded by high mountains,
with respect to which it is itself a low
plain. It is so complete a basin, that
the streams which flow into it from the
mountains have no outlet but through
the mountains themselves: the lime-
stone of the country, like that of Derby-
shire and the West Riding of York-
shire, abounds in caverns; and the
streams, sinking into these, appear
again at a considerable distance in the
valleys, at a lower level, nearer the
coast. These “swallows,” as we should
call them, are known by the name of
zerethra, or katavóthra, [τῶν βερέθρων,
ἀ καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες ζέρεθρα. Strabo,
VIII. 8, 4.] and are exceedingly numer-
ous in Arcadia, almost all the streams,
at some part or other of their course,
being in this manner swallowed up, and
reappearing again out of the ground
after a greater or less interval. In
the same way the river Aire, in York-
shire, rises in the high moorlands
north-east of Settle, and runs into a
small basin, or lake, called Malham
Tarn; but from thence, finding no re-

gular outlet, it sinks under ground,
and reappears at the distance of about
three miles, at a much lower level,
flowing out of the ground under a high
perpendicular cliff, (or scar, in the lan-
guage of the north of England,) at a
spot called Malham Cove. The plain
of Mantineia is so complete a level, that
there is not, in some parts of it, a suffi-
cient slope to carry off the waters of
the mountain torrents; and the land
would be overflowed, unless trenches
were made to assist the course of the
waters towards some one or other of
the katavóthra which nature has pro-
vided for their discharge. Thus the
waters of the neighbourhood of Man-
tinea were, in ancient times, usually
carried off by the katavóthra at the
southern extremity of the plain, in the
territory of Tegea. But Agis, on the
occasion mentioned in the text of Thu-
cydides, turned them in the opposite
direction, towards Mantineia; on which
side the katavóthra are smaller, and the
drainage therefore would be less easily
effected. For all the above details, as
far as they relate to Greece, I am in-
debted to the excellent work of Col.
Leake, vol. III. p. 44, &c. p. 153, &c.
A similar instance, of a valley at a very
high level not affording slope sufficient
for the discharge of its waters, occurs
in the Apennines, in the case of the
Velino. The river used to overflow the
whole valley, till a cut was made for it
in the low rocky knoll that formed a
dam to its lower extremity, and it then
was enabled to discharge itself in a pre-
cipitous fall of three hundred feet into
the lower valley of the Nar, or Nera.
This fall, made originally in order to
drain the plain of Reate on the Velino,
is no other than the celebrated cascade
of Terni.

τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτοντος ὁποτέρωσεν ἂν ἐσπίπτῃ Μαντινῆς καὶ
 Τεγεᾶται πολεμοῦσιν. ἐβούλετο δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου
 βοηθοῦντας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ὕδατος ἐκτροπὴν, ἐπειδὰν πύθωνται,
 καταβιβάσαι τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ἐν τῷ
 5 ὁμαλῷ τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην 5
 μείνας αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν· οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ
 ξύμμαχοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπλαγάντες τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου
 †αἰφνιδίῳ† αὐτῶν ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ εἶχον ὅ τι εἰκάσωσιν·
 εἶτα ἐπειδὴ ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκείνοί τε ἀπέκρυσαν καὶ σφείς

1. ὁποτέρως ἂν A.E.F.G.H.V. ὁποτέρων ἂν B. ὁποτέρωσεν ἂν R. ἐμπίπτῃ
 K. ἐσπίπτει e. 3. πείθονται A.B.C.E.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.b.c.h. 6. παρὰ h.
 8. †αἰφνιδίῳ†] om. g. αὐτῶν] om. K. ὅτι ἂν εἰκάσωσιν g. 9. εἴτ' ἐπειδὴ
 C.V. ἐπέκρυσαν Q.

2. ἐβούλετο δὲ—καταβιβάσαι] The syntax of this passage deserves notice. The Scholiast says that βοηθοῦντας means βοηθήσοντας: and Poppo quotes two other instances, IV. 85, 1. and III. 18, 1. where, according to him, the participle of the present tense is used in the sense of the future. (Prolegom. I. p. 154.) Duker also refers to the use of the present and aorist tenses of the infinitive, IV. 40, 1. and V. 4, 6. But in the present passage βοηθοῦντας is rather a gerund than a participle; that is, it has no reference to time, but merely expresses the action. The sense is not, "He wished to bring down the enemy from the hill, to resist the turning of the water," which would indeed require βοηθήσοντας; but it is rather, "He wished to bring down the enemy from the hill, by [or 'in'] their resisting the turning of the water," &c. So in the passage referred to by Poppo, IV. 85, 1. ἡ ἐκπεμψις—γεγένηται—ἐπαληθεύουσα, the sense is not, "I have been sent out in order to confirm," &c.; but, "I have been sent out in confirmation." I am here as a confirmation of all that we said," &c.

3. βοηθοῦντας] Pro βοηθήσοντας, si Scholiastæ credimus, ait Stephanus Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 138. Potest credi Scholiastæ. Thucydides sæpe præsens pro futuro ponit. IV. 40, 1. ἀποδοῦναι et ἀποθνήσκειν. V. 4, 6. πείθειν. Et sic quampulurimis aliis locis. Vide ad IV. 61, 8. DUKER.

7. τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου †αἰφνιδίῳ† ἀναχωρήσει] Most of the editors, to whom Dobree may be added, consider αἰφνιδίῳ to be an interpolation, supposing it to be a marginal gloss upon ἐξ ὀλίγου. And indeed the Scholiast on ch. 64, 4. does explain ἐξ ὀλίγου by ἐξαίφνης, as he does also the words δι' ὀλίγου in ch. 66, 1. In the present passage too the Scholiast explains ἐξ ὀλίγου to mean ἐξ ὀλίγου καιροῦ, which he could scarcely have done had αἰφνιδίῳ existed in his manuscript. Portus, on the other hand, says, "ἐξ ὀλίγου ad loci intervallum referendum," in allusion to what had been said above, μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν. Compare II. 91, 5. ἀζύμφορον δρῶντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου ἀντεξόρμησιν. It must be confessed, however, that ἐξ ὀλίγου in Thucydides generally relates to time. II. 11, 5. 61, 2. IV. 108, 6. V. 64, 4. 72, 1.

9. ἐκείνοί τε ἀπέκρυσαν] Ἐαυτοὺς deesse putat Scholiastes. Sed videndum est, an potius suppleri debeat αὐτοὺς, nempe τοὺς Ἀργεῖους, e conspectu eorum evaserunt. Ita certe hoc verbo utitur Lucianus, qui non pauca a Thucydide sumsit, II. Ver. Hist. p. 687. ἐφείγομεν, ἀπολιπόντες αὐτοὺς μαχομένους.—ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπέκρυσάμεν αὐτοὺς, ἰώμεθά τε τοὺς τραυματίας. Sic ἀποκρύπτειν γῆν dicuntur navigantes, qui tam longe in altum provecti sunt, ut terram conspiceret non amplius possint. Vid. Budæum Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 324. Ab his autem ductum hoc genus lo-

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἡσύχαζον καὶ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθουν, ἐνταῦθα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρατηγούς αὖθις ἐν αἰτία εἶχον, τό τε πρότερον καλῶς ληφθέντας πρὸς Ἀργεὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἀφεθῆναι, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ἀποδιδράσκοντας οὐδεὶς ἐπιδιώκει, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν οἱ μὲν σώζονται σφεῖς δὲ προδίδονται. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐθορυβήθησαν 6 μὲν τὸ παραντίκα, ὕστερον δὲ ἀπάγουσιν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου, καὶ προελθόντες ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ὡς ἰόντες ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

LXVI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι 10 ξυνετάξαντο, ὡς ἔμελλον μαχεῖσθαι, ἣν περιτύχωσιν· οἱ τε The Lacedæmonians form in haste to meet them. Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος πρὸς τὸ Ἡράκλειον πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον ἰόντες ὀρώσι δι' ὀλίγου τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐν τάξει τε ἤδη πάντας καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου προεληλυθότας. μάλιστα †δὴ† Λακεδαι- 2 μόνιοι, ἐς ὃ ἐμέμνηντο, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἐξεπλάγησαν. διὰ βραχείας γὰρ μελλήσεως ἡ παρασκευὴ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο, καὶ εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον τὸν ἑαυτῶν, Ἀγιδος τοῦ βασιλέως ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον. βασιλέως γὰρ ἄγοντος ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται, καὶ τοῖς 3

2. αὖθις] εὐθὺς γρ. h. ἐν αἰτία] ἐναντία I. πρῶτον Q. λειφθέντας V.
3. post ἀποδιδράσκοντας G: ποτιδιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον—θεῶν γάρ, quæ sunt c. 30, 2, 3.
5. ἐθορύβησαν A.B.h. 7. προσελθόντες B.F.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. 10. μάχε-
σθαι P. ἦν περ τύχωσιν k. 14. †δὴ†] δὲ καὶ Q. δ' οἱ V. 15. ἐμέμνητο K.
16. διὰ γὰρ βραχείας c.i. 17. ἐαυτοῦ V.

quendi docet Schol. DUKER. Virgil. Æn. III. 291. Phæacum abscondimus arces. BAYER.

5. ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν κ. τ. λ.] “Were for a time bewildered by the outcry, and knew not what to decide upon.” Compare III. 22, 7. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν —βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα.

14. μάλιστα †δὴ† Λακεδαιμόνιοι] Legendum videtur μάλιστα δέ. Hoc loco particula adversativa aptior est, ne dicam necessaria. ΗΛΑΚΚ. Non displiceret μάλιστα δὲ δῆ. PORRO. The reading δ' οἱ, found in the manuscript V, affords a good sense, but I have not ventured to introduce it into the text, without further authority.

17. ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον]

Compare II. 90, 3. κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβιβάσας. “They fell into their ranks,” literally, “under the influence of hurry:” hurry and haste presiding over all their movements. Compare the well known expression, ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξῆγον, Herodot. II. 45, 1. and others quoted also by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. β.

19. ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται] Credo; sed hoc ubique fit, non Lacedæmone solum. Legendum suspicor ἀπ' ἐκείνου, originates with, emanates from. Vide sequentia. Xenoph. Rep. Lacedæm. XIII. 10. ἄρχονται πάντες ἀπὸ βασιλέως. DOBREE. The alteration here proposed is most needless. It was nothing remarkable that a king in general should enjoy the supreme command in war:

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

μὲν πολεμάρχοις αὐτὸς φράζει τὸ δέον, οἱ δὲ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ τοῖς πεντηκοντῆρσιν, αὖθις δ' οὗτοι τοῖς ἐνωμοτάρ-
 4 χαις καὶ οὗτοι τῇ ἐνωμοτίᾳ. καὶ αἱ παραγγέλσεις, ἣν τι βού-
 λωνται, κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ χωροῦσι καὶ ταχεῖαι ἐπέρχονται· σχε-
 δον γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαι- 5
 μονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸ ἐπιμελὲς τοῦ δρω-
 μένου πολλοῖς προσήκει. LXVII. τότε δὲ κέρας μὲν εὐώ-

The dispositions of the
 two armies, and their
 lines of battle.

νυμον Σκιρίται αὐτοῖς καθίσταντο, ἀεὶ ταύτην
 τὴν τάξιν μόνοι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐ-

2. πεντηκοντῆρσιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. πεντηκοντέρσιν c. vulgo πεντηκοντατῆρσιν. 5. τι A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.I.K.L.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 7. μὲν
 τὸ εὐώνυμον h. 8. σκιρίται Q. 9. τὴν] om. A.B.E.F.h.

but the Lacedæmonian kings were so shackled in the exercise of *their* power, that it was not superfluous to mention one instance in which they were kings more than in name. Nay, even in war Agis had been subjected to the control of a council; so that it was by no means absurd to take notice, that if not in his previous operations, yet at least in the disposition of his army on the field of battle, he enjoyed absolute authority.

4. σχεδὸν γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου] Compare VII. 33. 2. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἥδη πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων.

8. Σκιρίται] "The Sciritæ were originally, no doubt, as their name implies, the inhabitants of the district "Sciritis, on the extreme frontier of "Laconia, towards Parrhasia: their "rights and duties seem to have been "fixed by some covenant, and their "manner of fighting was perhaps that "of the Arcadians." Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 243. (p. 258. English Translation.) Sciritis "consisted of those "rugged and barren hills, rising in "one point to a considerable height, "which occupy the triangular space "contained between the upper Eurotas "westward and the passes eastward "through which leads the direct road "from Tegea to Sparta, by the modern "Krya Vrysi, Stenúri, and Krevatá "Khan; the apex of the triangle being "near Sparta, and the base towards "the valleys of Asea and Tegea." Leake, Morea, vol. III. p. 28. The

name may possibly express the wild and rugged nature of the country, for σκείρα signifies, "ground overgrown "with brushwood;" and σκείρος, or σκιρός, is, "hard" and "rugged." Schneider (Lexicon, in σκίρος) quotes from the Tabulæ Heracleenses, σκίρου καὶ ἀρρήκτου γῆς. The Sciritæ then, or inhabitants of the Wealds, or Wolds, of the Laconian frontier, being, according to Hesychius, of Arcadian extraction; and likely, from the nature of their country, to be of the race of the very earliest inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and to be living in a state of continual warfare with the Achæians of the plains, favoured, we may suppose, the passage of the Dorian invaders, just as the Gauls of the north of Italy favoured the march of Hannibal. They remained after the conquest, as before, a distinct race, and thus held a distinct place in the Lacedæmonian armies, being stationed on the extreme left of the line, that is, after the lochi of the Lacedæmonians, just as the Platæans at Marathon stood on the extreme left, after the ten tribes of native Athenians. But their being in the line at all, shews that they must have carried the long spear and shield, like the other troops; although their habits as mountaineers, and, still more, their being a distinct race, furnished a reason for their being employed, as we find they were, always in advance of the army in a campaign, and on any service of peculiar danger;

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

τῶν ἔχοντες· παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Βρασίδειοι στρα-
τιῶται, καὶ Νεοδαμῶδεις μετ' αὐτῶν· ἔπειτ' ἤδη Λακεδαιμό-
νιοι αὐτοὶ ἐξῆς καθίστασαν τοὺς λόχους, καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς
'Αρκάδων 'Ηραιῆς, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μαινάλιοι, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ
5 δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὀλίγοι τὸ ἔσχατον
ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς αὐτῶν ἐφ' ἐκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα. Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι μὲν οὕτως ἐτάξαντο· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι αὐτοῖς, δεξιὸν
μὲν κέρας Μαντινῆς εἶχον, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων τὸ ἔργον ἐγί-
γνετο, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι 'Αρκάδων ἦσαν, ἔπειτα
10 'Αργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐκ πολλοῦ ἄσκησιν
τῶν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον δημοσίᾳ παρεῖχε, καὶ ἐχόμενοι αὐτῶν οἱ
ἄλλοι 'Αργεῖοι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, Κλεω-

1. παρ' αὐτοῖς L. βρασίδειοι A.B.C.F.G.L.O.V. d.e. βραδίσιοι f.h.i. 2. νεοδα-
μῶδας Q. 3. ἐξῆς] εὐθὺς Q. καθίσταντο Q. αὐτοῖς e. 4. καὶ] om. A.B.h.
6. οἱ] om. K.e. ἐκατέρων E.F.H. 7. δεξιὸν μὲν] μὲν om. d.e. 8. τῇ] γῇ L.
9. αὐτοὺς B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo αὐτοῖς. 12. καὶ μετ'—κλεωνάιοι] om. E.

the Spartans being notoriously sparing of the lives of their own citizens, and always preferring to risk their subjects or allies instead of themselves; not, of course, from cowardice, but from policy, and from the smallness of their own numbers. See Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XII. 3. Cyropæd. IV. 2, 1. Herodot. VI. 111, 2. Isocrat. Panath. §. 196. Hesychius in σκεῖρα.

2. Νεοδαμῶδεις] Supra, c. 34, 1. DUKER.

4. ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται] The Tegeatæ claimed an honourable post in the Peloponnesian armies, from their services in the times of the invasion by the Heraclidæ. See Herodot. IX. 26. But, to save the sovereign dignity of the Lacedæmonians, the most honourable post of all, the extreme right wing, was held by Lacedæmonian soldiers. A similar compliment was paid to the Athenians, by the Acarnanians and their confederates, in the battle of Olpæ. III. 107, 7.

9. παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς] Such is the reading of the best MSS. and it is probably the true one. Yet παρ' αὐτοὺς καθίστασαν, a few lines above, does not properly excuse παρ' αὐτοὺς ἦσαν, which is in fact, like so many others, a condensed

expression for παρ' αὐτοὺς ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν.

αὐτοὺς] Αὐτοὺς habent omnes MSS. et Edd. ante Stephani secundam. Et hoc non minus recte ea significatione, quam hic habere debet, dicitur, quam παρ' αὐτοῖς. Thucydides hoc ipso cap. καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς 'Αρκάδων 'Ηραιῆς. DUKER.

10. 'Αργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες] The citizens of a democracy were at once impatient of the irksomeness of constant military training, and for the most part too poor to spare the time for it. Something therefore of the nature of a standing army became necessary, and the Argives maintained this little regular force of a thousand men, selected, we are told, from the young men of the wealthier classes, and of course therefore highly aristocratical in its political feelings. Accordingly the individual members of this body were apt to be guilty of acts of individual insolence and outrage towards the poorer citizens, and collectively they conspired with the Lacedæmonians after the defeat of Mantinea, and helped them to effect the overthrow of the democratical constitution. Compare Diodor. Sic. XII. p. 123, 127. ed. Rhodom. Plutarch, Alcib. 15. Pausan. II. 20. Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ναῖοι καὶ Ὀρνεᾷται, ἔπειτα Ἀθηναῖοι ἔσχατοι τὸ εὐώνυμον
κέρας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν οἱ οἰκεῖοι.

LXVIII. Τάξις μὲν ἦδε καὶ παρασκευὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἦν,
2 τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μείζον ἐφάνη. ἀριθμὸν
δὲ γράψαι, ἣ καθ' ἐκάστους ἐκατέρων ἢ ξύμ- 5
παντας, οὐκ ἂν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς· τὸ μὲν γὰρ
Λακεδαιμονίων πλήθος διὰ τῆς πολιτείας τὸ
κρυπτὸν ἡγνοεῖτο, τῶν δ' αὖ διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον
κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα πλήθη ἠπιστεῖτο. ἐκ
μέντοι τοιούδε λογισμοῦ ἔξεστὶ τῷ σκοπεῖν τὸ 10
3 Λακεδαιμονίων τότε παραγενόμενον πλήθος. λόχοι μὲν γὰρ

1. ὀρνεαῖται A. ὀρνεᾷται B.F.R. 3. ἀμφοτέρων d.i. 4. ἐφάνη] om. d.i.
6. γὰρ] om. R. 8. τῶν] τὸ c. 9. πλήθει F.H.I. ἠπίστατο E. 10. μέντοι]
μὲν g. ἔξεστι τῷ F. 11. τότε παραγεν.] τὸ περιγενόμενον h. γὰρ] om. P.

1. Ὀρνεᾷται] The town of Orneæ was situated in the mountains which turn the streams northward into the gulf of Corinth by Sicyon, and eastward into the gulf of Argos. It was, according to Pausanias, 120 stadia distant from Argos. (II. 25.) No remains of the city are known to exist in modern times. See Colonel Leake, *Morea*, vol. III. p. 351. I should infer from this passage that Orneæ and Cleonæ were the only two remaining towns of Argolis in which the old Pelasgian or Cynurian inhabitants still enjoyed a distinct existence as *περίοικοι*: the others, such as Mycenæ, Tiryns, Asine, &c. having been destroyed by the Argives at an earlier period, and their inhabitants incorporated with the citizens of Argos. This was also, in the end, the fate of Orneæ itself, according to Pausanias: (VIII. 27, 1. II. 25, 5.) and Müller supposes that this destruction took place at the same time with that of the other cities of Argolis, namely, about 464 years before Christ; and that the Orneatæ here mentioned by Thucydides were a colony of Argives sent to repopulate the town after the removal of its old inhabitants. But in that case the Orneatæ would have been actually Argives, and not allies of Argos; as much as the people of Eleusis and Acharnæ were Athenians. The well known passage in Herodotus,

VIII. 73, 4. seems to agree best with my interpretation; "the Cynurians "have become Doricized," he says, "by the Argives and by time, being "Orneatæ and Perieæci;" that is, Orneæ, when Herodotus wrote, (which certainly was after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war,) was still inhabited by the old Cynurian or Pelasgian race, who, however altered in language and manners, still existed there in a distinct society, as the Perieæci, or subject allies, of the Dorian Argives. I see no reason therefore for supposing that Orneæ had been ever destroyed by the Argives before the sixteenth year of the Peloponnesian war, (Thucyd. VI. 7, 2.) that is, about three years after the period with which we are now engaged. ["It seems rather more "probable from Pausan. VIII. 27, 1. "that there had been, as Wachsmuth "suggests, I. 2. p. 86, a partial re- "moval of the original inhabitants be- "fore the Peloponnesian war." Thirlwall, *Hist. Gr.* vol. III. p. 363. note. This may have been so, but I do not think that the passage in Pausanias outweighs the reasons given above for believing that Orneæ at the time of the battle of Mantinea was still inhabited by its old population, and not by Dorian colonists from Argos.]

8. See VI. 17, 5.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἐμάχοντο ἑπτὰ ἄνευ Σκιριτῶν ὄντων ἑξακοσίων, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστύες ἦσαν τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστύϊ ἐνωμοταὶ τέσσαρες. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ

1. ἐμάχοντο] ἐγένοντο ε. ἑκατοστού P. c. 3. ἐνωμοσίας C.E.K.c.

1. ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστύες ἦσαν τέσσαρες κ. τ. λ.] De hoc loco, præter Cragium, agunt Emmius, Meursius, l. d. et Camerarius ad Xenoph. II. Cyripæd. p. 309. DUKER.

3. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο κ. τ. λ.] The regular complement of the enomotia was twenty-four men, besides its captain: the pentecostys was composed of two enomotia, and the lochus of two pentecostyes. The lochus then consisted ordinarily of one hundred men, under the command of the lochagus; and this, like the century in the Roman army, seems to have been the regulating element of the whole organization. Accordingly on extraordinary occasions, as here at Mantinea, the strength of the lochus was quadrupled, by being made to consist of four double pentecostyes containing each not two but four enomotia, while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased, probably because, like the three centuries of the Roman cavalry, it was connected with the political divisions of the people, and therefore not lightly to be altered. But not only might the number of enomotia in the lochus be increased, but a farther addition to its actual strength might be made by increasing the number of men in the enomotia. Thus the ordinary depth of the line consisting of eight ranks, the enomotia commonly contained three files; but here at Mantinea another file was added, so that each enomotia contained four files, or thirty-two soldiers. At Leuctra, on the contrary, the usual number of files in the enomotia was retained, and that of its ranks was increased from eight to twelve; a greater depth of line being required to resist the dense columns which formed the favourite national tactic of Thebes. The enomotia, therefore, at Leuctra mustered six and thirty soldiers. By these means also the Spartans gained, as Müller well observes, the additional object of concealing the actual strength of their armies. It is possible, that whether from

their standards, or from their disposition when encamped, the number of lochi in the field might be easily known by the enemy; but by making the strength of each lochus variable, the real amount of the whole force was still left a matter of uncertainty. The complete distinctness of the lochi, and the substantive nature of each, derived originally from its distinct political character, is further shewn by the power left to each separate lochagus of varying the depth or length of his own lochus as he thought proper, before he took his place in the line. When actually in the line, we must of course conclude that no change could be made in the disposition of the men, without the command of the general in chief. A question here arises, why Thucydides makes no mention of the mora, which, according to Xenophon, was the largest division of the Lacedæmonian army, and consisted of four lochi; the whole Spartan people being divided into six moræ. The Scholiast on Aristophanes, Lysistrat. 454. says, that there were six lochi in Sparta; others (Schol. on IV. 8, 9.) say, five; and Thucydides here speaks of *seven*; but I think he means to include the Brasidian soldiers, and the neodamodes; and supposing them to have formed together one lochus, the number of the regular Lacedæmonian lochi would thus be *six*. These lochi, containing each 512 men, are thus much larger than the regular mora, which contained only 400; and approach more nearly to the enlarged mora of 600 men, such as it usually was in active service in the time of Agesilaus. (Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XI. 4. Hellen. IV. 5, 11, 12.) Was it that amongst the many innovations introduced into Sparta after the triumphant close of the Peloponnesian war, the term "lochus" was henceforth used in the sense in which the other Greeks commonly used it, that is, as a mere military division, consisting properly of about one hundred men; and that, to avoid confusion, the greater

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ζυγῶ τέσσαρες· ἐπὶ δὲ βάθος ἐτάξαντο μὲν οὐ πάντες ὁμοίως, ἀλλ' ὡς λοχαγὸς ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, ἐπὶ πᾶν δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ ὀκτώ. παρὰ δὲ ἅπαν πλὴν Σκιριτῶν τετρακόσιοι καὶ δυοῖν δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες ἢ πρώτη τάξις ἦν.

LXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ξυνιέναι ἔμελλον ἤδη, ἐνταῦθα καὶ παρ- 5
αινέσεις καθ' ἑκάστους ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων στρατηγῶν τοιαίδε
ἐγίνοντο, Μαντινεῦσι μὲν ὅτι ὑπὲρ τε πατρί-
δος ἢ μάχη ἔσται καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς ἅμα καὶ δου-
λείας, τὴν μὲν μὴ πειρασάμενοις ἀφαιρεθῆναι,
τῆς δὲ μὴ αὐθις πειρασθαι Ἀργείοις δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς 10

2. ὡς ὁ λοχαγὸς O. ἐπὶ πᾶν A.B.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίπαν.
3. παρὰ] περὶ d. 5. ἐπειδὴ Q.d.i. 7. ἐγένοντο g. 8. ἔσται ὑπὲρ L.
9. μὴ] om. c. ἀφαιρεθῆναι F. 10. τε] om. L. ante τῆς ponunt V.f.

divisions, formerly called lochi, and whose number, as being connected with old traditions and political divisions, was not variable, were for the future called by the less equivocal name of moræ? Xenophon mentions twelve lochi on one occasion serving under the king Archidamus. (Hellen. VII. 4, 20.) Now no writer states the Spartan lochi, in the earlier sense of the term, to have exceeded six; and it appears, by comparing the statement of Xenophon, Hell. VII. 4, 20. with VII. 4, 27. that the word must there be used in its common military sense: and that the three lochi there spoken of could not have contained much more than three hundred men amongst them. It is hardly conceivable that Dobree should have written upon this passage, "Credo omnia ista, τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας—ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, una li-
"tura tollenda." A more striking specimen of rash and ignorant criticism can hardly be conceived, than Dobree's remarks on this, and on the 66th chapter.

[It has been objected to the above note, both by Bishop Thirlwall and by Poppo, that if the mora of Xenophon was called lochus before the end of the Peloponnesian war, we must suppose that the same name was given to two entirely different divisions of the same army, to that commanded by the polemarch as well as to that commanded

by the lochagus. But the taxis at Athens seems similarly to have been used in two different senses, (see IV. 4, 1. note) and it does not seem to me improbable that the name of the great divisions of the national army should have been also applied to the smaller bodies of which they were composed; the name itself being of a general character, and expressing, I suppose, no more than our word "band;" so that it might be given to any number of men which was complete in itself, and not necessarily a mere fraction of a larger body. Now the small lochus was complete in itself, with its two pentecostyes and four enomotiae, and commanded by its lochagus, and was no doubt sometimes employed separately; but when two of these were united, the larger body still retained the same name, being still a complete and distinct body, but as it contained now two lochagi of equal rank it was put under the supreme command of a higher officer, called polemarch or general, to whom the two lochagi were of course subordinate.]

1. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ζυγῷ] Suidas, ζυγὸς ἐν τοῖς τακτικοῖς τὸ ἐκ παρεστηκότων ἀλλήλοις πλῆθος. Vide ibi Kusterum, qui ita recte emendavit e MSS. pro περιεστηκότων: quod tamen etiam Ar-
cerius viderat ad Æliani Tactic. cap. 7.
DUKER.

10. τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας καὶ—ἰσο-

BATTLE OF MANTINEA. A.C. 418, Olymp. 90. 3.

ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ποτὲ ἰσομοιρίας μὴ διὰ
 παντὸς στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἅμα ἐχθροὺς
 καὶ ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι· τοῖς
 δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καλὸν εἶναι μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμά-
 5 χων ἀγωνιζομένους μηδενὸς λείπεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι ἐν Πελοπον-
 νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους νικήσαντες τὴν τε ἀρχὴν βεβαιωτέραν
 καὶ μείζω ἔξουσι, καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἄλλος ἐς τὴν
 γῆν ἔλθῃ. τοῖς μὲν Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις τοιαῦτα παρη- 2
 νέθη· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καθ' ἐκάστους τε καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολε-
 10 μικῶν νόμων ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ὧν ἠπίσταντο τὴν παρακέλευ-
 σιν τῆς μνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιοῦντο, εἰδότες ἔργων ἐκ
 πολλοῦ μελέτην πλείω σώζουσιν ἢ λόγων δι' ὀλίγου καλῶς
 ῥηθεῖσαν παραίνεσιν. LXX. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν,
 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ
 15 χωροῦντες, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπὸ

BATTLE OF
MANTINEA.

1. ἐν τῇ πελοποννήσῳ ε. 2. ἀμύνασθαι A.B.h. ἅμα καὶ ἐχθροὺς K.
 3. ἀνέχεσθαι A.B.h. ἀμύνεσθαι V. 4. καὶ ante ἀγαθῶν] om. Q. 7. ἄλλος]
 om. K. 8. ἔλθοι Q.V.e. τοῖς μὲν—παρηνέθη] om. K. τοιαῦτα A.B.C.
 E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα.
 παρηνέχθη P. 9. λακεδαιμονίων K. τε] om. c. πολιτικῶν f. 11. μνή-
 μης] γνώμης c.d.i. ἔργοις c. ἔργον G.I.k. 13. μετὰ] om. Q.

μοιρίας] The ἡγεμονία refers to the times of the Pelopidae; the Dorian Argives appropriating to themselves the greatness of the Achaeans of Mycenæ, as we are apt to consider the Celtic king Arthur one of our national heroes. The ἰσομοιρία relates to the period spoken of by Herodotus, I. 82, 2. when the Argives were masters of the eastern coast of Laconia, and contended with the Lacedæmonians on equal terms for the possession of Thyrea.

3. καὶ ἀστυγείτονας] Compare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς τε γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται.

7. καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἔλθῃ] Compare IV. 95, 2. οὐ ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν. There is a mixture, as usual, of the oratio recta and oratio obliqua: οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ does not depend upon ὅτι, but is in the mood and tense that the speaker himself would have used. “No other invader will ever attack us;” but the insertion of αὐτοῖς instead of ἡμῖν makes the construction confused, and would

properly require the optative: ὅτι—οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἐλεύσοιτο, as in Sophocles, Philoctet. 611. ἐθέσπισεν—τάπιδι Τροία πέργαμ' ὥς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέρσοιεν.

9. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ] “The Lacedæmonians, both individually among one another, and with their national war-songs, called upon their men to remember what they knew already, being brave in themselves without any especial incitement.” Παρακέλυσιν τῆς μνήμης is exactly the same with ὑπόμνησιν, in IV. 95, 1. ἡ παραίνεσις—πρὸς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας—ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. See also VI. 68, 4. τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

13. ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν, Ἀργεῖοι μὲν—χωροῦντες] A remarkable instance of construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαινόμενον, as ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν is exactly equivalent in sense to συνηλθον ἐς μάχην.

14. ὀρμῇ A. Gellius I. 11. Heringa Observ. VI. p. 54.

αὐλητῶν πολλῶν †νόμῳ† ἐγκαθεστῶτων, οὐ τοῦ θείου χάριν, ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν καὶ μὴ διασπασθείη αὐτοῖς ἡ τάξις, ὅπερ φιλεῖ τὰ μεγάλα στρατό- πεδα ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις ποιεῖν. LXXI. ξυνιόντων δ' ἔτι Ἄγρις ὁ βασιλεὺς τοιόνδε ἐβουλεύσατο δρᾶσαι. τὰ στρατό- 5 πεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο· ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κέρατα αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς ξυνόδοις μᾶλλον ἐξωθεῖται, καὶ περιέσχουσι κατὰ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων εὐώνυμον ἀμφοτέροι τῷ δεξιῷ, διὰ τὸ φοβου- μένους προστέλλειν τὰ γυμνὰ ἕκαστον ὡς μάλιστα τῇ τοῦ ἐν δεξιᾷ παρατεταγμένου ἀσπίδι, καὶ νομίζειν τὴν πυκνότητα 10 τῆς ξυγκλήσεως εὐσκεπαστότατον εἶναι· καὶ ἡγεῖται μὲν τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης ὁ πρωτοστάτης τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως, προθυμού-

1. νόμου A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. ὁμοῦ h.i. ἐγκαθε-
στῶτος f. 2. προσέλθοιεν f. 3. μέγιστα K.R. 4. τοῖς f. προόδοις G.L.
O.P.k. ποιεῖν ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις Gellius. τοῖς προσόδοις V. ἔτι] om. d.i.
5. τοιόνδε τι ἐβουλεύσατο e. τὰ] om. Q. 6. μὲν ποιεῖ P. αὐτῶν Bekk.
7. περιέσχουσι A.B.F.h. τὸ om. G. 9. περιστέλλειν N.V. πρὸς πέλλειν E.
τοῦ] τοὺς c.d.i. 11. ξυγκλήσεως F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλήσεως
A.B.d.h.i. vulgo ξυγκλείσεως. εὐσκεπτότατον e.

1. ὑπὸ αὐλητῶν πολλῶν] The flute-players at Sparta were a distinct caste, no stranger being admitted to exercise their profession. Herodot. VI. 60. They were, probably, as Müller supposes, not Dorians, but Perioeci; like the caste of heralds, who claimed descent from Talthybius. When a rude people, such as the Dorians, effect the conquest of one more civilized, all offices connected with religion are often left in the hands of the old inhabitants; the conquerors, in this respect, forbearing to exercise their right of conquest. See Append. I. to vol. I. p. 506. For the respect shewn to the Tuscan flute-players at Rome, and their exclusive right of exercising their art, see the curious and original story in Livy, IX. 30. For the sense of the preposition ὑπὸ, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. Jelf, 639. I. 2. c.

2. ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς κ. τ. λ.] Quærente quodam, cur ad tibiæ cantum Spartani pugnarent, respondit Agesilaus, ἵν' ὅταν πρὸς ῥυθμὸν βαίνωσιν, οἱ τε δειλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀνδρείοι φανεροὶ ᾖσι. Plutarch. Apophthegm. Lacon. HUDSON. So also Aristotle, as quoted by Aulus Gellius, Noct. Att. I. 11: πρὸς αὐλὸν ἐμβαί-

νουσιν, ἵνα τοὺς δειλοὺς ἀσχημονοῦντας γινώσκωσιν.

Μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ] Vide Polybium apud Athenæum, XIV. 5: Saltantium in morem Aristophanis verbis Plut. v. 758. ἐκτυπέτο δὲ Ἐμβὰς γερόντων εὐρύθμοις προβήμασιν. Pollux, III. 92. μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνουσι. male, pro βαίνοντες προ-
έλθοιεν. WASS. De iisdem Polyænus, I. 10. Πρὸς τὸ μέλος καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν ἐμ-
βαίνοντες ἄρρηκτοι τὴν τάξιν ἐγένοντο. Et Lucianus de Saltat. p. 790. Ἄπαντα μετὰ μουσῶν ποιούσιν, ἄχρι τοῦ πολεμεῖν πρὸς αὐλὸν καὶ ῥυθμὸν, καὶ εὐτακτον ἐμ-
βασιν τοῦ ποδός. Pro προέλθοιεν Gel-
lius et Scholiastes habent προσέλθοιεν. DUKER.

5. τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο] The construction is remarkable, for instead of τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς, which would have answered to the μὲν in the preceding clause, the answering clause is deferred so long that it is at last forgotten to be inserted at all, and the writer makes it the beginning of a new sentence, καὶ τότε περίσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς, instead of the conclusion of the former one.

BATTLE OF MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

μενος ἐξαλλάττειν αἰὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γύμνωσιν, ἔπονται δὲ διὰ τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. καὶ τότε περι- 2 ἔσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς πολὺ τῷ κέρα τῶν Σκιριτῶν, ἔτι δὲ πλέον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Τεγεᾶται τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅσῳ 5 μείζον τὸ στράτευμα εἶχον. δείσας δὲ Ἄγισ μὴ σφῶν κυ- 3 κλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ νομίσας ἄγαν περιέχειν τοὺς Μαντινέας, τοῖς μὲν Σκιρίταις καὶ Βρασιδείοις ἐσήμηνεν ἐπεξα- γαγόντας ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξισῶσαι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσιν, ἐς δὲ τὸ διάκενον τοῦτο παρήγγελλεν ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως δύο 10 λόχους τῶν πολεμάρχων Ἴππονοῖδα καὶ Ἀριστοκλεῖ ἔχουσι παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐσβαλόντας πληρῶσαι, νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἔτι περιουσίαν ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαντινέας βεβαιότερον τετάξεσθαι. LXXII. ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτῷ, ἅτε ἐν

1. γνῶσιν C.K.g. 2. δέ] om. V. οἱ] om. Q. 3. πολὺ τῷ κέρα A.B.C. E.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πολὺ τὸ κέρα H.d.e.g. πολὺ τὸ κέρας K. vulgo τῷ κέρα πολὺ. 5. μείζω C.G.k. δέ] om. c. ὁ ἄγισ g. 7. τοῖς βρασιδείοις N.V. βρασιδείοις et A.B.e. ἐσήμηνεν K.g. 9. παρήγγειλεν Q.V.d. παρήγγελεν G. 10. πολεμαρχῶν E.F. 11. θ'] μεθ' Q.e.f. καθ' d.i. 12. τὸ] om. L.O.P. τοὺς] om. e. 13. τάξασθαι d.i.

5. δείσας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον] Poppo supposes that σφῶν is here used as the singular number, as σφέτερος is made to refer to a singular noun, VII. 1, 5. ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὀπλισμένους. VII. 4, 3. ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους. VII. 8, 1. ὁρῶν—τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν. But the grammarians condemn this usage; (Thomas Magist. p. 827.) and at any rate no authority can, I believe, be found for such a use of the genitive σφῶν. The fact seems to be, that σφῶν includes both Agis and his soldiers; as in I. 136, 4. διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθίξεσθαι, it includes both the queen and her husband. "She instructs Themistocles to take *their* child." So here, "Agis was afraid lest *their* left should be surrounded," that is, "the left of the Spartans," which term applies equally to the general and to his men. In a government like that of Sparta, where the kings were completely members of the state, and not its masters, this language seems the most proper that could be used.

Agis would have said, "*our* left wing" "is in danger of being surrounded," and not "*my* left wing;" and thus Thucydides says of him, δείσας μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and not μὴ ἑαυτοῦ κυκλωθῇ.

7. ἐπεξαγαγόντας] Haack interprets this as a military term, signifying, "to make a flank movement." Poppo doubts this, and marks the word with obeli, as if he preferred Bauer's conjecture ἐπεξάγειν. But Bauer himself explains the preposition ἐπὶ, "*ad* hostem," and so far I think he is right, that ἐπεξάγειν signifies a movement in advance, or on the offensive, not a movement in retreat. Whether it always signifies "a flank movement" also, I cannot pretend to say; it does so certainly in this instance, and in VII. 52, 2. where the object was exactly the same, περικλήσασθαι τοὺς ἐναντίους; for which purpose the line was unseasonably lengthened, and consequently weakened. Compare also ἀντεπεξήγον, used in the same sense, VIII. 104, 4.

BATTLE OF MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

αὐτῇ τῇ ἐφόδῳ καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου παραγγείλαντι, τὸν τε Ἀριστοκλέα καὶ τὸν Ἱππονοῖδαν μὴ θελήσαι παρελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ αἰτίαμα ὕστερον φεύγειν ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντας μαλακισθῆναι, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους φθάσαι τῇ προσμίξει, καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκιρίτας ὥς οὐ παρήλθον οἱ 5 λόχοι, πάλιν αὖ σφίσι προσμίξει, μὴ δυνηθῆναι ἔτι μηδὲ 2 τούτους ξυγκλῆσαι. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα δὴ κατὰ πάντα τῇ ἐμπειρία Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλασσωθέντες τότε τῇ ἀνδρίᾳ ἔδειξαν οὐχ 3 ἦσσον περιγενόμενοι. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐν χερσὶν ἐγίννοντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μαντινέων δεξιὸν τρέπει αὐτῶν τοὺς 10 Σκιρίτας καὶ τοὺς Βρασιδεῖους, καὶ ἐσπεσόντες οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, κατὰ τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθὲν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους διέφθειρον καὶ κυκλωσάμενοι ἔτρεψαν καὶ ἐξέωσαν ἐς τὰς ἀμάξας, καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἐπιτεταγμένων ἀπέκτεινάν 15 4 τινας. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν ἦσσῶντο οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ μάλιστα τῷ μέσῳ, ἦπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀγίς

3. τὸ om. E. 5. κελεύοντος K. οὐ] om. G. 6. μὴ] οὐ d.i. 7. ξυγκλῆσαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυγκλείσαι. 8. ἀνδρία H.K.V.h. correct. F. vulgo ἀνδρεία. 9. περιγενέσθαι f. 10. τῶν] om. c. 11. βρασιδίου A.P.V.e.h. 12. διακείμενον d. 13. ξυγκλησθὲν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλησθὲν F.H.K. ceteri ξυγκλεισθέν. 14. διέφθειραν d.e.i.k. 15. ἐς] om. c. 15. τεταγμένων H. 16. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ "Longe plurimi libri." Poppo. quibus nunc accedunt C.V. vulgo et Bekk. τῷ δ' ἄλλῳ.

2. ἀλλὰ καὶ—φεύγειν] This clause depends, not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*, but on *ξυνέβη* only. A similar carelessness occurs I. 95, 4. *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ, καλεῖσθαι τε ἄμα, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους—μετατάξασθαι*, where *μετατάξασθαι* depends in the same manner only on *ξυνέβη*, and not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*.

5. καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Poppo, Reiske, and Dobree, in the stopping of this passage, which has been variously interpreted. The sense appears to be, "And when Agis, seeing that the two lochi did not come up to take their intended place, ordered the Sciritæ again to rejoin the Lacedæmonian

"line, he found (*ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*) that neither were these any longer able to close up the opening." *Τούτους* refers to the Sciritæ, who are the subject of the preceding verb *προσμίξει*. *Ξυγκλῆσαι* is simply "to close up the line." Compare, a little below, *τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν*.

ὥς οὐ παρήλθον] ἦγουν ἐπὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν Σκιριτῶν. SCHOL.

7. τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ—ἐλασσωθέντες] I understand this, with Mitford, as meant to allude to Agis. Probably Thucydides thought that the order given to the Sciritæ, just on the eve of battle, was ill judged, and was likely to produce bad results.

BATTLE OF MANTINEA A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἦν καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, προσπε-
 σόντες τῶν τε Ἀργείων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις
 ὠνομασμένοις καὶ Κλεωναίοις καὶ Ὀρνεάταις καὶ Ἀθηναίων

1. ἦν] om. P. ante ἄγεις ponunt C.G.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k. προσπεσοῦντες K.
 2. τε] om. A.B.E.F.H.V. πεντελόχοις G. et corr. F. 3. ὀρνεαίταις A.h.

1. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι] He adds καλούμενοι, because, though called horsemen, they were really infantry. The actual cavalry were on the wings, as had been already stated, ch. 67, 1. These "three hundred horsemen, as "they were called," were originally, we may suppose, so many chiefs, who fought round their king, not on foot, but in their chariots; this being the early sense of ἱππεὺς and ἱππότης, as we find from Homer. Cavalry, properly so called, were as little known among the early Greeks as among the Britons, their breed of horses being naturally small and bad. See a good essay on the subject by Freret, in the seventh volume of the transactions of the French Academy. In the actual constitution of Sparta, the three hundred were picked men, in the flower of their age, between twenty and thirty, chosen by the three hippagretæ, or "gatherers of the horsemen," who were themselves nominated by the ephori. (See Xenophon, Rep. Laced. IV. 3.) When a Spartan became superannuated for the duties of one of the "three hundred," he was liable for the first year afterwards to be employed on miscellaneous public service, as one of the agathoergi. (Herodot. I. 67, 6.) The thirty Spartans who sometimes accompanied the kings on foreign expeditions, are supposed, by Müller, to have been the representatives, in a manner, of these "three hundred;" but this, I think, is doubtful. It is also a question, whether the famous "three hundred" who died with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, were these "three hundred horsemen," or no. Müller thinks that they were not, as they are said to have been men of more advanced age, while the "horsemen" were undoubtedly in the vigour of youth. The term ἐπιτεξάμενος, used by Herodotus on this occasion, (VII. 205, 3.) compared with his express men-

tion of the "three hundred horsemen" on another occasion, VIII. 124, 4. seems further to shew that Müller is right.

2. πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις] I believe that no information as to these five lochi is attainable. We can only suppose that Argos, originally, like Sparta and Messenia, contained five districts or quarters, each of which sent its own lochus into the field; so that the whole national army might properly be called the five lochi. And the name might subsist long after the changes introduced into the Argive constitution, by the admission of so many of the Pericæci to the rights of citizenship, had destroyed the division which had given rise to it. The expression of Thucydides, πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις, like that of ἱππῆς καλούμενοι just before, may imply perhaps that it was only a name, now no longer significant, for the whole national strength of Argos, when assembled together in one army. We then have three parts of the Argive army, which may be compared to three corresponding parts of the Lacedæmonian. The five lochi, or legion, consisting of the whole military strength of Argos, in the vigour of life; that is, analogous to the hastati and principes of Rome. To these correspond the six lochi, or legion, or united national force of Sparta; consisting in like manner of all Spartan citizens in the vigour of life. Secondly, the πρεσβύτεροι, or citizens of more advanced age, the triarii of the Roman legion, form a distinct body in both armies: but in the Spartan army they seem to have been stationed in the rear of the line, to cover the baggage, while, with the Argives, they were drawn up in the line. Possibly, however, this may have been only done on account of the inferior numbers of the confederate army, to prevent the Lacedæmonians from out-flanking them even more than they

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3. 4

τοῖς παρατεταγμένοις, ἔτρεψαν οὐδὲ ἐς χεῖρας τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑπομείναντας ἀλλ', ὥς ἐπήεσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὖς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. LXXIII. ὥς δὲ ταύτῃ ἐνεδεδώκει τὸ τῶν

Complete victory of the Lacedæmonians. Ἀργείων καὶ ξυμμάχων στρατεύμα, παρερ- 5

ρήγνυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα, καὶ ἅμα τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐκυκλοῦτο τῷ περιέχοντι σφῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κίνδυνος περιειστήκει, τῇ μὲν κυκλουμένους τῇ δὲ ἤδη ἡσσημένους. καὶ μάλιστα ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐταλαιπώρησαν, εἰ 10 μὴ οἱ ἱππῆς παρόντες αὐτοῖς ὠφέλιμοι ἦσαν. καὶ ξυνέβη τὸν Ἀγιν, ὥς ἦσθετο τὸ εὐώνυμον σφῶν πονοῦν τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαν-

2. ὑπομένοντας e. ὑπομείνοντας C. ἀπήεσαν R. 3. οὖς καταπατηθέντας K.
5. ἐπερρήγνυντο c.d.i. 6. ἤδη] δὴ g. 7. ἐκυκλοῦντο A.B.F.c.h. 8. κίνδυνος
αὐτοὺς K. 9. ἤδη] om. A. ἡσσομένους I. 11. οἱ] om. e. 12. πονοῦν
κατὰ c.e.i.

did actually. Thirdly, the χίλιοι λογάδες, a chosen band, the flower of the youth of Argos, and trained with peculiar care to all military exercises, correspond to the "three hundred horsemen" of the Spartans, who were also a picked body of young men, and obliged by the very distinction which they had obtained in being chosen amongst the "horsemen" to cultivate all their warlike faculties with especial assiduity. For the fivefold division of Messenia, see Stephan. Byzant. in Ὑαμεία and Μεσόλα, quoted by Müller, Dorians, vol. I. p. 95. (Engl. Trans. p. III.) note.

[Poppo says that the "five lochi" must be the πρεσβύτεροι, from the absence of the article: and that they are called πρεσβύτεροι, not as consisting of old men, but of men of maturer years than the thousand chosen young men, spoken of just before. The only question is, whether πέντε λόχοι may not be considered so much of a proper name as not to require the article; otherwise Poppo's interpretation is undoubtedly just.]

3. τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν] "So that they could not escape being

"overtaken by the enemy." The Scholiast of the Leyden MS. explains it ὅτι μὴ ἔφθασαν, as if his reading had been τῷ μὴ φθῆναι. For the construction, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1.

[Poppo and Göller both condemn this interpretation; and Göller, while adopting Bauer's explanation, "quia non effugerant priusquam opprimebantur," adds, "Formula τοῦ, τοῦ μὴ plerumque consilium significat, interdum effectum; hic causam indicat, ὅτι οὐκ ἔφθασαν." But what authority either of reason or example there is for this last assertion, I do not know. I should prefer Bauer's interpretation if the Greek would allow it; but if the sense of the passage be what he supposes it to be, the genitive must, I think, be altered into the dative or ablative, τῷ μὴ φθῆναι.]

5. παρερρήγνυντο — ἐφ' ἐκάτερα] "Their line was broken off both ways;" i. e. by one part of it having advanced beyond it to pursue the enemy, and by another part having been beaten back behind it. See the note on IV. 96, 5.

7. ἐκυκλοῦντο] Thomas Mag. in κυκλέω. DUKER.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

τινέας καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τοὺς χιλίους, παραγγεῖλαι παντὶ τῷ
στρατεύματι χωρῆσαι ἐπὶ τὸ νικώμενον. καὶ γενομένου τούτου 3
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὥς παρῆλθε καὶ ἐξέκλινεν ἀπὸ σφῶν
τὸ στράτευμα, καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐσώθησαν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων μετ'
5 αὐτῶν τὸ ἡσσηθέν· οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ τῶν
Ἀργείων οἱ λογάδες οὐκέτι πρὸς τὸ ἐγκεῖσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις
τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, ἀλλ' ὁρῶντες τοὺς τε σφετέρους νενικη-
μένους καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφερομένους ἐς φυγὴν
ἐτράποντο. καὶ τῶν μὲν Μαντινέων † καὶ † πλείους διεφθά- 4
10 ρησαν, τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων λογάδων τὸ πολὺ ἐσώθη. ἡ μέντοι
φυγὴ καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὐ βίαιος οὐδὲ μακρὰ ἦν· οἱ γὰρ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ τρέψαι χρονίους τὰς μάχας καὶ
βεβαίους τῷ μένειν ποιοῦνται, τρέψαντες δὲ βραχείας καὶ οὐκ
ἐπὶ πολὺ τὰς διώξεις. LXXIV. Καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη τοιαύτη
15 καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων ἐγένετο, πλείστου δὲ
χρόνου μεγίστη δὴ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ὑπὸ
ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελθοῦσα. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 2
προθέμενοι τῶν πολεμίων νεκρῶν τὰ ὅπλα τροπαῖον εὐθὺς
ῖστασαν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐσκύλευον, καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνεί-

2. στρατοπέδῳ Q.

5. ἡσσημένον i.

9. μὲν] om. N.V.

καὶ] οἱ L.N.V.

“Nec καὶ omnibus placeat.” Porpo.

διέφθειραν Q.

10. διεσώθη N.V.

ἡ μέντοι] om. L.

12. χρονίους τε τὰς d.

15. καὶ] om. i.

ἐγγυτάτω Q.

δε] δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.V.f.g.k. Bekker. in ed. 1832. qui δὴ proxime sequentem

uncis secluit.

17. τῶν ἀξιολογωτάτων R.

18. προθέμενοι] om. f.

πο-

λεμίων] πόλεων B.

19. ἔστασαν A.

ἔστασαν B.F.

ἔστησαν L.O.P.

αὐτῶν

E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.V.

11. φυγῇ] Pharacis Spartani salubre consilium legas apud Diodorum Siculum, p. 326. d. Wass.

14. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων] Porpo says, “Pro καὶ, ἡ probabiliter “conjicit Dukerus, ad VII. 87.” He means VII. 86, 5. τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία. But τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων resembles the expression τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια, I. 22, 4. 143, 3. Compare also παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον. VII. 19, 2. Thucydides does not intend to throw any uncertainty upon his statement here, as he does in the case of the death of Nicias, where,

in the earlier part of the narrative, he had inserted the caution, ὥς ἐλέγετο. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων is merely an assertion of the accuracy of his description; τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων would have implied that some of the particulars of it were doubtful.

16. ὑπὸ ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελθοῦσα] Compare τῆς μάχης σύνεστέωσης, Herodot. I. 74, 2. and the Latin expression, “pugna commissa est.” We could say that “two armies joined “battle,” though we could hardly speak of “a battle joined by two “armies.”

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

λουτο καὶ ἀπήγαγον εἰς Τέγεαν, οὐπερ ἐτάφησαν, καὶ τοὺς
3 τῶν πολεμίων ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ἀργείων
μὲν καὶ Ὀρνεατῶν καὶ Κλεωναίων ἐπτακόσιοι, Μαντινέων
δὲ διακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ξὺν Αἰγινήταις διακόσιοι καὶ οἱ
στρατηγοὶ ἀμφοτέρω. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ οἱ μὲν ξύμμαχοι 5
οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι· αὐ-
τῶν δὲ χαλεπὸν μὲν ἦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν πυθέσθαι, ἐλέγοντο δὲ
περὶ τριακοσίου ἀποθανεῖν

LXXV. Τῆς δὲ μάχης μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι καὶ Πλειστο-
ἀναξ ὁ ἕτερος βασιλεὺς ἔχων τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους καὶ νεώ- 10
PELOPONNESUS. τέρους ἐβοήθησε, καὶ μεχρὶ μὲν Τεγέας ἀφί-
Moral effect of the κετο, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν νίκην ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ
2 victory in restoring the τοὺς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους
former reputation of ἀπέστρεψαν πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ
the Lacedæmonians. αὐτοὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους 15
While they are engaged ἀφέντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα)
in celebrating the Car- τὴν ἐορτὴν ἤγον. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
nea, the allies again τὴν ἐορτὴν ἤγον. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
3 raise works to blockade τότε ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν διὰ
the city. τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ
βραδυτῆτα ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο, τύχη μὲν, ὥς ἐδό- 20
κουν, κακιζόμενοι, γνώμη δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ὄντες.

4 Τῇ δὲ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ξυνέβη τῆς μάχης ταύτης καὶ τοὺς

2. ἀπέδωσαν E. 3. ὀρνεατῶν A.R.h. 4. καὶ ἀθ.—διακόσιοι] om. I. σὺν K.
αἰγινίταις V.g. 6. καὶ] om. g. 7. ἐλέγετο d.i. 8. οὐδ' h. 8. τετρακο-
σίους K.O. 14. ἀπέστρεψαν B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.c.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri ἀπέτρεψαν. Conf. IV. 97, 2. ἀπαντὰ κήρυκι βοιωτῶ, ὅς αὐτὸν ἀπο-
στρέψας. 15. καὶ τοὺς] τοὺς τε i. 16. ἐτύγχανεν e. Vide Dobreum ad Aristophan.
Plut. 145. 17. καὶ τὴν ἐορτὴν V. εἶχον L.O.P. τῶν] om. B.h. 19. ἐς] om. K.
22. προτέρᾳ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.R.V. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo προτεραία.
ξυνέβη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συνέβη. Male.
Poetæ omnes ξ pro σ passim usurparunt, oratores perraro, Isocrates bis tantum,
si libri non fallunt. Circa Alexandri Magni tempora usus elementī ξ exolevisse
videtur. Apud Polybium vix invenitur. WASS.

4. ξὺν Αἰγινήταις] That is, “the
“Athenian settlers in Ægina, who had
“been sent there in the first year of
“the war.” See II. 27, 1, 2. and VII.
57, 2. where they are described as,
Αἰγινῆται οἱ τότε Αἰγίαν εἶχον.

6. ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι]
Kai non redundat, sed significat Lace-
dæmonios non adeo pressos esse ut
præter laborem præsentem etiam mag-
nam jacturam facerent. POPPO.

22. τῇ δὲ προτεραίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ] Ammonius

Ἐπιδαυρίους πανδημεὶ ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν ὡς ἔρημον οὔσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὑπολοίπους φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξελθόντων [αὐτῶν,] διαφθεῖραι πολλούς. καὶ Ἡλείων τρισχι- 5 λίων ὀπλιτῶν βοηθησάντων Μαντινεῦσιν ὕστερον τῆς μάχης, καὶ Ἀθηναίων χιλίων πρὸς τοῖς προτέροις, ἐστράτευσαν ἅπαντες οἱ ξύμμαχοι οὗτοι εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἐπίδαυρον, ἕως οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κάρνεια ἦγον, καὶ διελόμενοι τὴν πόλιν περι- 6 ετείχιζον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, ὥσπερ προσετάχθησαν, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον εὐθὺς ἐξει- 10 γάσαντο. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ξυγκαταλιπόντες ἅπαντες τῷ τει- χίσματι φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν, 15 ARGOS. καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ξυμβατηρίους. ἦσαν δὲ αὐτοῖς 2 πρότερόν τε ἄνδρες ἐπιτήδειοι καὶ βουλόμενοι τὸν δῆμον τὸν ἐν Ἄργει καταλῦσαι· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἡ μάχη ἐγεγένητο, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐδύναντο 20 πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὴν ὁμολογίαν. ἐβούλουντο δὲ πρῶ-

1. ἀργείων A.B.Q.c.d.f.i. ἐρήμην d. 2. ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν B.C.F.G.H.I.L. N.O.P.R.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Sed hic uncis inclusum. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτῶν omitt. 7. κρίνεια L. κάρνειαν E. Κάρν. ἦγον καὶ ad marg. rejicit et διελόμενοι om. R. 8. οἱ μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι E. 10. ξυγκαταλείποντες E.Q.V. ἅπαντες] om. b. 16. ἐς τὸ] ἔς τε E. 17. τε] om. i.

et Thomas Magister hoc discrimen statuunt inter προτέρα et προτεραία: προτέρα, ἐπὶ τάξεως· προτεραία δὲ, ἐπὶ μόνης ἡμέρας. Itaque ex illorum sententia non recte dicitur, τῇ προτέρα ἡμέρᾳ τῆς μάχης. Sed, non minus recte dici τῇ προτέρα ἡμέρᾳ quam τῇ προτεραίᾳ, ostendit Stephanus ex Homero Iliad. φ'. v. 5. Odys. π'. 50. et ex Aristotele, V. Polit. 12, 9. εἰ τῇ προτέρα ἐγένετο τῆς τροπῆς, pridie solstitii, vel brumæ. Polux, I. 65. Φαίης δ' ἄν—καὶ τῇ προτεραίᾳ, καὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ. DUKER.

2. ἐξελθόντων [αὐτῶν] i. e. τῶν φυλάκων. “And cut to pieces the remaining

“guards of the Argives in great numbers, as they had ventured out to “fight them.” ἐξελθόντες, without any addition, is used in this sense, VIII. 25, 2. If αὐτῶν were omitted, I should still refer ἐξελθόντων to φύλακας, and make it agree with αὐτῶν understood, just as in the remarkable passage, VI. 7, 2.

8. ἐξεπαύσαντο] Ἀπέκαμον τοῦ περιτειχίζειν. SCHOL.

9. τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον] “The temple of Juno was probably on a promontory west of the city.” Gell. Itin. Morea. p. 191.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

τον σπονδὰς ποιήσαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐθις
 ὕστερον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι.
 3 καὶ ἀφικνέεται πρόξενος ὢν Ἀργείων Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου
 παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δύο λόγῳ φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος, τὸν
 μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνην 5
 ἄγειν. καὶ γενομένης πολλῆς ἀντιλογίας (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ ὁ
 Ἀλκιβιάδης παρὼν) οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πράσ-
 σοντες, ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τολμῶντες, ἔπεισαν τοὺς
 Ἀργείους προσδέξασθαι τὸν ξυμβατήριον λόγον. ἔστι
 δὲ ὅδε.

10

LXXVII. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ δοκεῖ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακε-
 “ δαιμονίων ξυμβαλέσθαι ποττῶς Ἀργείως, ἀποδιδόντας τῶς
 TREATY “παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις καὶ τῶς ἄνδρας
 BETWEEN “τοῖς Μαιναλίοις, καὶ τῶς ἄνδρας τῶς ἐν
 LACEDÆMON “Μαντινείᾳ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀποδιδόντας, 15
 and ARGOS. “καὶ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρῳ ἐκβῶντας καὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναιροῦντας.

2. ἤδη] om. R. 3. καὶ φικνέεται E. i. e. ἀφικνέεται. ἀργείων] om. O.
 λείχας C.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.k. 4. δύο I. φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος δύο λόγῳ G.L.
 O.P.c.i.k. 5. εἰ] ἦν i. om. K.V. εἰ] ἂν h. om. K.c. 6. γενομένης post
 ἀντιλογίας ponit R. 7. ὁ] om. L.O.P. 8. καὶ οὐκ ἐκ c.i. 9. ξυμβατήριον
 A.B.E.G.N.V. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συμβατήριον. II. κατὰ
 τᾶδε δοκεῖ τῇ K.L.O. τῶν] om. V. 12. πὸτ τῶς H. ποτὶ τῶς L.O. ποτῶς K.
 ποττῶς E. ἀργίως c. ὑποδιδόντας 47. 16. ἐξ] om. K. ἐπιδαύρου A.C.
 E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f.g. Parm. Porpo. 47. 48. ἐκβάντας g. ἐκβα-
 λόντας d.i.k. ἐκβαλόντες c. ἐκβοῶντας E.V. καὶ τὸ] τὸ om. d.i.

4. τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι κ. τ. λ.] “Duas
 “afferebant conditiones: alteram, quem-
 “admodum, si bellum mallent, futurum
 “esset; alteram, quemadmodum, si pa-
 “cem.” Post καθ' ὃ, τι et ὡς intelli-
 gendum est ἔσται. GÖLLER.

12. ποττῶς] Pro πρὸς τοὺς. Vide Eu-
 stathium ad Iliad. λ'. p. 828. et Iliad. ρ'.
 p. 1106. πὸτ τῷ Διὶ, ἡγουν πρὸς τοῦ
 Διός. Etymol. M. conjungit: Ποττᾶν,
 ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὸς τὰν, Δωρικῶς. ποττὸ πῦρ,
 ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πῦρ. Posterius est ex
 Aristoph. Acharn. v. 751. qui ibid.
 v. 732. ποττᾶν μάδαν, Lysistr. v. 1005.
 ποττᾶν Ἑλλάδα, v. 1266. ποττᾶς σπον-
 δάς. Et Theocritus, XI. 1. ποττὸν Ἑ-
 ρωτα. DUKER.

τῶς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις κ. τ. λ.] See

ch. 61, 4, 5. He speaks of the hostages
 whom the Orchomenians had given for
 their own fidelity, and of those whom
 the Lacedæmonians had put into their
 keeping, and whom they had been
 obliged to give up to the Argives. No
 former mention had been made of the
 Mænalians; but as they had no one
 city, but were dispersed in several vil-
 lages, an invading army could have had
 no difficulty in obliging them to give
 hostages separately; nor was there any
 one town capable of affording such re-
 sistance as to make its submission de-
 serve a separate notice.

16. τὸ τεῖχος] Namely, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ
 Ἑραῖον. See ch. 75, 6, and 80, 3.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

“ αἱ δέ κα μὴ εἴκωντι τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω, πολεμίους 2
 “ εἶμεν τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀργείων ξυμ-
 “ μάχοις. καὶ αἶ τινὰ τοῖς Λακεδαιμόνιοι παῖδα ἔχοντι, 3
 5 “ ἀποδόμεν ταῖς πολίεσι πάσαις. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῷ σύματος 4
 “ † εἶμεν λῆν † τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ † αὐτοῖς †
 “ ὁμόσαι. τὰς δὲ πόλιας τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ μικρὰς 5
 “ καὶ μεγάλας, αὐτονόμους εἶμεν πάσας κατὰ πάτρια. αἱ δέ 6
 “ κα τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοποννήσῳ τις ἐπὶ τὰν Πελοπόννησον γὰν
 10 “ ἦν ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἀλεξέμεναι ἀμόθι βουλευσαμένους, ὅπα κα

1. εἴκωντι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.R. (prim. man.) 48. ἀθηναῖοις d. ἐπιδαύρων E.G. πολεμίους 48. 2. εἶμεν A.C.G.L.N. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶμεν sine accentu E. εἶμεν Q. εἰ μὲν B.F.H.K.c.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. καὶ τοῖς λακεδαιμονίοις] om. B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. καὶ τοῖς] om. L.O. τοῖς] om. P.k. 48. 4. αἶ A.B.E.F. G.H.I.L.M.N.O.V.c.d.e.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄν. ἔχοντι A.E. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. 47. 48. vulgo et Bekk. ἔχωντι. 5. ἀποδόμεν d.i.k.l. 47. ἀποδόμεναι h. πολέεσσι K. πολίεσσι R. περὶ—τοῖς] τὸν G, ceteris ita correctis ut legi non possint.” Bekk. ed. 1846. δέ] om. c.d.i. τῷ σιῷ L.O.K. τῶς εἰω c.d.i. τῶς ἰωσι I.e.k. 47. C. man. rec. τῷ τῷ σιῷ Valckenar. Ep. ad Roever. p. 73. et ad Adonias. p. 284. σύματος ἐμέλην A.B.h. σύματος ἐμὲν λῆν E.F.H. συματόσαι μὲν λῆν f.g. 48. σύματος αἱ μὲν R. συμβατόσαι μὲν λῆν K. σύγματος ἐμέλην Q. σύγματος λῆν L. σύμτοιλην P. σύμτολην O. συματι εἰ μὲν λῆν c. σύματι ἐμὲν λῆν d.i. μὰ τὴν σεμέλην e. μὰ τὸν σεμέλην C.I.k.m.r. 47. vulgo cum M. συμβατόσαιμεν λῆν. Vide Valcken. Equidem malim σύματος, αἱ μὲν λῆν τῶς ἐπιδαυρίως, ὄρκον δόμεναι αὐτοῖς ὁμόσαι Bekk. σύματος ἐμὲν Parm. V. 6. τοῖς] τὸν I.L.O.P.k. 47. δόμεν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 48. δόμεναι h. vulgo δῶμεν. αὐτοῖς I.c.i. Parm. 47. vulgo αὐτοὺς. 7. ὁμῶσαι 47. πελοποννήσῳ E.g. πελοποννάσῳ F. 8. εἶμεν A.C.G.I.K.N.P.Q. Parm. Poppo. Goell. 47. 48. εἰ μὲν B.F.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. πάσας] πασ E. om. P. κατὰ τὰ I.K.L.O.P.d. 47. 9. πελοποννάσῳ C. Duker. ceteri πελοποννάσου. τις] om. V. γὰς C.K. 10. κακῷ γε ἀλεξέμεναι c.h. ἀμοθεῖ A.B.C.H.K.N.V.e.f.h.k. Bekk. ἀμοθεῖ sed ἱ superscript. G. ἀμοθεῖ g. ἀμόθι E.F. ἀμόθι εἶ 47. κα B.C.F.G.H.I. L.N.O.V.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κὰν K. vulgo καί. ὅπακα Parm. 47.

5. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῷ σύματος] The varieties of reading in this passage are so great, that little stress can be laid on the manuscripts for giving it correctly. Bekker's correction seems to me only objectionable, because, as Gölle says, αἱ μὲν λῆν depending as it must upon δοκεῖ, appears inadmissible: the construction required is not αἱ μὲν δοκεῖ λῆν, but αἱ μὲν ξυμβαίνοι λῆν. Yet I can as little understand δοκεῖ εἶμεν λῆν, so that I have marked the words as corrupt or inexplicable. The general sense of the clause seems to be, that with respect to the victim alleged by the Argives to be owed to the temple of Apollo Pythæus from the Epidau-

rians, the matter should be decided by the oath of the Epidaurians, who were to swear whether it was justly due from them or no; and the Argives should trust the result to this mode of settlement. It is well known that, where the evidence was not clear, the accused was allowed to clear himself by oath; and if he swore that he was innocent, the accuser had no further remedy. See Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 6. and Herodot. VI. 86, 12. where Glaucus wishes to be allowed to clear himself by oath of the charge of having appropriated some money entrusted to his care.

10. ἀμόθι] Quovis modo, ut ἀμοῦ γέ που apud Lys. de Invalid. §. 20. Poppo.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

7 “δικαιότατα δοκῇ τοῖς Πελοποννασίοις. ὅσοι δ’ ἐκτὸς Πελο-
 “ποννάσω τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
 “ἐσσοῦνται ἐν τῷ περ καὶ τοῖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τοῖ
 8 “τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. ἐπιδεί-
 “ξαντας δὲ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυμβαλέσθαι, αἱ κα αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. 5
 “αἱ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο δοκῇ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οἵκαδ’ ἀπιάλλειν.”

LXXVIII. Τοῦτον μὲν τὸν λόγον προσεδέξαντο πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ στράτευμα ἀνεχώρη-
 σεν ἐκ τῆς Τεγέας ἐπ’ οἶκον· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐπιμιξίας οὔσης ἤδη παρ’ ἀλλήλους, οὐ πολλῶ 10
 ὕστερον ἔπραξαν αὖθις οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνδρες ὥστε τὴν Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν ἀφέντας Ἀργείους σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ ἐγένοντο αἶδε.

1. πελοποννάσου E.F.G.H.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. Porpo. πελοποννάσσου F. 2. τῶν] om. c.d.i. ἔντι K. om. Parm. 3. ἐσσοῦνται B.F.H.K.N. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσοῦνται. 4. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.M.N.O.V. Porpo. αὐτὸν K. ἐπιδείξαντες c.k. ἐπεὶ δείξαντας G. 5. αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ 47. 6. αἱ δέ τι δοκῇ] om. 47. τι δοκῇ A.B.C.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.i.k. Porpo. Bekk. τι ἄλλο δοκῇ h. καὶ ἄλλο om. Parm. ἀπιάλλειν A.E.F.G. ἀπιάλλην B. Bekk. in ed. 1832. 8. οἱ] om. L.O.P.e. ἀνεχώρησαν e. 10. ἤδη] om. d.i. 12. καὶ τὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ ἡλείων A.B.C.E.F.G.Q.R.V.e. et, qui τῶν habent pro τὴν, H.K.g. Bekk. in ed. 1832. ξυμμαχίας G. 13. ἀφέντες Q. ἀργείους] om. L.O.P. ξυμμαχίας L.P. 14. ἐλέγοντο K.

So Hesychius explains ἀμόθεν. ἀπό τινος μέρους ὁπόθεν θέλεις. Others, as Bredow, understand ἀμόθι to signify “*ubicunque*,” comparing οὐδαμόθι *nusquam*. And this seems the more exact sense of the word. Others again, as Portus, connect it with ἅμα, and interpret it “*una, pariter*.”

ὅπα καὶ] Sine dubio rectum est ὅπακα, vel, si quis hoc mavult, ὅπα κα. cap. 79, 3. ὅπα κα δικαιότατα κρίναντες. Hujusmodi sunt αἶκα, ἐπεὶ κα, et alia hujus generis in scriptoribus Doricis, et monumentis veteribus Dorica dialecto scriptis. DUK.

4. ἐπιδείξαντας—ἀπιάλλειν] “The treaty was to be communicated to the allies of each, but was not to depend upon their sanction.” “The οἵκαδ’ ἀπιάλλειν may perhaps refer to the same precaution which the Spartans adopt with the Argive ambassadors.” Thucyd. V. 41, 3. Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 352. and note. Göller understands the passage thus: “Sparta

“and Argos were to shew the treaty to their respective allies, for them to accede to it if they thought proper: “but if the allies disapproved of any thing, or wished to add to the treaty any new articles, then they were to send them to Sparta and Argos for their approval also.” Neither of these interpretations is altogether satisfactory, but bishop Thirlwall is right, I think, in referring ἀπιάλλειν to Lacedæmon and Argos, and not to the allies. The question is, what was meant by οἵκαδ’ ἀπιάλλειν; whether it was that the new articles or objections made by the ambassadors of the allies were to be sent home to the governments of the allies for their ratification; or whether it was that the ambassadors of the allies if dissenting from the treaty, were to be sent away to their own homes, that they might not by their intrigues attempt to unsettle the relations between Argos and Lacedæmon.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

LXXIX. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ ἔδοξε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ
 “Ἀργείοις σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν εἶμεν πεντήκοντα ἔτη,
 TREATY “ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις δίκας διδόντας
 OF ALLIANCE “κατὰ πάτρια· ταὶ δὲ ἄλλαι πόλεις ταὶ ἐν
 BETWEEN “Πελοποννάσῳ κοινανέοντων τῶν σπονδᾶν καὶ
 LACEDÆMON and 5 “τῶν ξυμμαχιᾶν αὐτόνομοι καὶ αὐτοπόλεις, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχον-
 ARGOS. “τες, κατὰ πάτρια δίκας διδόντες τὰς ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας. ὅσοι 2
 “δὲ ἔξω Πελοποννάσῳ Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν
 “τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐσσοῦνται τοῖσπερ καὶ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· καὶ
 10 “τοὶ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐσσοῦνται τῷπερ
 “καὶ τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. αἱ δὲ ποι στρατιάς 3
 “δέη κοινὰς, βουλευέσθαι Λακεδαιμονίως καὶ Ἀργείως ὅπα
 “κα δικαιοτάτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. αἱ δὲ τινι τῶν 4
 “πολίων ἢ ἀμφίλογα, ἢ τῶν ἐντὸς ἢ τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοπον-
 15 “νάσῳ, αἵτε περὶ ὄρων αἵτε περὶ ἄλλου τινὸς, διακριθῆμεν.

1. κατὰ τάδε I.K.L.O.P. καὶ ἀργείοις] om. d.i. τοῖς ἀργείοις g. 2. εἶμεν A.C.E.G.I.K.N.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. εἰ μὲν B.F.H. vulgo ἤμεν. πεντηκοντα ἔτη A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πεντηκονταετῇ. 3. διδόναι c.d.i. δόντας f. 4. κατὰ τὰ I. κατὰ τάδε K.P. κατὰ τὰ g. κατὰ τὰ c.d.i. ταὶ δ' αἱ c.d.i. ταὶ—αὐτοπόλεις] om. K. πόλεις R. ταὶ] καὶ A.B. 5. κοινὰν ἐόντων E.F.H.I.g. κοινὰν ἔχόντων Q. κοινὰν δὲ ἐόντων B.h. κοινανέοντων f. vulgo κοινὰν ἐόντων. Correxist Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phœn. p. 65. [quem secuti sunt Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.] τὰν σπονδᾶν καὶ τὰν ξυμμαχίαν E.F.G.H.K.Q.g. σπονδᾶν καὶ τὰν ξυμμαχίαν B. 6. τὰς ξυμμαχίας Bekk. Goell. αὐτοὶ πόλεις E. τὰν ἔχον αὐτῶν ἔχοντες E.G. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 7. διδόντες δίκας f. ὅσοι A.F.H.K. 8. πελοποννάσῳ C.h. Haack. Goell. Bekk. πολοποννάσσου F. vulgo πελοποννάσου. καὶ λακεδαιμονίοις c.d.i. 9. ἐσσοῦνται A.B.F.H.K.N.V. Poppo. sic et mox. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσσοῦνται. τοῖσπερ καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι f. τοῖσπερ τοὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P.k. τοῖς περ—ἐσσοῦνται] om. B. 10. τῶν αὐτῶν f. 11. αὐτῶν Bekk. δέσποι F.H. στρατιάς E.F. στρατείας Haack. Poppo. 12. δέοι R.c.i. δέει G.k. et correctus C. κοινὰς E.F. ὅπακα K. ὅπακα E. 13. τὰν F. 14. ἀμφίλογα A.E.F.H. τὰ ἀμφίλογα Q. ἦν ἐντὸς f. τὰν F.H.I.K. ἡ τὰν ante ἐκτὸς om. c.d.i. πελοποννάσῳ C. Haack. vulgo et Bekk. πελοποννάσου. 15. αἵτε—αἵτε H.I.K. διακριθεῖμεν P.

12. ὅπα κα δικαιοτάτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμάχοις] “Quam justissime poterant “de sociis decernentes.” Dijudicandum autem erat, quid in bello futuro præstandum a singulis sociis esset, quot milites tribuendū, quantum cibariorum. ΗΛΑΚΚ.

15. διακριθῆμεν] Herman makes this infinitive depend on ἀμφίλογα, and considers ἐς πόλιν ἐλθεῖν to be the apodosis of the whole sentence. “Should any “points of doubtful decision arise, the

“quarrel must be referred to some “third state,” &c. But it is manifest that the clause relates to quarrels between a state which was a member of the confederacy and one which was not; and how could the confederacy prescribe the mode in which disputes with a foreign power were to be settled? The sense seems rather to be, that, in the case of a dispute between a state of the confederacy and a foreign state, the quarrel was to be settled between them

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

5 “ αἱ δέ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων πόλις πόλει ἐρίζοι, ἐς πόλιν
 “ ἐλθεῖν ἂν τινα ἴσαν ἀμφοῖν ταῖς πολίεσι δοκεῖοι. τοῖς δέ
 “ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι.”

LXXX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ ἡ ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγεγένητο·
 καὶ ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ ἢ εἴ τι ἄλλο εἶχον, διελύσαντο. 5
 κοινῇ δὲ ἤδη τὰ πράγματα τιθέμενοι ἐψηφί-
 σαντο κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν παρὰ Ἀθηναίων
 μὴ προσδέχεσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου
 ἐξίωσι τὰ τεῖχη ἐκλιπόντες, καὶ μὴ ξυμβαίνειν
 τῷ μὴδὲ πολεμεῖν ἀλλ’ ἡ ἅμα. καὶ τά τε ἄλλα 10
 θυμῷ ἔφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία καὶ ὡς Περδίκκαν

1. ἐρίζει d. 2. ἂν A.B.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἶ e.
 vulgo ἂν. ἀμφὶ τὰς E. πολίεσσι B.E.F.H.R.V. πόλεσι C. δοκεῖοι Bekk.
 ed. 1832. δοκεῖν h. δοκεῖ οἱ Q.g. δοκεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.R.V. vulgo δοκοῖν.
 ἔτταις B.h.k. 3. κατὰ τὰ I.K.P.d.e. δικάζεσθαι] Valckenar. δίκας ἐσεῖσθαι.
 δικάσεσθαι Q. 5. πολέμῳ] post ἄλλο ponunt c.d.i. post ἀλλήλων et iterum
 post εἶχον e 7. παρὰ ἄθην. C.E.G.K.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. ceteri παρ’ ἄθην.
 10. τῷ E.G. τῷ C.F.K. καὶ τά] κατὰ C.G.I.

as they could: διακριθῆμεν meaning,
 “the issue must be tried,” but whether
 by negotiation or by war the treaty
 does not specify; each member of the
 confederacy being in this case at liberty
 to use his own discretion. But in dis-
 putes between each other, the members
 of the confederacy were not to have re-
 course to arms, but were to submit the
 matter to some third state, to arbitrate
 between them.

2. τοῖς δέ ἔταις κ. τ. λ.] “The citizens
 “of each particular state, in their dis-
 “putes with each other, should have
 “justice done them according to the
 “laws and customs of their country.”
 That is, equal justice should be done,
 without distinction of parties; while on
 the other hand there should be no ap-
 peal from the decisions of the particular
 tribunals of one state to those of any
 foreign state, whether of the confederacy
 or not. For the word ἔτης, compare
 Æschyl. Suppl. 262. Schütz. and the
 Elean inscription discovered by sir W.
 Gell, and published in the Museum
 Criticum, No. IV. p. 536. and by Böckh.
 (Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. II. p. 390.)
 αἶτε φέτας, αἶτε τελέστα, αἶτε δᾶμος ἐντί.
 Compare Cicero, (in Verrem Act. II.
 lib. II. 13.) “Siculi hoc jure sunt, ut

“quod civis cum cive agat, domi certet
 “suis legibus.”

τοῖς δέ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι]
 Τοὺς δέ πολιτενομένους ἐν μιᾷ ἐκάστη
 πόλει δι’ ἀλλήλων λύειν τὰ διάφορα.
 SCHOL.

5. διελύσαντο] “They mutually put
 “an end to all such things.” The
 words ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ εἶχον
 would require not διελύσαντο but ἀπέ-
 δοντο, or ἀλλήλοις ἀπέδσαν. (See III.
 52, 3. IV. 21, 1, 3. V. 17, 2.) But
 because the words εἴ τι ἄλλο are of a
 more general nature, and mean, “if
 “they had done any thing of which the
 “other party could complain,” therefore
 Thucydides uses the word διαλύεσθαι,
 which does not signify “to release” or
 “give back,” but refers properly to
 αἰτίας or ἐγκλήματα, and signifies as I
 have rendered it, “to do away with, or
 “put an end to.”

10. τά τε ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον] The
 Scholiast explains ἔφερον by ἐφέροντο,
 as if the construction were, κατὰ τὰ
 ἄλλα. But ἔφερον is no more than
 “gerebant;” “they conducted all their
 “other measures with vehemence,” i. e.
 with a strong feeling against Athens.
 Compare IV. 121, 1. τὸν πόλεμον προ-
 θύμως οἴσειν.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἔπεμψαν ἀμφοτέροι πρέσβεις, καὶ ἀνέπεισαν Περδίκκαν ξυνο-
 μόσαι σφίσιν. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 ἀλλὰ διανοεῖτο, ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐώρα· ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
 τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐξ Ἀργους. καὶ τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι τοὺς τε πα-
 5 λαιοὺς ὄρκους ἀνενεώσαντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὤμοσαν. ἔπεμψαν 3
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις, τὸ ἐξ
 Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος κελεύοντες ἐκλιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ὀρώντες ὀλίγοι
 πρὸς πλείους ὄντες τοὺς ξυμφύλακας, ἔπεμψαν Δημοσθένην
 τοὺς σφετέρους ἐξάξοντα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος καὶ ἀγῶνά τινα
 10 πρόφασιν γυμνικὸν ἔξω τοῦ φρουρίου ποιήσας, ὡς ἐξῆλθε
 τὸ ἄλλο φρουρικόν, ἀπέκλησε τὰς πύλας. καὶ ὕστερον
 Ἐπιδαυρίοις ἀνανεωσάμενοι τὰς σπονδὰς αὐτοῖ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἀπέδοσαν τὸ τεῖχισμα. LXXXI. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων
 ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς,
 15 PELOPONNESUS. τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντέχοντες, ἔπειτ' οὐ δυνάμενοι
 The Mantineans join ἄνευ τῶν Ἀργείων, ξυνέβησαν καὶ αὐτοῖ τοῖς

A. C. 417.

Olymp. 90. 3.

15 PELOPONNESUS.

The Mantineans join

2. μέντοι γε εὐθύς V. γε] om. e. 3. καὶ] om. O.d.i. 7. ὀλίγους N.V.
 8. ὄντες Abresch. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo ὄντας. 9. ἐξ ἐλάσσοντα d. ἐξετά-
 ζοντα i. 11. φρουρικόν K.R. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. φρούριον.
 ἀπέκλησε F.H.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέκλεισε. 12. οἱ] om. c.i.
 13. τῶν] om. L.O.V.k. 16. τῶν] om. L. αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰς τῶν λακεδαιμονίων
 σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν f.

4. ἐξ Ἀργους] See Herodot. V. 22. VIII. 137. et seqq. Thucyd. II. 99, 3. Müller's Dorians, (Eng. Translat.) I. p. 480.

6. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλιπεῖν] Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἑδρην. The true construction would be, τὸ ἐπ' Ἐπιδαύρῳ τείχος ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐξιόντας ἐξ αὐτοῦ. But ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου must then be taken loosely for the country of Epidaurus, which perhaps is hardly admissible. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος is therefore perhaps simply, "the fort by Epidaurus," or "in the direction of Epidaurus; the "fort at Epidaurus." Compare I. 64, 1. τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τείχος and the note there. Also VII. 31, 1. μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν.

9. πρόφασιν] Sic Thucydides III. 111, 1. Οἱ Μαντινεῖς, καὶ οἷς ἔσπειστο, πρόφασιν ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν καὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογὴν ἐξελεύοντες. Euripides Iphi-

genia in Aul. v. 360. Καὶ πέμπεις ἐκὼν—παῖδα σὴν Δεῦρ' ἀποστέλλειν, Ἀχιλλεῖ πρόφασιν ὡς γαμουμένην. Demosthenes de Coron. p. 148. Ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα τὰ πλοῖα, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σῆτον παραπέμψοντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς Δῆμον, βοηθήσοντα δὲ Σηλυμβριανοῖς. DUKER.

10. τὸ ἄλλο φρούριον] Retinendum est φρούριον, si ostendi possit, vocabulum illud non tantum de loco, sed etiam de hominibus, qui custodiæ et præsidii causa in eo sunt, dici. Sin, præferrem, quod est in quibusdam MSS. φρουρικόν, etsi nusquam alibi lectum. Nam, quin eodem modo dici possit τὸ φρουρικόν pro ἡ φρουρὰ, sive οἱ φρουροί, quo τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ βαρβαρικόν, pro οἱ Ἕλληνες, οἱ βάρβαροι, et alia id genus, dubitari non potest. DUKER.

11. φρουρικόν] So Duker, Haack, Poppo, and Gölher. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 250.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

the alliance of Lacedæmon. Oligarchical revolutions effected in Sicyon and in Argos.

Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, χίλιοι ἑκάτεροι, ξυστρατεύσαντες, τὰ τ' ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον κατέστησαν αὐτοὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλθόντες, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνα ξυναμφότεροι ἤδη καὶ τὸν ἐν Ἀργεῖ δῆμον κατέλυσαν, καὶ ὀλιγαρχία ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις κατέστη. καὶ πρὸς ἕαρ ἤδη ταῦτα ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος λήγοντος· καὶ τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

Counter revolution in Argos. Restoration of the democracy, and renewal of the alliance with Athens. Long walls begin to be built to connect Argos with the sea.

Olymp. 90. 4.

LXXXII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Διῆς τε οἱ ἐν Ἀθῶ ἀπέστησαν Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Χαλκιδέας, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ οὐκ ἐπιτηδεύουσιν πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο. καὶ Ἀργείων ὁ δῆμος κατ' ὀλίγον ξυνιστάμενός τε καὶ ἀναθαρσήσας ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ὀλίγοις, τηρήσαντες αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

3. ξυστρατεύοντες R. τ'] om. K. 4. οἱ ἐλθόντες K. 5. ξυναμφότεροι A.B.C.E.F.K.L.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυναμφότερα. 7. ταῦτα ἤδη ἦν τοῦ πολέμου λήγοντος g. ταῦτα ἤδη V. 9. διῆς A.E.F.H.K.b.g. Poppo. Goell. διῆς B.h. διείς N.R.V. δικτυδιείς C.G.P.c.d.e.i. δικτυείς Q. δικτιδιείς L.O. vulgo et Bekk. δικτιδιῆς. 15. γυμνοπαιδείας A. γυμνοπαιδιάς F.V.g.

1. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων] That is, the dominion over the Parrhasians and others of the small districts of Arcadia, who were the subject allies of Mantinea. See ch. 33. 58, 1. 61, 5. 67, 2. The Spartans wished to prevent the formation of any considerable state in Arcadia, and were well pleased to see the system of small and scattered villages still continue there. And from the opposite policy, Epaminondas afterwards promoted the union of these villages, and effected the foundation of the city of Megalopolis.

2. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κ.τ.λ.] Cum subjectum Λακεδαιμόνιοι αὐτοὶ ex parte insit in prægressis Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, utrumque in nominativo posuit, cum solennius dixisset Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀργείων, χιλίων ἑκατέρων, ξυστρατευσάντων. Vide ad IV. 108, 4. 118, 7. GÖLLER. Compare Virgil. Æn. XII. 160. Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus, &c. on which Heyne remarks, "ponit ab initio Poeta genus, et tum

"individua subjungit, inflexa ad id "oratione." The "thousand Argives" here spoken of, were the aristocratical body already noticed in the battle of Mantinea, and who would naturally take an active part in overthrowing the democracy.

6. ὀλιγαρχία] Locum hunc illustrat Diodorus, p. 327. a. WASS.

9. Διῆς] See the notes on ch. 35.

15. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας] "The exact moment of the Gymnopædiæ." This was a festival somewhat resembling the Lupercalia at Rome, in which boys and men danced naked, each arranged in distinct chori, the movements expressing warlike and gymnastic contests; while at the same time coarse and licentious language was interchanged, as in the Roman triumphs. The festival was celebrated annually about midsummer. See Athen. XIV. 30. (p. 631.) XV. 22. (p. 678.) Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 16. Pollux, IV. §. 105. Müller, Dorier, II. p. 338. 389.

ARGOS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 4.

καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπεκράτησεν ὁ δῆμος, καὶ
 τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δὲ ἐξήλασεν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,³
 ἕως μὲν αὐτοὺς μετεπέμποντο οἱ φίλοι, οὐκ ἦλθον ἐκ πλεί-
 ονος, ἀναβαλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἐβοήθουν. καὶ ἐν
⁵ Τεγέα πυθόμενοι ὅτι νενίκηνται οἱ ὀλίγοι, προελθεῖν μὲν
 οὐκέτι ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν διαπεφευγόντων, ἀναχωρή-
 σαντες δὲ ἐπ' οἴκου τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἦγον. καὶ ὕστερον⁴
 ἐλθόντων πρέσβων ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀγγέλων καὶ
 τῶν ἔξω Ἀργείων, παρόντων τε τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ ῥηθέντων
¹⁰ πολλῶν ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἔγνωσαν μὲν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει
 καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς στρατεῦειν ἐς Ἀργος, διατριβαὶ δὲ καὶ
 μελλήσεις ἐγίνοντο. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐν τούτῳ,⁵
 φοβούμενος τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ξυμμαχίαν πάλιν προσαγόμενός τε καὶ νομίζων μέγιστον ἂν
¹⁵ σφᾶς ὠφελήσκειν, τειχίζει μακρὰ τείχη ἐς θάλασσαν, ὅπως
 ἦν τῆς γῆς εἴργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. ξυνήδεσαν δὲ⁶
 τὸν τειχισμὸν καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὲς πόλεων. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι πανδημεῖ, καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ οἰκέται,

4. ἀναβαλόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.V.c.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνα-
 βαλλόμενοι. γυμνοπαιδείας A. et hic et infra. γυμνοπαιδίας G. 5. πειθό-
 μνοι Q. ἐνενίκηνται I. οἱ] om. R. 7. τῆς γυμνοπαιδίας P.k. 8. ἀγγέ-
 λων uncis inclusum Bekk. ed. 1846. 9. ἐξ f. 11. ἐπ' ἄργος F. διατριβαὶ
 καὶ O. 12. μελήσεις Q. ὁ δῆμος g. 13. τὴν] ἐκ c.i. 15. ὠφελῆσαι
 corr. G. ἐς] πρὸς g. 16. τῶν] om. e. 17. ὠφελεί V.g.

3. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἦτοι πρὸ πλείονος
 χρόνου. SCHOL.

8. ἐλθόντων πρέσβων — ἀγγέλων]
 Both Dobree and Poppo suspect that
 ἀγγέλων is a corruption of ἀργείων, and
 that the second ἀργείων was added after
 this mistake had become general. Göll-
 er interprets ἀγγέλων to signify ἀγγελ-
 λόντων; to which it is objected that
 there was no intelligence to be commu-
 nicated, the facts being already known
 to the Lacedæmonians.

[Göller in his second edition under-
 stands ἀγγέλων of the Lacedæmonian
 party in Argos, who kept up a constant

communication with Sparta: and he
 compares VII. 73, 3. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῶ
 Νικία διάγγελοι τῶν ἔνδοθεν. I am in-
 clined now either to agree with Dobree
 and Poppo that we should read Ἀρ-
 γείων for ἀγγέλων, and strike out Ἀρ-
 γείων after ἔξω, or with Bekker in his
 edition of 1832, that we should strike
 out ἀγγέλων altogether.]

14. ἂν—ὠφελήσκειν] One MS. (m. or,
 as Göller marks it, S) supports Dawes's
 canon, that ἂν must not be joined to
 the future tense. But none of the edi-
 tors have followed it.

ARGOS. A. C. 417, 16. Olymp. 90. 4.

ἐτείχιζον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὥς ἦσθοντο τειχιζόντων, ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πλὴν Κορινθίων· ὑπῆρχε δέ τι 5 αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν πρᾶσσόμενον. ἦγε δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν Ἄγισ ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δοκοῦντα προϋπάρχειν οὐ προϋχώρησεν ἔτι· τὰ δὲ οἰκοδομούμενα τείχη ἐλόντες καὶ καταβαλόντες, καὶ 10 Ὑσιᾶς χωρίον τῆς Ἀργείας λαβόντες καὶ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἅπαντας οὓς ἔλαβον ἀποκτείναντες, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν 3 κατὰ πόλεις. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν καὶ δηώσαντες ἀπῆλθον, ὅτι σφῶν τοὺς φυγάδας 4 ὑπεδέχοντο· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα κατώκηντο. κατέ- 15 κλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ † Μακεδονίας † Ἀθηναῖοι

1. τέκτωνες R. 3. δὲ γιγνομένου L. 4. ὥς] om. F. 9. προσεχώρησεν N.V. προχώρησεν E.F. 11. ὑσιᾶς A.B.C.L.O. ὑσσίας F. σιᾶς I. χωρία G.I.L.O. 13. τὴν] om. c. 15. ὑπεδέχοντο A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d. g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπεδέχοντο. κατέκλησαν F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατέκλεισαν. 16. χειμῶνος μακεδονίας c.d. μακεδονίαν c. μακεδόνας—περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες Goell.

1. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν—τέκτονες] The agricultural population of Peloponnesus being little acquainted with any thing but agriculture, found the masons and carpenters of Athens far more skilful than their own.

4. ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος] Diodorus Sic. p. 327. c. WASS.

6. ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν] Alterum horum supervacuum videtur. Ex annotatione Scholiastæ colligas, eum non habuisse in exemplari suo verba ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους. DUKER. "An intrigue carried on with them from Argos, from within the country itself." οἱ αὐτόθεν are "the people of the country." V. 52, 2. VI. 71, 2. VII. 71, 1. Compare the expressions quoted by Göller from Xenophon, (Hellen. IV. 8, 39. VII. 4, 36.) ἐν χώρᾳ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενος ἀποθνήσκει. and οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδες ἐν τῇ Τεγέᾳ

αὐτοῦ καταμένοντες. So Thucyd. VII. 16, 1. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ. and VIII. 28, 5. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ.

10. Ὑσιᾶς] Vide ad p. 161. de hujus situ Plinius, IV. 5. Strabo IX. 404. Pausan. Arcad. VI. Εἰσὶν οὖν ἐς Ἀρκαδίαν ἐσβολαὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν, πρὸς μὲν ὙΣΙΩΝ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Παρθένιον ἐς τὴν Τεγεατικὴν. WASS.

16. † Μακεδονίας †] This seems corrupt, and none of the MSS. afford any assistance. Dobree conjectures ἐκ Μακεδονίας, "Macedoniam versus," "on the side of Macedonia." Göller reads Μακεδόνας—Περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες.—Haack proposes ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Can the genitive be equivalent to ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, and does the construction resemble that noticed at III. 105, 2. so that the translation would be, "they blockaded also in Macedonia Perdicas," literally,

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

Περδίκκαν, ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν, καὶ ὅτι παρασκευασμένων αὐτῶν στρατιὰν ἄγειν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγούντος 5 ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ μάλιστα διελύθη ἐκείνου ἀπάραντος· πολέμιος οὖν ἦν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα οὕτως, καὶ πέμπτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIV. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης τε πλεύσας ἐς Ἄργος ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν Ἀργείων τοὺς δοκοῦντας 10 ἔτι ὑπόπτους εἶναι καὶ τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρονεῖν ἔλαβε τριακοσίους ἄνδρας, καὶ κατεθέντο αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὰς ἐγγὺς νήσους ὧν ἦρχον· καὶ ἐπὶ Μῆλον τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τριάκοντα, Χίαις δὲ ἕξ, 15 †Λεσβίαιν† δὲ δυοῖν, καὶ ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν μὲν διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις τριακοσίοις καὶ ἵπποτοξόταις εἴκοσι, τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων καὶ νησιωτῶν ὀπλίταις μάλιστα πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις. οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν εἰσιν ἄποικοι, 2 τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἤθελον ὑπακούειν ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι 20 νησιῶται, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδετέρων ὄντες ἡσύχαζον,

1. περδίκκαν καὶ ἐπικαλοῦντες L.O.P.Q.k. 2. παρασκευασμένων K. 6. ἀπάραντος E. 7. οὗτος Q.R.V.f.g. Poppo. et correct F.H. οὕτως C.I.K. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo οὕτω. 8. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. 10. ἐνυπόπτους e. καὶ τοὺς λακεδαιμονίων φρουροὺς ἔλαβε L.O.P. 11. ἔλαβε c. 14. χίαις] χιλίαις c.e.f.g.h. καὶ χίαις ἕξ V. δέ] om. A.C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.h.k. 15. λεσβίαις A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.e.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. καὶ χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις] om. I. 16. τριακοσίοις τοξόταις f. 18. μὲν] om. f.

“Perdiccas belonging to Macedonia?” Or may we read κατὰ Μακεδονίαν, instead of καὶ Μακεδονίας?

15. Λεσβίαν δὲ δυοῖν] All the best MSS. read Λεσβίαις, which Poppo has received into the text. The common reading accords with Elmsley's rule, “Δυοῖν, nī fallor, apud Atticos duali “semper jungitur, δύο vero interdum “plurali.” Yet he quotes several instances from the tragedians of δυοῖν with a plural, on which he only ob-

serves, “Hæc omnia solœca videntur.” (Annotat. in Eur. Med. v. 798. notul. γ.) The reason, I suppose, is, that although δύο with a plural is no less a solecism in principle than δυοῖν, yet it is a less manifest one; the dual form in δυοῖν making the anomaly of the plural substantive more glaring; whereas in δύο the form is indeclinable, and it is the sense only which points out the need of the dual substantive.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

ἔπειτα ὥς αὐτοὺς ἡνάγκαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δηρὸν τὴν γῆν,
 3 ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατέστησαν. στρατοπεδευσάμενοι οὖν ἐς
 τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κλεομήδης
 τε ὁ Λυκομήδους καὶ Τισίας ὁ Τισιμάχου, πρὶν ἀδικεῖν τι
 τῆς γῆς, λόγους πρῶτον ποιησομένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις· 5
 οὓς οἱ Μήλιοι πρὸς μὲν τὸ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤγαγον, ἐν δὲ ταῖς
 ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις λέγειν ἐκέλευον περὶ ὧν ἤκουσιν. οἱ
 δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἔλεγον τοιαύδε. LXXXV. ΑΘ.

DISCUSSION
 between the
 ATHENIAN and
 MELIAN
 NEGOTIATORS
 on the submission
 of MELOS to the
 ATHENIAN
 DOMINION.
 (85—111.)

Ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος οἱ λόγοι γίνονται,
 ὅπως δὴ μὴ ξυνεχεῖ ῥήσει οἱ πολλοὶ ἐπαγωγὰ 10
 καὶ ἀνέλεγκτα ἐσάπαξ ἀκούσαντες ἡμῶν ἀπα-
 τηθῶσι (γινώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι τοῦτο φρονεῖ
 ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγῇ), ὑμεῖς οἱ
 καθήμενοι ἔτι ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε· καθ'
 ἕκαστον γὰρ καὶ μὴδ' ὑμεῖς ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ μὴ 15
 δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως λέγεσθαι εὐθὺς ὑπολαμβάνοντες κρίνετε.
 καὶ πρῶτον, εἰ ἀρέσκει ὥς λέγομεν, εἴπατε. οἱ δὲ τῶν Μη-
 λίων ξύνεδροι ἀπεκρίναντο. LXXXVI. ΜΗ. Ἡ μὲν ἐπι-

2. ἐς—γῆν] om. I. ἐς—αὐτῶν] om. C. in marg. G. αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν K.
 ["et fortasse etiam c.e.g.i.k." PORRO.] 3. ταύτῃ] om. b. κλεομήδης f.g.
 4. λυκομήδους g. λυμήδους I. τι] om. k. 8. Nomina interlocutorum aut omittit
 aut in margine ponit B. 10. δὴ] om. L.O.P.k. post μὴ ponit h. 11. ἀνέλεγκτα
 F.Q.g. 13. ἡμῶν L. cum Dionysio. 14. ποιήσατε Dionysius. 15. καὶ] om. G.
 ἐν ὀλίγῳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.k. cum Dionysio. 17. ἀρέ-
 σκοι L.M.O.

9. ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος] Ἐπειδὴ
 οὐ παρὰ τῷ δήμῳ κελεύετε ἡμᾶς ποιείσθαι
 τοὺς λόγους, ἵνα μὴ, συνεχοῦς ῥήσεως γι-
 νομένης καὶ ἐναποτεινομένου λόγου, ὑπο-
 πτεύσῃ τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν ἀπατάσθαι, ὥς
 ἂν ἅπαξ ἀκούσαντες πιθανῶν μὲν λόγων,
 ἐλέγχους δὲ οὐ παρεχομένων οὐδ' ἀπο-
 δείξεις. γινώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι ταῦτα ὑπο-
 νοήσαντες, πρὸς τοὺς ἄρχοντας ὑμῶν μό-
 νους ἡγάγετε ἡμᾶς. ὃ ὑμεῖς οἱ προεστῶτες
 ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε. ἕκαστον γὰρ ὧν
 λέγομεν δοκιμάζοντες, πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν
 ἐπιτηδείως ἔχειν ὑποκρούετε, τουτέστι διὰ
 πλειόνων λόγων κρίνετε. Ἐν πᾶσιν ὁ
 Θουκυδίδης ἔφυγε τὴν συνήθειαν, οὐκ
 ἡκιστα δὲ ἐνταῦθα. ἀντὶ γὰρ δημηγορίας
 διάλογόν τινα τῶν Μηλίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων

ἐτόλμησε συνθεῖναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐργάζεται
 τὴν ἀσάφειαν μάλιστα τὸ δύσκριτον τοῦ
 παρ' ἐκατέρων λόγου, διαιρετέον κατὰ
 πρόσωπα τὴν ῥῆσιν. SCHOL.

11. ἡμῶν] Τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL.

12. τοῦτο φρονεῖ] Βούλεται. τουτό ἐστι
 σκοπὸς τῆς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας προσαγω-
 γῆς. SCHOL.

13. ἀγωγῇ] Προσαγωγῇ. SCHOL.

16. ὑπολαμβάνοντες] "Taking us up
 "immediately and replying to us."
 Compare Demosth. Leptines, p. 501.
 Reiske. ἃ δὴ πρὸς τούτους ὑπολαμβάνουτ'
 ἂν εἰκότως, ἀκούσατε.

18. ἡ μὲν ἐπιείκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ'
 ἡσυχ.] Τῆς μὲν περὶ τοὺς λόγους εὐγνω-
 μοσύνης οὐκ ἂν τις μέμψαιτο ὑμῖν. ἡμέρα

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 49. 1. 1.

είκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἀλλήλους οὐ ψέγεται, τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρόντα ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντα διαφέροντα αὐτοῦ φαίνεται. ὁρῶμεν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τε κριτὰς ἦκοντας ὑμᾶς τῶν λεχθησομένων, καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς 5 περιγενομένοις μὲν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ δι' αὐτὸ μὴ ἐνδοῦσι πόλεμον ἡμῖν φέρουσιν, πεισθεῖσι δὲ δουλείαν.

LXXXVII. ΑΘ. Εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων λογιούμενοι ἢ ἄλλο τι ζυνήκετε ἢ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ὁράτε περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσόντες τῇ πόλει, πανοίμεθ' ἅν' 10 εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτο, λέγοιμεν ἅν.

LXXXVIII. ΜΗΛ. Εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε καθεστῶτας ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ λέγοντας καὶ δοκοῦντας τρέπεσθαι· ἢ μέντοι ζύνοδος καὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἦδε πάρεστι, καὶ ὁ λόγος ᾧ προκαλείσθε τρόπῳ, εἰ δοκεῖ, γιγνέσθω.

15 LXXXIX. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὔτε αὐτοὶ μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἢ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν ἢ ἀδικούμενοι νῦν ἐπεξερχόμεθα, λόγων μῆκος ἄπιστον πα-

5. περιγενομένοις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. “ περιγενομένοις omnes libri ante Wassium collati, et omnes Parisini. περιγιγνο-
“ μένοις ex uno Græviano [K] reposuit Wass.” POPPO. vulgo περιγιγνομένοις.
6. δέ] om. A.B.h. 7. εἰ] οἱ B.h. 9. βουλευσάντες B.E.F.H.V.f.g.h. cum Dionysio. 11. ξυγγνώμην A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. 14. προκαλείσθαι f.g.i εἰ] ἢ Q. γενέσθαι d. 16. εὐπρεπῶς ἢ δικαίως R. 17. ἐπερχόμεθα Q.

γὰρ καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀλλήλους ἀξιοῦτε πείθεσθαι. ἤδη δὲ πολемоῦντες ἡμῖν οὐκέτι εὐγνωμονεῖτε, οὐδὲ ὅμοια οἷς λέγετε ποιεῖτε. κριταὶ γὰρ ἦκετε τῶν λόγων ὧν λέγετε αὐτοί. καὶ γνώριμον ἡμῖν τὸ τέλος ἐκ τῆς κρίσεως, ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν ὑμᾶς τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μὴ θέλοντες προσχωρεῖν, εἰς πόλεμον εὐθὺς καταστησόμεθα· πεισθέντες δὲ ἴσως δικαιότερα ἡμῶν λεγόντων, δουλείαν καθ' αὐτῶν καταψηφισόμεθα. SCHOL.

3. αὐτοῦ] i. e. τοῦ διδάσκειν; and so again ἐξ αὐτοῦ, two lines below.

4. τῶν λεχθησομένων] Ὑπό τε ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

καὶ τὴν τελ.] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ὁρῶμεν ἡμῖν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

7. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων] Εἰ μὲν ὑπονοήσαντες περὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἔσεσθαι συνεληλύθατε, ἢ ἄλλο τι

σκεψόμενοι, καὶ μὴ περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἡσυχίαν ἀγοίμεν ἅν. εἰ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δύνασθαι σωθῆναι συνεληλύθατε, λέγοιμεν ἅν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ ἄλλο τι] Τὸ ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶπερ. SCHOL.

ἢ ἄλλο τι—ἢ—βουλευσόντες] Ad ἄλλο τι supple ποιήσοντας. GÖLLER. Compare IV. 14, 3. ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐνανμάχουν.

11. εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη] Εἰκὸς ἡμᾶς, ἐν τοιούτῳ καθεστῶτας, ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ ἐπινοοῦντας καὶ λέγοντας τρέπεσθαι. καὶ οὐ συγγινώσκετε ἡμῖν ὑποπτεύουσιν. SCHOL.

15. μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν] Λέξεων εὐπρεπῶν. SCHOL. Compare VI. 83, 2. οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα, ὥς—τὸν βάρβαρον μόνον καθελόντες εἰκότως ἄρχομεν.

ρέξομεν· οὐθ' ὑμᾶς ἀξιούμεν ἢ ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίων ἄποικοι ὄντες οὐ ξυνεστρατεύσατε ἢ ὥς ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ἡδίκηκατε λέγοντας οἶεσθαι πείσειν, τὰ δυνατὰ δ' ἐξ ὧν ἐκάτεροι ἀληθῶς φρονούμεν διαπράσσεσθαι, ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδότας ὅτι δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης 5 κρίνεται, δυνατὰ δὲ οἱ προὔχοντες πρᾶσσουσιν καὶ οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ξυγχωροῦσιν.

XC. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὴ νομίζομεν γε χρησίμον (ἀνάγκη γὰρ, ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς οὕτω παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν ὑπέθεσθε) μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τῷ 10

2. οὐδὲ A.F.h. ἡδίκησατε P.c.i. λέγοντες B. λέγοντας τὸ ἐξῆς οὔτε ὑμᾶς λέγοντας οἶεσθαι E. 3. οἶεσθε K.h.k. δ'] om. A.B.P. 4. διαπράττεσθαι A.B.F.H.N.V.h. προσεἰδότες F.H.g. 6. κρίνεται] om. g. 8. ἡμεῖς marg. H. Goell. Bekk. "Aut cum Bekk. faciendum, aut ἡμεῖς μὲν δὴ scribendum." Poppo. ἡ μὲν B.K. ἡ μὲν δὴ R. ἡ μὲν F. ἡ μὲν E. vulgo ἡ μὲν. 9. ἡμεῖς g. 10. ὑμᾶς H.N. corr. F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. τὸ E.

3. τὰ δυνατὰ δὲ—ξυγχωροῦσιν] "But "we expect you rather, agreeably to "the real sentiments of us both, to "think only of getting what you *can*, "not what you may have a *right* to. "For you know, and we know, that "right is considered, in men's discussions, only when both parties are of "equal power: what he *can* do, is the "only rule of the stronger, and the "weaker is fain to yield to it." Compare I. 76. and Plato de Republica, II. p. 359. For διαπράσσεσθαι τὰ δυνατὰ, compare III. 82, 18. near the end, οἷς ξυμβαίη ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράξασθαι. For ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, compare II. 62, 5. ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, that is, "setting "out with having fortune equal." Ἀπὸ is exactly equivalent to ὑπαρχούσης, that is, it expresses the existing state or circumstances in which the action takes place, as opposed to those which may be created or affected by its operation. Ἀνάγκης means, "the force of "external things restraining the will."

4. ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδ.] Ἐπισταμένων καὶ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ] Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος λογισμὸς (φασὶ) τότε τὸ δίκαιον ἐξετάζει, ὅταν ἴσῃν ἰσχύϊν ἔχωσιν οἱ κρινόμενοι. ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἕτεροι προέχωσιν ἰσχύϊ, προστάττουσι πᾶν τὸ δυνατόν, καὶ οἱ ἡττονεὺς οὐκ ἀντιλέγουσιν. SCHOL.

8. ἡ μὲν δὴ νομίζομεν γε] Ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦ συμφέροντος μᾶλλον ἀξιοῦτε στοχάζεσθαι, νομίζομεν ἡμῖν προσήκειν μὴ καταλύειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, τουτέστι τὸ πρᾶως τοῖς ἀσθενεστέροις χρῆσθαι. δεῖ γὰρ τοῖς κινδυνεύουσιν τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι, καὶ μᾶλλον τῆς φιланθρωπίας ἥπερ τοῦ πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν δικαίου τυγχάνειν τοὺς ἡττονας. ὁ δὴ καὶ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐστίν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ μὴ πρᾶως χρήσεσθε ἡμῖν, αὐτοὶ σφαλέντες ποτὲ παράδειγμα πάντως τοῖς ἄλλοις γενήσεσθε. μεγάλως γὰρ ὑμᾶς οἱ νικῆσαντες τιμωρήσονται καὶ αὐτοὶ, τοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς χαλεποὺς γενομένους. SCHOL.

10. ὑπέθεσθε] "Have given us a subject to speak on, from which we are "not allowed to wander."

μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς κ. τ. λ.] "We for "our parts think that it is expedient "that you should not destroy that "which is a common benefit, but that "every man, when in danger, should "have all that he can reasonably urge "allowed him as his right, [or, 'should "have what is fair and just allowed "him;'] and that if he should prevail "to get an argument to pass current, "though it may not be strictly just, he "should yet have the advantage of it. "Nor is this less your interest than "ours, insomuch as you risk the hea-

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένῳ εἶναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς †πείσοντά† τινα ὠφεληθῆναι. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ σφαλέντες ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε.

5 XCI. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς, ἣν καὶ παυθῆ, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτήν· οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων,

1. γιγνομένῳ L.O.P.Q. γιγνόμενα E. εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια E.G. εἰκότα δίκαια A.B.F.H.V.g.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832. τι] τοι g. 2. ἐντὸς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκτός. πείσαντά L.O. 5. παυθῆ A.E.G.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. πάθῃ B. vulgo παυσθῆ.

“viest vengeance, and should you fall, “you would be an example to all the “world.” Τὰ εἰκότα [καὶ] δίκαια. The best MSS. omit καὶ, thus confirming Göller’s interpretation, “*aqua pro jus-tis esse, sive haberi.*” The Scholiast’s explanation is, τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι: “should have what is “fair and just allowed him;” and this suits better with the preceding speech of the Athenians, for they had not denied the justice of the Melians’ plea, but had said that justice had nothing to do with the present question. In the following clause, I agree with Poppo in thinking that πείσαντα is required, not πείσοντα. The benefit could only be reaped when the persuasion had been effected, not when it was going to be effected: and if the sense be that of the Latin gerund, “by persuading,” still the aorist, and not the future, is the proper tense for this. Καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς πείσαι is, “to satisfy his “hearer with arguments that may even “fall short of strict justice.” Dobree reads πείσαντα, and says, “Vide, an “potius distinguas, εἶναι, τὰ εἰκότα καὶ “δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, “πείσαντά τινα, ὠφεληθῆναι: i. e. ἐξεῖναι “ὠφεληθῆναι, ἣν πείσῃ τινα ἡ εἰκότα “καὶ δίκαια καὶ (ἐὰν πείσῃ τινά) τι καὶ “ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς.” This makes the same sense, with the advantage of a simpler construction: but, had Thucydides meant this, would not the more natural order of the words have been, ἀλλ’ εἶναι τῷ ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένῳ; Again, the concluding clause is obscure. Can the sense be, “inasmuch “as you, if you deal with us thus cru- “elly, would become an example to

“others, should you fall from your “present greatness, teaching them to “inflict the heaviest vengeance upon “you?” Ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ would then be, “for the heaviest vengeance;” i. e. “so as to bring down the heaviest “vengeance.” Or does παράδειγμα ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ mean, “an example of ven- “geance; an example or lesson of “moderation to others, because you “had been so heavily punished for “your tyranny?” The first interpretation would resemble VI. 76, 4. ἀντέστησαν ἐπὶ δεσπότου μεταβολῇ: the other may be defended by VI. 33, 6. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπ’ Ἀθήνας ἦι νῆξήθησαν.

5. ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας] Ἄν καὶ καταλυθῇ (φασίν) ἡμῶν τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν περὶ τῆς καταστροφῆς. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄρχειν εἰωθότες ἐτέρων, οὐ χαλπῶς τοῖς νικηθεῖσι προσφέρονται. ὥστε οὐ Λακεδαιμονίους δέδιμεν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑπηκόους. οὗτοι γὰρ, ἅτε οὐκ εἰωθότες ἐτέρων ἄρχειν, ἐπειδὴν κρατήσωσι τῶν ἀρχόντων, ὀμότατα αὐτοῖς χρώνται. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἐν ἀδήλῳ κείσθω ὅπως ποτὲ ἔξει. SCHOL.

6. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων] Compare VI. 11, 3. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι. The connexion of what follows seems to be this: “you threaten us “with the vengeance of our rivals the “Lacedæmonians; but our great danger is not from them, but from the “revolts of our subjects, unassisted by “Lacedæmon.” That is, “we should “much more dread the victory of our “subject allies, fighting against us in “their own name, and for their own “independence, than the victory of the “Lacedæmonians, should our allies “merely revolt to them, and so give

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὥσπερ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικηθεῖσιν. ἔστι δὲ οὐ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, ἀλλ' ἦν οἱ ὑπήκοοι 2 πού τῶν ἀρξάντων αὐτοὶ ἐπιθέμενοι κρατήσωσι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἡμῖν ἀφείσθω κινδυνεύεσθαι· ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία τε πάρεσμεν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρία νῦν τοὺς 5 λόγους ἐροῦμεν τῆς ὑμετέρας πόλεως, ταῦτα δηλώσομεν, βουλόμενοι ἀπόνως μὲν ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, χρησίμως δ' ὑμᾶς ἀμφοτέροις σωθῆναι.

XCII. ΜΗΛ. Καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον ἂν ξυμβαίῃ ἡμῖν δουλεῦσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ ὑμῖν ἄρξαι;

10

XCIII. ΑΘ. Ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα παθεῖν ὑπακοῦσαι ἂν γένοιτο, ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴ διαφθείραντες ὑμᾶς κερδαίνοιμεν ἄν.

XCIV. ΜΗΛ. Ὡστε δὲ ἡσυχίαν ἄγοντας ἡμᾶς φίλους μὲν εἶναι ἀντὶ πολεμίων, ξυμμάχους δὲ μηδετέρων, οὐκ ἂν 15 δέξαισθε;

XCV. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα

1. οὗτοι m. 2. λακεδαιμονίοις C.e.
4. ὥς δ' ἐπ' ὠφελεία V. ὠφελία Bekk.
B.E.F.H.V.g. 12. διαφθείραντας c.
δ' V. δέ] om. A.B.F.H.f.g.h.i.
δέξαισθε G.I.L.O.P.k. Vulgo δέξοισθε.

οἱ] om. N.Q.V. 3. κροτήσωσι E.
7. χρησίμους g. ἡμᾶς R. ἀμφοτέρους
κερδανούμεν E. 14. ὥς δ' N. ὥστε
16. δέξαισθε A.B.F. Bekker. Dobræus.
17. ὑμᾶς i.

“them the superiority over us. For “then the Lacedæmonians would re- “strain the vengeance of our allies for “their own sake, as being themselves “in our situation, and not wishing to “set a precedent which the same allies “might afterwards turn against them.” In fact Athens was saved by the policy and moderation of Lacedæmon at the end of the war, when the inferior states were urgent for its utter destruction. See Xenophon, Hellen. II. 2, 19.

4. ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία] Ὅτι δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία πάρεσμεν, τοῦτο δηλώσομεν. βουλόμεθα γὰρ ἀνευ πραγμάτων αὐτοὶ τε ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς σωθῆναι συμφερόντως καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

7. ἀμφοτέροις] Καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

9. καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον] Πῶς (φασὶν) ὁμοίως χρήσιμόν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ὑμῖν ἄρξαι, οὕτως ἡμῖν δουλεῦσαι; SCHOL.

11. ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα] Ὅτι ὑμεῖς μὲν, ἂν εὐθὺς ὑπακούσητε, οὐδὲν δεινὸν πείσεσθε· ἡμεῖς δὲ, εἰ μὴ διαφθείρωμεν ὑμᾶς, ἔξομεν ὑμῖν εἰς δέον χρῆσθαι, καὶ γίνεται κέρδος ἡμῖν ἢ ὑμετέρα σωτηρία. SCHOL.

17. οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς] Ἐχθροὺς μὲν ὑμᾶς ἔχοντες οὐδὲν βλαβησόμεθα, μᾶλλον δὲ ὠφελησόμεθα, τεκμήριον τῆς ἰσχύος ἡμῶν καὶ δῆλωμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις παρέχοντες τὸ ὑμᾶς καταδουλώσασθαι· εἰ δὲ φίλους ποιησόμεθα, διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀσθένειαν τοῦτο δρᾶσαι νομισθησόμεθα, ὥς φοβούμενοι ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ gives the reason of the affirmation or denial expressed by the context. It is either “Yes; for,” or, “No; for:” both of which senses are expressed in English by “why,” taken in its colloquial meaning, in which Johnson was so fond of using it. “Why

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὑμῶν ὅσον ἢ φιλία μὲν ἀσθενείας τὸ δὲ μῖσος δυνάμεως παράδειγμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις δηλούμενον.

XCVI. ΜΗΛ. Σκοποῦσι δ' ὑμῶν οὕτως οἱ ὑπήκοοι το εἰκὸς, ὥστε τοὺς τε μὴ προσήκοντας, καὶ ὅσοι ἄποικοι ὄντες 5 οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ ἀποστάντες τινὲς κεχείρωνται, ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ τιθέασιν ;

XCVII. ΑΘ. Δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν ἡγούνται, κατὰ δύνάμιν δὲ τοὺς μὲν περιγίγνεσθαι, ἡμᾶς δὲ φόβῳ οὐκ ἐπιέναι· ὥστε ἔξω καὶ τοῦ πλεόνων ἄρξαι, καὶ τὸ 10 ἀσφαλὲς ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι ἂν παράσχοιτε, ἄλλως τε καὶ νησιῶται ναυκρατόρων, καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι ἐτέρων ὄντες, εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.

3. οὕτως] om. I. 4. τοὺς] τούτους g. μὴ] om. i. ἔποικοι c. 5. καὶ] om. b. 7. δικαιώματα V. γὰρ] μὲν Q. 8. καὶ κατὰ Q. δύνάμιν γὰρ E. 11. ναυκρατόρων E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

“your enmity is not so mischievous to “us as your friendship, &c.” So again, ch. 97. 99. and in the dialogues of the tragedians perpetually. In what follows there is again a confusion between two modes of expression. Either it should be, ὅσον ἢ φιλία· ἢ μὲν γὰρ φιλία—τὸ δὲ μῖσος—δηλοῦνται; or else, οὐ τοσοῦτον βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα, δυνάμεως παράδειγμα δηλουμένη, ὅσον ἢ φιλία, ἀσθενείας.

3. σκοποῦσι δ' ὑμῶν οὕτως] Εἰπόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀσθένειαν ἡμῶν καταγνώσκονται, οἱ Μήλιοι ὑποφέροντες φασίν, εἰ οἱ ὑπήκοοι ὑμῶν τοῦτο κρίνουσιν εὐλογον, ὥστε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τιθέναι καὶ ὁμοίως ἀξιοῦν καταδουλοῦσθαι τοὺς τε μὴδὲν προσήκοντας ὑμῖν, ὥσπερ ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους μὲν ὑμῶν ὄντας, ἀποστάντας δὲ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο χειρωθέντας. SCHOL.

7. δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν ἡγούνται] Οἱ ὑπήκοοι ἡμῶν δικαιολογίας μὲν οὐτε τοὺς ἡμετέρους ἀποίκους ἀποστάντας οὐτε τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας ἀπορεῖν ἡγούνται· τοὺς δὲ μὴ καταστραφέντας ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὐχὶ διὰ τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ δι' ἰσχὺν μένειν ἐλευθέρους, καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς μὴ ἐπιέναι οὐ διὰ δικαιοσύνην, ἀλλὰ φοβουμένους. ὥστε, εἰ καταστραφείητε, οὐ μόνον ἡμῖν περιέσται τὸ πλεόνων ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀσφάλεια προσ-

έσται, ὥς ἂν μὴ καταφρονουμένοις ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων. SCHOL.

10. ἄλλως τε καὶ—περιγένοισθε] The grammatical construction of these words seems desperate; for εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε cannot be taken to signify, “cum superiores non fueritis;” but, as it is used a few lines above, “cum liberi et “incolumes non relictī fueritis;” and in this sense it cannot govern the genitive ναυκρατόρων. For the construction we ought to have εἰ μὴ καταγελάσαιτε: for the sense is, “Especially by you “islanders, and insignificant islanders “too, being no longer allowed to laugh “at the power of the masters of the “sea.” Εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε appears to be equivalent to διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι.

ὑμεῖς ὄντες νησιῶται (ἡμῶν) ναυκρατόρων (όντων) καὶ (διὰ τοῦτο) ἀσθενέστεροι (τῶν ἄλλων scil. ἡπειρωτῶν.) εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε: “if you do not hold out “against us.” SCHOLEFIELD.

[Poppo says, “εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε si “superiores non fueritis recte valere “possunt, dummodo hæc non ita in- “telligamus si nos in potestatem non “redegeritis, sed si nos non repuleritis, “re infecta redire coegeritis.” If this be so, then certainly ναυκρατόρων may depend on περιγένοισθε. But I still

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

XCVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν ; (δεῖ γὰρ αὖ καὶ ἐνταῦθα, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς τῶν δικαίων λόγων ἡμᾶς ἐκβιβάσαντες τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ξυμφόρῳ ὑπακούειν πείθετε, καὶ ἡμᾶς τὸ ἡμῖν χρήσιμον διδάσκοντας, εἰ τυγχάνει καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμβαῖνον, πειρᾶσθαι πείθειν.) ὅσοι γὰρ νῦν μηδετέροις 5 ξυμμαχοῦσι, πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς, ὅταν ἐς τάδε βλέψαντες ἡγήσωνταιί ποτε ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἥξειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ τοὺς μὲν ὑπάρχοντας πολεμίους μεγαλύνετε, τοὺς δὲ μηδὲ μελλήσοντας γενέσθαι ἄκοντας ἐπάγεσθε ;

XCIX. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τούτους δεινότερους 10 ὅσοι ἡπειρωταί που ὄντες τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλ-

1. ἐν] τί Q. ἐκείνο k. 2. αὖ] ἂν L.O.V. 3. ἐκβιάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. R.f.g. 4. τυγχάνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τυγχάνοι. καὶ ἡμῖν Q. το ὑμιν N.V.g. 7. ἡγήσονται Q. ἡμᾶς g. κἂν τοῦτο E. 8. μεγαλυνάτε V. 9. μὴ K.L.O.P. 11. μέλλησιν L.

think that another verb would be more according to the spirit of the sentence, and that its place is but awkwardly supplied by εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.)

νησιῶται] Ἰσχύοντες ταῖς νηυσὶ μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἡπειρον. SCHOL.

1. ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν] Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐχ ἡγείσθε ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, ἐν τῷ μὴ πειρᾶσθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας καταστρέφεισθαι ; δεῖ γὰρ, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, ἐκκρούσαντες ἡμᾶς τῆς δικαιολογίας, ἀξιοῦτε πείθειν ὥστε ὑπακούειν ὑμῖν, στοχαζόμενοι τοῦ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν συμφέροντος, οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς λυσιτελοῦς πειρᾶσθαι διδάσκειν, ὅτι καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ σύμφορον, τουτέστι τὸ μὴ καταδουλώσασθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας. τοὺς γὰρ μηδετέροις ξυμμαχοῦντας πῶς οὐ ποιήσετε πολεμίους, ἐπειδὴν, ἀποβλέψαντες εἰς τὴν γνώμην ὑμῶν, ὑποπτεύωσι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύουσιν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ καὶ τοὺς πρόσθεν πολεμίους αὐξήσετε, καὶ τοὺς μὴ διανοηθέντας ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν πολεμεῖν ἄκοντας αὐτὸ ποιεῖν ἀναγκάσετε ; SCHOL.

5. μηδετέροις] Μῆτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μῆτε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. SCHOL.

6. πολεμώσεσθε] Εἰς πόλεμον ἐμβαλεῖτε. SCHOL.

πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς] “Make them your enemies.” Πολεμέω, “To be at war.” Πολεμόω, “To excite or cause

“to be at war.” Ἀτιμάζω, “To dishonour or affront.” Ἀτιμώω, “To procure a man’s dishonour from others.”

ἐς τάδε] Τὰ ἡμέτερα πάθη. SCHOL.

10. οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τ.] Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι πολεμίους. μὴ δεδιότες γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὥς ἂν κατὰ γῆν οὐ μέλλοντας αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύειν, πολλὴν μέλλησιν τοῦ φυλάττεσθαι τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πολεμεῖν ποιήσονται. τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἐλευθέρους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ὑπακούοντας μὲν ἤδη, διὰ δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀνάγκης καὶ μὴ ἐκοντὶ ὑπακούειν παροξυνομένους καὶ ταραττομένους, τούτους ἡγοούμεθα, εἰ περιύδοιμεν ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρους, ἐπαρθέντας ἀλογίστως καὶ ἀντιστάντας ἡμῖν, αὐτοὺς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον καταστήσειν. SCHOL.

11. τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ] Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ—ποιήσονται] Valde segnes et lenti ad se custodiendos a nobis futuri sunt. STEPHANUS. Τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ, “Owing to the liberty which they enjoy.” For the sentiment, compare I. 120, 3. τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν μᾶλλον, καὶ μὴ ἐν πύρῳ κατωκημένους—χρῆ—τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς κριτὰς, ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων, εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προείντο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν.

λησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς νησι-
ώτας τέ που ἀνάρκτους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἤδη τῆς ἀρχῆς
τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ παροξυνομένους. οὗτοι γὰρ πλείστ' ἂν τῷ
ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς προϋ-
5 πτον κίνδυνον καταστήσειαν.

C. ΜΗΛ. Ἡ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην γε ὑμεῖς τε μὴ παυ-
θῆναι ἀρχῆς καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ἤδη ἀπαλλαγῆναι τὴν παρα-
κινδύνευσιν ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν γε τοῖς ἔτι ἐλευθέροις πολλὴ
κακότης καὶ δειλία μὴ πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι ἐπεξελθεῖν.

10 CI. ΑΘ. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε· οὐ γὰρ
περὶ ἀνδραγαθίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν, μὴ αἰσχύνην
ὄφλειν, περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ βουλήν, πρὸς τοὺς κρείσ-
σοντας πολλῶ μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι.

CII. ΜΗΛ. Ἄλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων ἔστιν

1. ποιήσονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.Q.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ποιήσονται. 3. ἀναγκαίως c. γὰρ καὶ πλείστ' L.O.P. 4. ὑμᾶς Q. 5. καταστήσειν R. 6. ἦ] εἴ d. ἄρα] om. g. παυθῆναι A.B.G.I.N.V.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παυῆναι c. vulgo παυσθῆναι. 7. δουλεύσαντες i. ἀπολαγῆναι E. 8. ἡμῖν τε d.e.i. 9. δειλία] δουλεία P. 12. ὄφλειν Bekk. ed. min. Poppo. Goell. [vid. ad III. 70, 6.] 13. μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι] μᾶλλον ἵστασθαι g. 14. πολέμων Q. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. ceteri πολεμίω.

2. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ] Τῇ ἀνάγκῃ τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἡγουν τῇ δουλείᾳ. SCHOL.

3. τῷ ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες] i. e. πλείστα ἐπιτρέψαντες, the word being repeated from where it first occurs: πλείστ' ἂν καταστήσειαν, πλείστα ἐπιτρέψαντες. Compare Herodot. III. 36, 1. μὴ πάντα ἡλικίῃ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπῆτρεπε.

6. ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην] Εἰ ὑμεῖς τε, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθε πολλὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας, καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς διακινδυνεύειν θέλουσι, πῶς ἡμεῖς, οἱ ἔτι ἐλεύθεροι ὄντες, οὐκ ἂν κάκιστοι καὶ δειλότατοι κριθῆμεν, μὴ πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπομείναντες πρὸ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι; SCHOL.

9. ἐπεξελθεῖν] Εἰς τέλος ἐργάσασθαι. SCHOL.

10. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε] Ἐὰν σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε, οὐ καταστήσετε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον. οὐ γὰρ περὶ ἀρετῆς ἀγωνίζεσθε. καὶ γὰρ ἐλάσσονες ἡμῖν ὄντες, αἰσχρὸν ἡγήσασθε τὸ αἰσχύνην ὄφλειν. περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας ὑμῖν

ἡ βουλή πρόκειται. διὸ χρὴ μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι τοῖς πολλῶ κρείττοσιν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ αἰσχύνην ὄφλειν] "Not to incur the charge of baseness." A man is said ὄφλειν τι, when he is in a manner sentenced as having certain points in his character liable to be laid hold of; liable to be forfeited to justice. See Sophocles, Œd. Tyr. 512. ὀφλήσει κακίαν. Herodot. VIII. 26, 4. δειλίην ὤφλεε. For the accent of the word, see the note on III. 70, 6.

14. ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολεμίω] Ὅρθως ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολεμίω τύχη μᾶλλον ἢ πλήθους ὑπεροχῇ κρινόμενα. προσέτι δὲ, καὶ τοῦτο γινώσκομεν, ὅτι τὸ μὲν εὐθὺς εἴξαι οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδα ἐλευθερίας ἔχει, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθίστασθαι ἐλπίς τις ὑπολείπεται τοῦ καταπράξαι ὀρθῶς. SCHOL.

τὰ τῶν πολέμων] This is undoubtedly the preferable reading: τῶν πολεμίω could not signify, "those engaged in war with each other generally," but must mean, "the enemies, or the party

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὅτε κοινοτέρας τὰς τύχας λαμβάνοντα ἢ κατὰ τὸ διαφέρον
ἐκατέρων πλήθος. καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ μὲν εἶξαι εὐθὺς ἀνέλπιστον,
μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου ἔτι καὶ στήναι ἐλπίς ὀρθῶς.

CIII. ΑΘ. Ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα τοὺς μὲν
ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, καὶ βλάβῃ, οὐ καθεῖλε· 5
τοῖς δὲ ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι (δάπανος γὰρ
φύσει) ἅμα τε γιγνώσκεται σφαλέντων, καὶ ἐν ὧν ἔτι φυ-

1. κοινοτέρας P.Q. cum Stob. τὰς] om. c.i. 3. δρωμένου] om. V. 6. τοῖς
δὲ ἐς E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.g.h.i.k. Dionys. Stobaeus. Poppo. τοὺς δὲ ἐς C. vulgo et
Bekk. τοῖς δὲ ἐς. ἀναρρίπτουσι Dionysius. ἐσαναρρίπτουσι V. δάπανος A.F.
δ' ἅποιος E. 7. ἔτι] om. G.I.O.P.c.i.k.

“opposed to some other party specified
“or implied.”

1. κοινοτέρας] Speciosa lectio καινο-
τέρας, sed falsa. Nam ne quid dicam
de ἐκατέρων et διαφέρον, κοινοτέρας re-
spondet istis ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, c. 101. De-
inde aperta imitatio est Homeri Il. Σ.
309. ubi vide Heynium, et adde Ci-
ceronis loca citata a Manutio ad Ep. ad
Div. VI. 4. DOBREE.

3. μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου] This is a most
extraordinary sense of the participle, to
signify what would be naturally ex-
pressed by μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶσθαι τι, or ra-
ther μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶν τι. Compare an equal
anomaly in Sophocl. Œd. Colon. 1604.
ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρᾶντος ἡδονήν.

4. ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα]
Τοὺς ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστῶτας, αὐτὸ μόνον
παρηγοροῦσιν· ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἐν δυνάμει
τυγχάνοντας, κἂν σφαλῇ ποτὲ ἡ ἐλπίς, οὐ
κατέλυσε παντελῶς, διὰ τὸ ὑπολείπεσθαι
δύναμιν αὐτοῖς· οἱ δὲ περὶ πάντων ὧν
ἔχουσιν ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἐπ' ἀδήλῳ ἐλπίδι,
ἐπειδὴν ἡ ἐλπίς σφαλῇ, ἅμα τε ἔγνωσαν
ὅτι ἐσφάλησαν, καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολεί-
πεται, ἐν ᾧ γνωρίσαντες τὸ ἀβέβαιον τῆς
ἐλπίδος ἐπιφυλάσσονται. ὁ ὑμεῖς, ὦ Μή-
λιοι, ἀσθενεῖς ὄντες καὶ μηδεμιᾶ μάχῃ
ἐξαρκεῖσαι δυνάμενοι, μὴ πάθητε, τὸ ἐλ-
πίδι πιστεῦσαι· μηδὲ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὁμοιω-
θῆτε, οἱ δυνάμενοι σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν ὑπὸ
τῶν φανερῶν ἐλπίδων καταλειφθῶσιν, ἐπὶ
τὰς ἀφανεῖς καταφεύγουσι, μαντικὴν τε
καὶ χρησμούς δηλαδὴ, καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα
λυμαινέται ἀνθρώπους, ἐν ἐλπίδι ποιοῦν-
τες. ΕΛΠΙΣ ΔΕ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΠΑΡΑ-
ΜΥΘΙΟΝ ΟΥΣΑ. τὸ “ἐλπίς κινδύνου
“παραμύθιον” σφόδρα βραχέως εἴρηται.
τὸ δὲ “δάπανος γὰρ (τουτέστι δαπανηρὰ)

“ἡ ἐλπίς” καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν βραχὺ, δύναται
δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι, ὅτι οἱ ἐλπίζοντές τινος
τεύξεσθαι πολλὰ προσδαπανῶσι καὶ προσ-
αναλίσκουσι. τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς, καθὰ καὶ
τὸ προτεθὲν Ὀμηρικὸν δηλονότι, ἐπὶ ξυ-
ροῦ ἴσταται ἀκμῆς (Il. X. 173.) τουτέστι
μὴ μάχῃ μόγις ἐξαρκεῖν δυνάμενοι. ἐνιοὶ
δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν μιᾷ ῥοπῇ καὶ πληγῇ ζώων
ἀναιρουμένων τὸ ὄνομα φασὶ πεποιῆσθαι.
SCHOL.

τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους
αὐτῇ] “Those who apply to Hope,
“when they have much which they do
“not risk on the chance of success.”
Like a rich man buying a lottery ticket:
his speculation is ἀπὸ περιουσίας; he
has a great deal of other property be-
sides the money which he adventures
in the lottery. For the force of the
preposition, compare ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγ-
κης, ch. 89.

6. ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι]
Ducas and Göller understand these
words to mean, “for those who stake
“their property wholly,” taking ἐς ἅπαν
separately from τὸ ὑπάρχον. I would
rather take ἀναρριπτοῦσι with κινδύνον
understood, in its usual sense, and
understand ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον with
respect to, or, reaching to their whole
property.

δάπανος] Ὁ δαπανηρός. Θουκυδίδης
ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ. Thom. Magister. Sallier,
in his note on this passage, quotes a
similar use of the word in Plutarch:
ἡ τῆς πικρότητος ἐδόκει δύναμις—δάπανος
τῶν ὑγρῶν εἶναι. The reference given
is merely “tom. II. p. 624.” [p. 624. d.
ed. Paris: Conviv. Disput. I. 6, 4.]

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91.1.

λάζεταιί τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει. ὁ ὑμεῖς 2
 ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς ὄντες μὴ βούλεσθε παθεῖν,
 μηδὲ ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πολλοῖς, οἷς παρὸν ἀνθρωπεύως ἔτι
 σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν πιεζομένους αὐτοὺς ἐπιλίπωσιν αἱ φανεραὶ
 5 ἐλπίδες, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀφανεῖς καθίστανται, μαντικὴν τε καὶ χρη-
 σμούς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται.

CIV. ΜΗΛ. Χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς (εὖ ἴστε) νομίζομεν
 πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην, εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ
 ἴσου ἔσται, ἀγωνίζεσθαι· ὅμως δὲ πιστεύομεν τῇ μὲν τύχῃ
 10 ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ μὴ ἐλασσώσεσθαι, ὅτι ὅσιοι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους
 ιστάμεθα, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων
 ἡμῖν ξυμμαχίαν προσέσεσθαι, ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν, καὶ εἰ μὴ

1. γνωσθεῖσαν O. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] “commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει.” BEKK.
 ed. 1832. 2. κοπῆς f. μιᾶς] om. G.I.K. ante ῥοπῆς ponit V.e. βούλεσθε
 A.B.C.E.F.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλησθε. 3. ἀνθρωπίως E.
 4. ἐπιλίπωσιν A.B.F.N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιλείπωσιν. 5. ἐπὶ—λυμαίνεται in mar-
 gine ponunt F.H.N. μαντικὴν—λυμαίνεται] om. g. 10. δικαίως K. 12. προσέ-
 σεσθαι B. ἔχουσα I.P. οὔσαν R. μὴ του B.F.G. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τοῦ.

1. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] Neque destituit, quamdiu ab ea cognita cavere poterit aliquis; sed tum demum, cum periculo nullum relinquitur remedium. SCHOLEFIELD, note on DOBREE'S Adversaria. Dobree, on the other hand, follows the interpretation given by Portus; “Neque ullum amplius locum relinquit cavendi ab ejus dolis quamvis cognitis.” But as he believes that ἐλλείπειν never has the sense of “relinquere,” but always that of “deficere,” he proposes to read καταλείπει, or ὑπολείπει. The Scholiast interprets οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολείπεται, and this I believe to be the true sense of the passage, although I certainly know of no instance in which ἐλλείπειν signifies “relinquere.” We have the choice between suspecting an error in the text, or that Thucydides has used a word in a peculiar and unprecedented sense.

[Bekker says in his edit. of 1832, “commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει,” and he would omit, I suppose, ἔτι before φυλάζεται.]

2. ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς] “On one single turn of the scale;” equivalent to ἐς μίαν βούλην afterwards, in ch. 111, 6. “It is not as though the scale might sink, and afterwards right itself; but if it

“once goes down, you are lost.” For the imperative μὴ βούλεσθε, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 511. Thom. Magist. p. 611. and Hermann, Notes on Viger, not. 268. Jelf, 420. 3.

3. τοῖς πολλοῖς] Τοῖς ἀπαιδευτοῖς. SCH. ἀνθρωπεύως] Κατὰ τὸ ὀφειλόμενον τῷ ἀνθρωπεύῳ γένει. SCHOL.

5. μαντικὴν] Vide Euripidem Helen. 760. WASS.

7. χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς] Τὸ ἐξῆς, πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην ἀγωνίζεσθαι. τὸ δὲ “εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται” ὅτι πρὸς ἄνισόν τε καὶ τύχην καὶ δυνάμιν τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀγωνιζόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται] “Unless we can contend with you in these respects on equal terms. And this we think that we shall do; for against your fortune we set the favour of the gods; against your power we set the aid of the Lacedæmonians.” The dative ἡμῖν belongs to ξυμμαχίαν, according to Göller, as in ch. 46, 4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Βοιωτοῖς: and τῷ ἐλλείποντι depends on προσέσεσθαι. “Our deficiency in power will be made up by our alliance with the Lacedæmonians.”

11. τῷ ἐλλείποντι] Τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

του ἄλλου, τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἔνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνῃ βοηθεῖν. καὶ οὐ παντάπασιν οὕτως ἀλόγως θρασυνόμεθα.

CV. ΑΘ. Τῆς μὲν τοίνυν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα λελεῖψεσθαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως τῶν δ' ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βουλή- 5
σεως δικαιοῦμεν ἢ πράσσομεν. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον δόξῃ τὸ ἀνθρώπειόν τε σαφῶς διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας, οὐ ἂν κρατῇ, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἡμεῖς οὔτε θέντες τὸν νόμον οὔτε κειμένῳ πρῶτοι χρησάμενοι, ὄντα δὲ παραλαβόν- 10
τες καὶ ἐσόμενον ἐς αἰὲ καταλείποντες χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, εἰδότες καὶ ὑμᾶς ἂν καὶ ἄλλους ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ δυνάμει ἡμῖν γενομένους

1. τῆς τε ξυγγενείας e. καὶ τῆς ξυγγενείας c.i. τῆς ξυγγενείας P. 5. δ' ἐς] δε E.
7. τὰνθρώπειον Dionysius: τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπειον P. σαφῶς] om. B.h. 8. ἀναγ-
καίως Dionysius. κράτει Q. 9. καὶνῷ γρ. h. 10. καταλήφονται g.
καταλήψοντες I.V. καταλείψαντες E. 11. ἂν] om. I.

2. θρασυνόμεθα] "Ἡγουν ἀνθιστάμεθα. SCHOL.

3. τῆς—πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας] A condensed expression for τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἐξ αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας κ. τ. λ. Compare the note on IV. 51. In what follows, τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως, κ. τ. λ. is merely, "What men, as far as the gods are concerned, think; and as far as themselves are concerned, will have to be so." Thucydides himself explains the words by adding, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ, i. e. νομίζομεν, τὸ θεῖον οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχειν. "Men's common belief with regard to the gods, and their common practice amongst themselves, alike justify our conduct. Belief with regard to the gods; for of them we can only believe, not know it: practice amongst men; for we do not only believe, but know, that their practice is such." For the sentiment, compare I. 76. For the form of the sentence τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—τῶν μὲν—νομίσεως, τῶν δὲ—βουλήσεως, compare II. 44, 2. τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης—οἷδε μὲν νῦν τελευτήs, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπης. Νόμιςιs does not seem to me to be used in the sense of θρησκεία, but simply as ὅπερ νομίζομεν, or, as he himself explains it, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ. And the word νόμιςιs is so far particularly appropriate, as it signifies "a generally

"entertained opinion." Thus when the Persians οὐκ ἀνθρωποφύεας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι, Herodot. I. 131, 1. this may be called their ἐς τὸ θεῖον νόμιςιs.

5. ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως] Νομίσεως μὲν εἶπε διὰ τὰ νενομισμένα· εἰς σφᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς βουλήσεως, τῆς εἰς ἀνθρώπους δηλονότι φησὶ προαιρέσεως. SCHOL.

6. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον] 'Ο νοῦς· οὐκ ἔλαττον ἡγούμεθα εὐμενεῖς ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς ἢ περ ὑμῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω πράττομεν οὔτε τῶν εἰθισμένων περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὔτε τῶν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους διακαίων. τό τε γὰρ θεῖον θεραπεύομεν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔθος, τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους ἡγούμεθα φύσει γεγονέναι πρὸς τὸ ἄρχειν ὧν κρατοῦσιν. ὥστε οὔτε αὐτοὶ νομοθετήσαντες περὶ τοῦ ἄρχειν, οὔτε κειμένῳ νόμῳ πρῶτοι χρησάμενοι, παραλαβόντες δὲ τοῦτον καὶ τοῖς ἑπειτα καταλείποντες, ἄρχομεν ὧν ἂν κρατήσωμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἄλλος ὅστις οὖν, ἐν τῇ ὁμοίᾳ δυνάμει γενόμενος ἡμῖν, τὸ αὐτὸ ἂν ἔπραττεν. SCHOL.

8. θέντες] Hoc sensu Clytæmnestra apud Æschylum, Agam. 1050. ζυγῶν θίγειν βία—Οἱ δ' οὔ ποτ' ἐλπίσαντες ἡμῆσαν καλῶς, Ὡμοί τε δούλοις πάντα, καὶ παρὰ στάθμην. Ἐχεις παρ' ἡμῶν οἰάπερ ΝΟΜΙΖΕΤΑΙ. Noster Herodoti verba respexit, VII. 8, 2. οὐτ' αὐτὸς ΚΑΤΗΓΗ-ΣΟΜΑΙ νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν ΤΙΘΕΙΣ, παραδεξάμενός τε αὐτῷ χρήσομαι. WASS.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

δρῶντας ἂν αὐτό. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος 3
οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσωσέσθαι· τῆς δὲ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίου
δόξης, ἣν διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν δὴ βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-
τοὺς, μακαρίσαντες ὑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον οὐ ζηλοῦμεν τὸ
5 ἄφρον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ 4
ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρῶνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλ-
λους πολλὰ ἂν τις ἔχων εἰπεῖν ὥς προσφέρονται, ξυνελὼν
μάλιστ' ἂν δηλώσειεν ὅτι ἐπιφανέστατα ὦν ἴσμεν τὰ μὲν
ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια. καίτοι οὐ
10 πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας νῦν ἀλόγου σωτηρίας ἡ τοιαύτη διάνοια.

CVI. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἤδη καὶ μάλιστα
πιστεύομεν τῷ ξυμφέροντι αὐτῶν, Μηλίου ἀποίκους ὄντας
μὴ βουλήσεσθαι προδόντας τοῖς μὲν εὔνοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων
ἀπίστους καταστήναι, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους.

15 CVII. ΑΘ. Οὐκοῦν οἴεσθε τὸ ξυμφέρον μὲν μετὰ ἀσφα-

1. εἰκότως Q. 3. ἦν H.V.g. δὴ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν f. πιστεύετε V. πι-
στεύεται K. 5. τὰ] om. G.L.O. 8. μάλιστα ἂν C.F.G.H.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.
Poppo. ἂν ὥς δηλώσειε P. 10. ἡμετέρας B.K.c.h. 11. καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ V.
13. βουλήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
βούλεσθαι. 15. οὐκουν Bekk. οἴσεσθε b. μετ' ἀσφαλείας E.F.H.V.f.

1. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον, οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ
εἰκότος οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσωσέσθαι]
"Ὡστε οὐ διὰ ταῦτα φοβούμεθα ἔλαττον
ὑμῶν εὐμενὲς ἔχειν τὸ θεῖον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους δοκεῖτε βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν,
αἰσχρὸν νομίζοντας περιδεῖν τοὺς ἀποί-
κους πολεμουμένους, τὸ μὲν ὑμῶν μακαρί-
ζομεν ἀπειρόκακον, τὸ δὲ ἄφρον οὐκ ἐπαι-
νοῦμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς μὲν
ἀλλήλους καὶ τὴν κοινὴν πολιτείαν τὰ
πλείστα μετ' ἀρετῆς πράττουσι· πρὸς δὲ
τοὺς ἄλλους ὅπως ἔχουσι, μάλιστα ἂν τις
ὑμῖν ἐν βραχεὶ δηλώσειεν, καίτοι πολλὰ
εἰπεῖν ἔχων, ὅτι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ὦν
ἴσμεν ἐκφανέστατα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν ταῖς
πρὸς ἄλλους ξυναλλαγαῖς τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῖς
ἡδέα, ταῦτα καὶ καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ
συμφέροντα αὐτοῖς καὶ δίκαια. ὥστε οὐκ
ἔστιν ἀλογίστως διανοεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς
σωτηρίας ὑμῶν, προσδεχομένων τὴν παρ'
ἐκείνων βοήθειαν. SCHOL.

3. ἦν—πιστεύετε] Reiske and Göller
propose to read ἦ. One MS. (V) reads
ἦν πιστεύετε, but that, as Poppo ob-
serves, "quoniam Melii sibi ea de re
"persuasum esse dixerunt, ferri ne-

"quit." But as δόξης is exactly the
same as πίστεως, I do not see why
δόξης, ἦν—βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-
τοὺς may not be tolerated, although very
harsh, instead of πίστεως ἦν περὶ αὐτῶν
πιστεύετε, βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν αὐτοῦς. "The
"belief which you believe concerning
"them, that they will help you."

11. ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο] Εἰπόντων
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ὑμε-
τέρου συμφέροντος οὐ στοχάζονται, φασὶν
οἱ Μηλίοι ὅτι διὰ τὸ ἴδιον συμφέρον τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους πιστεύομεν καὶ μάλιστα
ἥξειν ἡμῖν βοηθοὺς, ὅπως μὴ τοῖς μὲν
εὐνοοῦσι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπιστοὶ φανῶσιν,
ὑμᾶς δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ὠφελήσωσι, προ-
δόντες ἡμᾶς τοὺς συμμάχους. SCHOL.

15. οὐκοῦν] Elmsley, as is well known,
writes this always as two words, οὐκ οὖν.
He most truly observes that the sense
of οὐκοῦν in the Attic writers is always
the same, and that its apparent differ-
ence depends merely on the sentence
being interrogative or otherwise. See
the note on ἄρα μὴ, I. 75, 1. and Elms-
ley, Heraclid. v. 256.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

λείας εἶναι, τὸ δὲ δίκαιον καὶ καλὸν μετὰ κινδύνου δρᾶσθαι· ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤκιστα ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τολμῶσιν.

CVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους τε ἡμῶν ἔνεκα μᾶλλον ἡγούμεθ' ἂν ἐγχειρίσασθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομιεῖν, ὅσῳ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῆς Πελοπον- 5 νήσου ἐγγὺς κείμεθα, τῆς δὲ γνώμης τῷ ξυγγενεῖ πιστότεροι ἐτέρων ἐσμέν.

CIX. ΑΘ. Τὸ δ' ἐχυρόν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιουμένοις οὐ τὸ εὖνουν τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ἣν τῶν ἔργων τις 10 δυνάμει πολὺ προὔχῃ· ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ πλείον τι τῶν ἄλ- λων σκοποῦσι. τῆς γοῦν οἰκείας παρασκευῆς ἀπιστία καὶ μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν τοῖς πέλας ἐπέρχονται, ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐς νῆσόν γε αὐτοὺς ἡμῶν ναυκρατόρων ὄντων περαιωθῆναι.

1. κινδύνων h. δρᾶσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.i.k. δράσαι L.M. O.V.g. 2. τὸ] om. L.O.k. 4. χειρίσασθαι E. ἐγχειρήσασθαι I.d.e.h. 5. νομίσειν G.I.K.e.k. 8. γε] om. L.O.P. 9. ἣν] om. P. 10. πολλῇ V.e.g. προὔχει C.E.G.K.b.c.e.g.i. 13. ναυκρατόρων A.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.c.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοκρατόρων g. ναυτορων V. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

οὔκουν οἶεσθε] Ἀλλ' οὖν, ὥσπερ ἴστε, συμφέρεи μὲν τὸ μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἕκαστα πράττειν, τὸ δὲ καλὸν καὶ τὸ δίκαιον διὰ κινδύνων περιγίγνεται. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους περιίστανται. SCHOL.

3. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους] Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτοὺς τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀναδέ- ξασθαι ἡγούμεθα, καὶ πεπεῖσμεθά γε μᾶλ- λον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων αὐτοὺς δια- κινδυνεύσειν. εἰς τε γὰρ τὰς χρείας ὠφέ- λιμοι τυγχάνομεν αὐτοῖς, ἐγγὺς τῆς Πελο- ποννήσου κείμενοι, διὰ συγγένειαν. SCH.

4. βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομιεῖν] “Ea pericula, quæ nostra causa susci- piuntur, tutiora, h. e. minus pericu- losa, quam quæ propter alios.” Conf. III. 39, 8. κίνδυνον ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιότε- ρον. SCHOLEFIELD, note on DOBREE'S Adversaria. Still the construction κιν- δύνους ἐς ἄλλους “pericula propter alios” “suscepta,” seems sufficiently harsh. Perhaps it may be explained by substituting for the substantive the kindred verb παρακινδυνεύσαι, or παραβαλεῖν, “the venture is less hazardous than” “venturing over to take part with” “others.” Compare III. 36, 1. ἐς Ἰωνίαν—παρακινδυνεύσαι. “Ἔργον and γνώμη are here opposed, as in II. 43, 3; the one relating to outward things, the

other to inward feelings.

[Göller makes τῆς γνώμης to depend on πιστότεροι, and I think that he is right; the genitive here, as in so many other instances, answering to the Eng- lish ablative, “in feeling.” τῆς γνώμης τῷ ξυγγενεῖ cannot I think be taken together, for τὸ ξυγγενὲς cannot signify τὸ ὅμοιον, and in its literal and proper signification τὸ ξυγγενὲς τῆς γνώμης is absolute nonsense. Neither is it true historically, so far as we know, that the Melians resembled the Lacedæmonians in their national character.]

8. Τὸ δ' ἐχυρόν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιουμέ- νοις] Τοῖς ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν (φησί) παρακα- λουμένοις ἐχυρὸν φαίνεται πρὸς τὸ βοη- θῆσαι, οὐχ ἡ εὖνοια τῶν παρακαλούντων, ἀλλ' ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, ἣν Λακεδαιμόνιοι μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἐξετάζουσι, καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐχυρῶς ἐξετάζειν καὶ τῇ ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει πολ- λάκις ἀπιστοῦσι. διὰ τοῦτό γέ τοι μετὰ συμμάχων πολλῶν ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοῖς πέλας. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς αὐτοὺς, ἡμῶν θα- λαττοκρατούντων, εἰς νῆσον ἔνεκεν ἡμῶν περαιώσεσθαι, εἰδότας ὅτι κατὰ τοῦτο ἦτ- τους ἡμῶν εἰσίν. SCHOL.

11. μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν] Compare I. 70. II. 39, 3.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

CX. ΜΗΛ. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι· πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος, δι' οὗ τῶν κρατούντων ἀπορώτερος ἢ λῆψις ἢ τῶν λαθεῖν βουλομένων ἢ σωτηρία. καὶ εἰ τοῦδε σφάλλονται, τράποιντ' ἂν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς 5 λοιποὺς τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδας ἐπῆλθε· καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς οἰκειοτέρας ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς ὁ πόνος ὑμῖν ἔσται.

CXI. ΑΘ. Τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο

1. οἱ] εἰ g. δὲ μὴ καὶ L.O.P.Q. ἀνέχοιεν g. δὲ] om. B.h. "cf. VII.
 " 13, extr." BEKK. ed. 1832. 3. λαβεῖν I. 4. σφάλλονται B.P.Q.V.f.
 5. λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους e. ἀπῆλθε V. 6. μὴ] om. f. 7. καὶ γῆς] γῆς καὶ g.
 ἡμῶν g. 8. τοῦ μὲν Q. γένοιτο ὑμῖν d.i.

1. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι] Ἀλλὰ, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὶ πλεῦσαι ὀκνήσουσιν, ἔχουσιν γε συμμάχους ἄλλους ἡμῖν πέμψαι βοηθοὺς. SCHOL.

πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος] Μεγάλου τε ὄντος τοῦ Κρητικοῦ πελάγους, δι' οὗ πέμψουσι τὴν βοήθειαν. μᾶλλον γὰρ οἱ πεμφθέντες δυνήσονται, λαθόντες ὑμᾶς θαλαττοκρατοῦντας, σωθῆναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ἥπερ ὑμεῖς, οἱ κρατοῦντες τῆς θαλάσσης, συλλαβεῖν αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ καὶ τούτου διαμάρτοιεν, τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν δηώσουσι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμάχους, ὅσους Βρασίδας οὐκ ἐπῆλθε, χειρώσονται· ὥστε ὑμῖν οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης, τῆς ἡμετέρας, ὁ ἄγων ἔσται, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς τῶν συμμάχων καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας. SCHOL.

5. ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδας ἐπῆλθε] Ἐπῆλθε seems to be used rather in the sense of ἐφίκετο, than in that of ἐπεστράτευσε: "Whom Brasidas did not get to," "did not advance as far as," or simply "did not visit." Compare VIII. 54, 4. τὰς ξυνωμοσίας ἀπάσας ἐπελθόν.—ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδας ἐπῆλθε is expressed by the Scholiast, ὅσους Βρασίδας οὐκ ἐπῆλθε. But that would signify that there were certain particular states spoken of, which Brasidas had not visited; whereas ὅσους μὴ—ἐπῆλθεν, is, "si quos Brasidas non attigerit;" not specifying any in particular, but supposing that there were "some whom he had not visited." So again just below, τῆς οὐ προσηκούσης, would be "Melos, which does not belong to you." Τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης is, "Any country which we will suppose not to belong to you." See again Herman's excellent note. on Viger, not.

267. Ξυμμαχίδος is here taken as a substantive; as in V. 36, 1. ἐλθουσῶν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος; "You will have to struggle for that which concerns you more nearly, both your confederacy, and your own territory." It is possible, however, that the words ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς, may have been inserted as an explanation of οἰκειοτέρας.

8. τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις] Τούτων μὲν καὶ ὑμεῖς πεπειρασθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμονές ἐστε ὅτι οὐδέποτε Ἀθηναῖοι, πολιορκοῦντες ἐτέρους, ἀπεχώρησαν διὰ τὸ φοβηθῆναι περὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἢ περὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐαυτῶν δηουμένης· ἐκείνο δὲ ἐνθυμούμεθα, ὅτι, περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευόμενοι, οὐδὲν ἐν τοσούτοις λόγοις εἰρηκατε σωτήριον, καὶ δυνάμενον πείσαι ὅτι δύναται σώζειν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότερα ὑμῶν ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ μέλλουσαι· τὰ δὲ ὑπάρχοντα, ὡς πρὸς τὰ ἡμέτερα, παντελῶς εἰσὶ σμικρά. πάντῃ τε δὴ ἀλόγιστοι καθεστήκατε, εἰ μὴ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς γενόμενοι βουλευσθε φρονιμώτερον. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἰκότως ἐπὶ τὴν μάλιστα λυμαίνουσαν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνην καταφεύξεσθε, δι' ἣν πολλοὶ, καίπερ ὁρῶντες ὅτι εἰς κίνδυνον ἔρχονται, ὅμως, φεύγοντες τὸ ἀπρεπὲς τοῦ ὀνόματος (τουτέστι τὸ ὑπακούειν, ἔχον τι ποιητικὸν αἰσχύνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπαγωγὸν) συμφοραῖς μεγίσταις περιέπεσον, καὶ αἰσχύνῃ μείζονα προσέλαβον ἥς ἔφευγον. ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀνοήτους αὐτοὺς συνέβη νομίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐ δοκεῖν διὰ τύχην πταίσειν. ἐν γὰρ τῷ "ἢ τύχη" ὁ ἢ σὺνδεσμος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἥπερ κείται. ὑμεῖς οὖν φυλάξεσθε τὴν πάντα λυμαινομένην αἰσχύνην, ἂν εὐβουλεύσησθε· καὶ μὴ ἀπρεπὲς ἡγήσεσθε ὑπακούσαι πόλει τῇ μεγίστῃ,

καὶ ὑμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν ὅτι οὐδ' ἀπὸ μιᾶς πώποτε
 2 πολιορκίας Ἀθηναῖοι δι' ἄλλων φόβον ἀπεχώρησαν. ἐνθυ-
 μούμεθα δὲ ὅτι φήσαντες περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευέσκειν οὐδὲν
 ἐν τοσούτῳ λόγῳ εἰρήκατε ὃ ἄνθρωποι ἂν πιστεύσαντες
 νομίσαιεν σωθήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπι- 5
 ζόμενα μέλλεται, τὰ δ' ὑπάρχοντα βραχέα πρὸς τὰ ἤδη
 3 ἀντιτεταγμένα περιγίγνεσθαι. πολλήν τε ἀλογίαν τῆς δια-
 νοίας παρέχετε, εἰ μὴ μεταστησάμενοι ἔτι ἡμᾶς ἄλλο τι
 4 τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον γνώσεσθε. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ γε τὴν ἐν
 τοῖς αἰσχροῖς καὶ προὔπτοις κινδύνους πλείστα διαφθείρουσαν 10
 ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνην τρέψετε. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις

1. ὑμῖν οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν R.V. οὐδ' δ' P. 2. ἄλλον L. 3. δέ] om. Q.
 φείσαντες V. βουλευέειν E. οὐδὲ d. 5. ἰσχυρότερα L. ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα Dionysius.
 6. δὲ παρόντα Dionysius. 7. περιγενέσθαι Dionysius. πολλήν γε Dionysius.
 ἀναλογίαν f. 8. παρέχεται B.g.h. ἔτι] om. Dionysius. ὑμᾶς Q. 10. προὔ-
 πτοις] πλείστοις i. διαβλάψαν γρ. h.

καὶ προκαλουμένη ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ μετρίοις, ὥστε
 συμμάχους γενέσθαι, ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέ-
 ραν γῆν ὑποτελῆ. αἰρέσεως οὖν προκει-
 μένης ἢ πολεμεῖν ἢ ζῆν ἀσφαλῶς, μὴ τὸ
 χεῖρον ἔλθῃ φιλονεικήσαντες. ὅσοι γὰρ
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ ὑπέκουσι,
 τῶν δὲ κρειττόνων ἡττώνται, τοῖς δὲ ἡττοσι
 μετρίως προσφέρονται, οὗτοι μέγιστα δὴ
 κατορθοῦσι. βουλευσάσθε οὖν, μεταστάν-
 των ἡμῶν, καὶ πολλάκις πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν
 λάβετε ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἢ σκέψις, μιᾶς
 οὔσης, περὶ ἧς ἐν μιᾷ βουλῇ ἢ κατορθώ-
 σετε ἢ σφαλίσεσθε.

τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις, κ. τ. λ.]
 The participle here is used, as in the
 expression βουλομένῳ μοι τοῦτο γίγνε-
 ται; "I am glad of this happening;"
 so τούτων πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο,
 is, "You may appreciate by experience
 "some of these things happening, and
 "may not be left in ignorance of the
 "fact that the Athenians, &c."—καὶ
 ὑμῖν, "You too, as others have done be-
 "fore you." Τούτων τι refers to the pro-
 posed attempts on the allies of Athens,
 or on her territory. Πεπειραμένοις, "to
 "know by experience, having made
 "trial of them"—"these things you,
 "like others, may one day appreciate
 "by experience, and may learn that the
 "Athenians," &c. Compare, for the
 construction, II. 60, 1. καὶ προσδεχομένῳ

μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν γεγέννηται, and
 Soph. CEd. Tyr. 1356. θέλοντι κάμοι τοῦτ'
 ἂν ἦν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391, e.
 [Jelf, 599, 3.] and for the substance,
 compare I. 105. III. 13. 16. VII. 28.

3. βουλευέειν] This applies to the go-
 vernment, as consulting for the safety
 of its subjects. Had it been meant of
 the members of the government in their
 capacity of citizens, and thus affected
 themselves by the result of their own
 consultations, it would have been βου-
 λεύεσθαι.

9. σωφρονέστερον] Φρονιμώτερον.
 10. αἰσχροῖς — κινδύνους] "Dangers
 "which lead to subjugation, and so to
 "disgrace." The sense is this: "For
 "many, with their eyes still open to
 "their danger, have found that that
 "thing called *disgrace* has so allured
 "them forwards by the virtue of a se-
 "ducing name, as to make them throw
 "themselves willingly, in their bon-
 "dage to the word, into real and irre-
 "trievable disasters; and thus to win
 "besides, through their own folly, a
 "fouler shame than ever their fortune
 "would have brought on them."

11. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις] Portus
 per enallagen dictum putat, pro πολ-
 λούς προορωμένους, et ἡσσηθέντας. Sed
 fortassis recte dici potest, τὸ αἰσχρὸν

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἔτι ἐς οἷα φέρονται τὸ αἰσχροὺν καλούμενον ὀνόματος ἐπα-
 γωγῷ δυνάμει ἐπεσπάσατο, ἡσσηθείσι τοῦ ῥήματος, ἔργα
 ξυμφοραῖς ἀνηκέστοις ἐκόντας περιπεσεῖν, καὶ αἰσχύνην
 αἰσχύῳ μετὰ ἀνοίας ἢ τύχης προσλαβεῖν. ὁ ὑμεῖς, ἦν εὖ 5
 5 βουλευήσθε, φυλάξεσθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀπρεπὲς νομιεῖτε πόλεως τε
 τῆς μεγίστης ἡσσᾶσθαι μέτρια προκαλουμένης, ξυμμάχους
 γενέσθαι ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς, καὶ δοθείσης
 αἰρέσεως πολέμου πέρι καὶ ἀσφαλείας μὴ τὰ χεῖρω φιλονει-
 κῆσαι· ὥς οἵτινες τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ εἴκουσι, τοῖς δὲ κρείσσοσι
 10 καλῶς προσφέρονται, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἡσσούς μέτριοί εἰσι,
 πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῦντο. σκοπεῖτε οὖν καὶ μεταστάντων ἡμῶν, 6
 καὶ ἐνθυμεῖσθε πολλάκις ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, † ἦν
 μιᾶς πέρι καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώ-
 σασαν ἔσται†.

1. ὅτι ἐς οἷα errore typograph. ed. Lips. et Gail. ἐς] om. Q. φέρεται d.
 ἐπαγωγῇ E. 3. ἐκόντας] om. Q. 5. βουλευέσθαι K. βουλευέσθε prima
 manu C. φυλάξεσθε P. φυλάξασθε R.e. 6. ἡσσᾶσθε g. 7. ὑποτελεῖς
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὑποτελῇ. 9. ὥς] καὶ ὥς I. 10. ἡσσούς] ἴσους O.P.e. ἐλάσσους L.
 12. ἦν A. 13. μὴ] om. C.e. 14. ἔσται] ἴστε I.d. ἴσταται γρ. h.

ἐπεσπάσατο πολλοῖς τὸ αὐτοὺς ἐκόντας
 περιπεσεῖν συμφοραῖς, multis hoc concii-
 liavit, causa fuit, ut volentes in calami-
 tates inciderent. Nam quum dicitur
 ἐπισπάσθαι φθόνον, κίνδυνον, et alia,
 haud dubie dativus aliquis, ut ἑαυτῷ,
 vel alius, supplendus est. Thucydides
 infinito περιπεσεῖν utitur pro nomine,
 ut omnes Græci. Si eo omisso dixisset,
 τὸ αἰσχρὸν πολλοῖς ἐπεσπάσατο συμ-
 φορὰς, nemo, opinor, de enallage cogi-
 tasset. DUKER.

προορωμένοις] Φανερώς βλέπουσιν.
 SCHOL.

1. ἐπαγωγῷ] Ἐπισπαστικοῦ. SCHOL.
 7. ὑποτελεῖς] "Stipendiarii. Paying
 "a certain sum like the other allies,
 "every year, as their portion of the
 "tribute levied by Athens." ἔχοντας
 τὴν γῆν ὑποτελῇ would signify "vecti-
 "gales;" that is, "having forfeited
 "their land to Athens, and cultivating
 "it only as tenants, paying rent for it
 "to the Athenians as to their land-
 "lords." This last was of course a
 much worse condition than the former,

and was not the usual state of the allies
 of Athens, but that to which they were
 reduced, as in the case of Mytilene,
 after an unsuccessful revolt. Compare
 III. 50, 3.

9. ὥς, οἵτινες—ὀρθοῦντο] Stobæus,
 p. 270. κρείττοσι legit, et εἰς δὲ τοὺς
 ἡσσούς. WASS.

10. προσφέρονται] Ὀμιλοῦσι. SCHOL.
 μέτριοι] Δίκαιοι. SCHOL.

12. Vid. Scholefield on Æsch. Eu-
 menid. 720.

ἦν μιᾶς πέρι, κ. τ. λ.] The construc-
 tion here is desperate, yet the sense
 seems plain. "You are consulting
 "about your country; it is your one
 "and only country, and in this one
 "deliberation are involved both its
 "prosperity and its ruin." μιᾶς πέρι,
 because Melos was their all, and they
 had not, like the Athenians, another
 country to retire to, if that were lost.
 But ἦν τυχοῦσαν ἔσται, instead of ἦν
 τυχεῖν ἔσται, seems utterly inexplicable
 by any rules of grammar, and I have
 followed Poppo in marking the passage

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

CXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι μετεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν λόγων· οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς γενόμενοι, ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς

After the discussion is over, the Melians give their final answer, refusing to submit to Athens. 2 παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε. “Οὐτε ἄλλα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἢ ἅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον, 3 “ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι· οὐτ’ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως 5 “ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἤδη οἰκουμένης τὴν ἐλευθερίαν “ἀφαιρησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε μέχρι τοῦδε σωζούσῃ τύχῃ ἐκ “τοῦ θείου αὐτὴν καὶ τῇ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ Λακεδαι- 3 “μονίων τιμωρίᾳ πιστεύοντες πειρασόμεθα σώζεσθαι. προ- “καλούμεθα δὲ ὑμᾶς φίλοι μὲν εἶναι, πολέμιοι δὲ μηδετέροις, 10 “καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν ἀναχωρῆσαι σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους “αἵτινες δοκοῦσιν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις.” CXIII. Οἱ μὲν δὲ Μήλιοι τοσαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι δια- λύμενοι ἤδη ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἔφασαν “Ἀλλ’ οὖν μόνοι γε “ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν βουλευμάτων, ὥς ἡμῖν δοκεῖτε, τὰ μὲν 15 “μέλλοντα τῶν ὀρωμένων σαφέστερα κρίνετε, τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ “τῷ βούλεσθαι ὥς γιγνόμενα ἤδη θεᾶσθε, καὶ Λακεδαι- “μονίοις καὶ τύχῃ καὶ ἐλπίσι πλείστον δὲ παραβεβλη- “μένοι καὶ πιστεύσαντες πλείστον καὶ σφαλῆσεσθε.”

CXIV. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 20 στρατεύμα· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτῶν, ὥς οὐδὲν ὑπήκουον οἱ

The Athenians com- Μήλιοι, πρὸς πόλεμον εὐθὺς ἐτρέποντο καὶ διε-

4. ὑμῖν K. 5. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. d. 9. πειρασώμεθα K. 10. δέ] om. Q.
15. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 16. κρίνεται E.F. τά τε k. 17. βούλεσθαι] βουλεύεσθαι i.
et γρ. h. βουλεύεσθε P. θεᾶσθαι K. 18. ἐλπίδι e. 19. πλείστοι P.
22. ἐτρέποντο A.B.F. ἐτράποντο E.G.K.P. WASS. Haack. Bekk. Poppe. Goell.

with obeli, although the MSS. hardly exhibit any variety of readings.

3. παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον] “The same answer as they gave before in “the conference.” Compare VII. 71, 7. παραπλήσια πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί.

5. Οὐτε ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως ἐπτακόσια] “Οτι ἔτη ἐπτακόσια Μήλος ἡ νῆσος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθέρως οἰκισθεῖσα, ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ ἐξεπολιορκήθη. SCHOL.

16. τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ τῷ βούλεσθαι] Τὰ δὲ

ἄδηλα διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι οὕτως ἔχειν οἶεσθε, καθάπερ τὰ παρόντα καὶ γιγνόμενα θεᾶσθε. SCHOL.

17. ὥς γιγνόμενα] “Ὀρώμενα, ἐνεργούμενα. SCHOL.

18. παραβεβλημένοι] “Ἐπιτρέψαντες παραβόλως. SCHOL. i. e. “having risked “most,” or “staked most.”

22. ἐτρέποντο] I do not see why the later editors should have all adopted Wasse’s correction ἐτράποντο, resting as it does on the authority of so few MSS. The imperfect seems to me

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

mence hostilities, and
form the blockade of
Melos.

λόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις περιετείχισαν κύκλω τοὺς
Μηλίου. καὶ ὕστερον φυλακὴν σφῶν τε αὐτῶν 2
καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταλιπόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν
καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ. οἱ
5 δὲ λειπόμενοι παραμένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὸ χωρίον.

CXV. Καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν αὐτὸν ἐσβα-
λόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν, καὶ λοχισθέντες ὑπὸ τε Φλιασίων
καὶ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων, διεφθάρησαν ὡς
ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου Ἀθηναῖοι 2

10 Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν λείαν ἔλαβον· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δι'
αὐτὸ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς οὐδ' ὥς ἀφέντες ἐπολέμουν αὐτοῖς,
ἐκήρυξαν δὲ εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληΐζε-
σθαι. καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἐπολέμησαν ἰδίων τινῶν διαφορῶν ἔνεκα 3
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Πελοποννήσιοι ἡσύχαζον. εἶλον 4
15 δὲ καὶ οἱ Μήλιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ περιτειχίσματος τὸ
κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν προσβαλόντες νυκτὸς, καὶ ἄνδρας τε ἀπέ-
κτειναν καὶ ἐσενεγκάμενοι σῖτόν τε καὶ ὅσα πλεῖστα ἐδύναντο
χρήσιμα ἀναχωρήσαντες ἡσύχαζον· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄμεινον

1. ἐτείχισαν κύκλω e. περιεκύκλωσαν κύκλω i. προεκύκλωσαν κύκλω d. 2. τε
σφῶν V.g. αὐτῶν C. 3. καταλιπόντες E. ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ L.O.P. 4. καὶ ἀνε-
χώρησαν Q. 5. λειπόμενοι] πολέμοι L.O.P. λιπόμενοι E. περιμένοντες h.
6. κατὰ χρόνον R. 7. φλιασίων N.g. φλειασίαν E. λοχισθέντες P. τε φλια-
σίων B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
τε τῶν φλιασίων. 8. φυγάδων] om. B.h. 10. πολλήν] πόλιν] A.B.E.F.R.V.c.g.
λίαν E. δι' αὐτὸ] δ' αὐτοῖ] A.B.V.h. διαντοῖ F. 12. περὶ σφῶν h. ἀθη-
ναίων g. διαφορῶν Bekk. 18. χρήσιμα h.i. Bekk. ut legendum esse viderat
Wassius: Haack. Poppo. Goell. χρήματα L.Q. vulgo χρήμασιν.

better than the aorist, "they immedi-
ately began to turn themselves to
"war," the idea not being that of any
one definite action, but rather of pre-
parations for action, which necessarily
belong to more than a single point of
time. Compare an exactly similar pas-
sage, II. 75, 1. καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν
στρατὸν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περιεσταύρωσεν
αὐτοὺς κ. τ. λ.

12. παρὰ σφῶν—ληΐζεσθαι] "Who-
ever chooses among the Lacedæmo-
nians, may make reprisals on the
"Athenians." This is what Demo-
sthenes calls δεδομένων σύλων κατ' Ἀθη-

ναίων, Lacritus, p. 931. Reiske.—παρὰ
σφῶν, "setting out from among the
"Lacedæmonians." Compare παρ' ἡ-
μῶν, II. 41, 1. and the note there.

15. τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν] Hoc vix
potest intelligi de foro urbis Meliorum.
Puto designari forum rerum venalium
in munitionibus Atheniensium, et lo-
cum, ubi adservabatur frumentum, et
alia ad usus militum, qui urbem ob-
sidebant. Id indicant ea, quæ mox de
frumento et aliis rebus a Meliis raptis
dicit Thucydides. DUKER. Compare
I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτε-
λεύτα.

CXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι
μελλήσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν στρατεύειν, ὡς αὐτοῖς τὰ δια-
βατήρια ἱερὰ ἐν τοῖς ὁρίοις οὐκ ἐγίνετο, ἀνε- 5
χώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλ-
λησιν τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τινὰς ὑποτοπήσαντες
2 τοὺς μὲν ξυνέλαβον, οἱ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διέφυγον. καὶ οἱ Μή-
λιοι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αὖθις καθ' ἕτερόν τι τοῦ περι-
τειχίσματος εἶλον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, παρόντων οὐ πολλῶν τῶν 10
3 φυλάκων. καὶ ἐλθούσης στρατιᾶς ὕστερον ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
ἄλλης, ὡς ταῦτα ἐγίνετο, ἧς ἦρχε Φιλοκράτης ὁ Δημέου,
καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἤδη πολιορκούμενοι, γενομένης καὶ προδοσίας
τινὸς ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν, ξυνεχώρησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστ' ἐκείνους
4 περὶ αὐτῶν βουλευσάιν. οἱ δὲ ἀπέκτειναν Μηλίων ὅσους ἠβῶν- 15
τας ἔλαβον, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἠνδραπόδισαν. τὸ δὲ
χωρίον αὐτοὶ † ὥκησαν, † ἀποίκους ὕστερον πεντακοσίους
πέμψαντες.

4. ἀργείων d.i. 6. καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 9. περὶ οὐ E. αὖθις A.B.E.F.G.H.
I.K.N.V. 11. ἐκ τῶν] αὐτῶν K. ἀθηναίων I.K.R. 13. πολιορκούμενοι G.
καὶ γενομένης L.O.P. 14. τινὸς] om. Q. ἀθηναίοις μήλιοι ὥστε h. ὥστε E.F.
G.H.K.L.O.V.g.h.i.k. Porpo. 15. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐλόντες ἀπέκτειναν h.
16. ἠνδραποδίσαντο L.O.P.k. 17. ὥκησαν B.G.L.N.P.g. correctus C. Haack.
Porpo.

1. τὴν φυλακὴν] Τῆς Μήλου. SCHOL. πολλῶν νεῶν—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης
9. καθ' ἕτερόν τι—εἶλον] i. e. ἕτερον ἐπεχουσῶν. GÖLLER.
μέρος τοῦ περιτειχίσματος. Dictum est 13. πολιορκούμενοι] Οἱ Μήλιοι. SCHOL.
ut ἐπὶ μέγα τε (scil. τοῦ τείχους) κατέ- 14. Ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.
σεις, II. 76, 4. ubi vide. Adde I. 50, 2.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Z.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο αὐθις μεί-
 ζονι παρασκευῇ τῆς μετὰ Λάχης καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος
 ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαντες καταστρέψασθαι, εἰ δύναιτο, ἅπει-
 ροι οἱ πολλοὶ ὄντες τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου
 καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων τοῦ πλήθους καὶ Ἑλλή-
 νων καὶ βαρβάρων, καὶ ὅτι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ὑπο-
 δεέστερον πόλεμον ἀνηροῦντο ἢ τὸν πρὸς Πε-
 λοποννησίους. Σικελίας γὰρ περίπλους μὲν
 ἐστὶν ὁλκάδι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ἔλασσον ἢ ὀκτῶ

5 A. C. 416. 5.
 Olymp. 91. 1.
 SICILY.
 The Athenians enter-
 tain the project of con-
 quering Sicily. Thu-
 cydides gives a sketch
 of the magnitude of
 the island,

1. αὐτοῦ] om. R. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. 2. τῆς] τῇ i. τῆς τε R. f. σφῶν e. εὐρη-
 μέδοντος V. 3. πέμψαντες R. d. i. καταστρέψαι Q. δύναιτο c. 47.
 5. τὸ πλήθος A. B. E. F. h. 7. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους h. 8. ἐστι μὲν
 e. c. 47. 9. ὁλκάδος Q. ἔλασσον ὀκτῶ ἐνδεέστερος ἡμερῶν d.

8. Σικελίας γὰρ—ἡμερῶν] The mea-
 surement in Roman miles of the cir-
 cumference of Sicily, copied by Strabo
 from some itinerary, gives the sum of
 587 miles. Posidonius estimated it at
 4400 stadia. Cluverius says that he
 walked round the whole island at one
 steady and uniform pace, and that he
 made the circumference amount to 600
 miles; but he observes, that from Mes-
 sina, along the east side of the island,
 and round on the south side as far as
 Agrigentum, the computation is made
 in Neapolitan miles, which are some-
 thing longer than the ancient Roman
 miles. Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 266.)
 computes the circumference in the
 same way as Thucydides, but he says

that it was "a voyage of five days and
 " nights." There is no end to inaccu-
 racy and vagueness in the computation
 of distances, especially on water. The
 distance from Cowes harbour to Cal-
 shot castle, at the mouth of the South-
 ampton water, was always computed
 by the seamen who plied on the pas-
 sage, and by the inhabitants who had
 it daily before their eyes, as being six
 miles. It is in reality, according to the
 Ordnance survey, barely four, reckon-
 ing from the inner part of the harbour.
 We need not wonder therefore at the
 different estimates of a voyage at once
 so long and so circuitous as that round
 the island of Sicily.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἡμερῶν, καὶ τοσαύτη οὔσα ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ
 τῆς θαλάσσης διείργεται τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὔσα. II. ὥκισθη
 δὲ ὧδε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ τοσάδε ἔθνη ἔσχε τὰ ζύμπαντα. πα-
 λαιοτάτοι μὲν λέγονται ἐν μέρει τινὶ τῆς χώρας Κύκλωπες
 καὶ Λαιστρυγόνες οἰκῆσαι, ὧν ἐγὼ οὔτε γένος ἔχω εἰπεῖν,⁵
 οὔτε ὁπόθεν ἐσῆλθον ἢ ὅποι ἀπεχώρησαν·
 ἀρκείτω δὲ ὡς ποιηταῖς τε εἴρηται καὶ ὡς
 ἑκαστός πη γινώσκει περὶ αὐτῶν. Σικανοὶ
 δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι φαίνονται ἐνοικισάμενοι,
 ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ φασι, καὶ πρότεροι, διὰ τὸ αὐτόχθονες εἶναι,¹⁰

and of the races by
 whom it had been
 successively inhabited;
 such as,

2 1. The Sicanians
 from Spain.

1. τοσαῦτα B. εἴκοσι σταδίοις B.I.R.h. εἴκοσι σταδίῳ F. εἰκοσισταδίῳ
 E.H.f. et γρ. G. 2. διείργεται] om. E. τὸ μὴ] τομῇ E.F. οὔσα] εἶναι h.
 εἶναι Demetrius Phaler. 72. 3. ὧδε] ἦιδε B.I.P. ἦδε A.C.E.G.H.K.L.O.V.
 e.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. ἦδε F.N. ἦδη c.d.f.g.i. Haack. τοσαῦταδε Q. 5. λε-
 στρυγόνες F.Q.b. οἰκῆσαι K. οὔτ' ἔχω, omisso γένος, e. 6. ἐσῆλθον
 E.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον C. vulgo εἰσῆλθον. ἦ] οὔτε e. ὅπη
 L.O.P. ἂν ἐχώρησαν E. ἀνεχώρησαν R. 7. τε] om. L. 8. πη] om. e.
 ποι R. γινώσκει N.V. 9. πρὸς αὐτοὺς G. ἐνοικησάμενοι A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.
 f. g. h. Poppo. ἐσοικησάμενοι γρ. h. 10. καὶ ὡς μὲν c. 48. διὰ τὸ αὐτ.]
 διαυτόχθονες E.

1. τοσαύτη οὔσα—διείργεται] “The
 “four principal stations of the dis-
 “tances across, in my trigonometrical
 “operations, by theodolite angles from
 “a base line on that part of the beach
 “near Messina called Mare Grosso,
 “are from Faro point to Scylla castle,
 “6047 yards; from Ganzirì village to
 “Point Pezzo, 3971 yards; from Mes-
 “sina light-house to Point del Orso,
 “5427 yards; and from Messina light-
 “house to the cathedral of Reggio,
 “13,187 yards.” Capt. Smyth’s Sur-
 vey of Sicily, p. 108, 109. Reckoning
 the stadium of Thucydides at 575 feet,
 (see Col. Leake’s Topogr. of Athens,
 p. 369,) twenty stadia are just 3833
 yards, an agreement with the truth in
 this instance much greater than could
 have been expected. The reasoning
 implied in the words τοσαύτη οὔσα is
 very much in the style of the geo-
 graphy of Herodotus. The notion is,
 that so large an island ought to have
 been in the midst of a wide sea, pro-
 portioned to its own magnitude; and
 not to have been so close upon the

coast, as to seem a sort of appendage
 to the main land. These ideas of the
 fitness and correspondence of things to
 one another in geography may be seen
 in Herodotus’ opinion as to the Da-
 nube and the Nile holding a course
 exactly parallel to each other, and as to
 the valley of the Nile having been once
 a gulf running in from the Mediter-
 ranean, exactly parallel to the Arabian
 gulf, which ran in northwards from the
 Erythræan sea. For the construction
 ἐν μέτρῳ—διείργεται, may be compared
 IV. 113, 2. ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ
 ἰσθμῷ, and the note on that passage.
 But τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὔσα instead of τὸ
 μὴ ἥπειρος εἶναι (compare III. 1, 2. εἶργον
 τὸ μὴ προεξιόντας—κακουργεῖν) seems
 to shew a confusion between the infini-
 tive and the participle scarcely to be
 defended by the other passages quoted
 by Poppo as instances of the same
 thing. (Prolegomen. I. p. 150. Thu-
 cyd. V. 7, 2. IV. 63, 1.) For would it
 be good Greek to say, διείργεται μὴ
 ἥπειρος οὔσα, “is divided so as not to
 “be main land?”

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται, "Ἰβηρες ὄντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ὑπὸ Λιγύων ἀναστάντες. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν Σικανία τότε ἡ νῆσος ἐκαλεῖτο, πρότερον Τρινακρία καλουμένη· οἰκοῦσι δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν τὴν Σικε-

1. ἡ] om. d. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. τοῦ] om. L. ποταμοῦ σικανοῦ K.
2. τοῦ] om. d.i. λιγίων K. 3. ποτέ R. τὸ πρότερον g. τρινακία O.d.
τρινακαρία E. τρικαχρία Q. τρικανία 48. 4. τὴν σικελίαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.
L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῆς σικελίας.

1. ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται] "The
"positiveness with which Thucydides
"pronounces 'this is ascertained a
"truth,' in the mouth of such a man,
"gives great weight to the traditions
"of western Europe: it can only have
"been those of Liguria or Hispania
"that he admitted as decisive." Nie-
buhr, Rom. Hist. vol. I. p. 166. Eng.
Trans. Yet Niebuhr goes on to say,
that "where the supposed colony is
"without any similar tradition, the
"opinion of the people that claim to
"have given birth to it can scarcely
"be taken as evidence; vanity in such
"matters is very apt to give a bias."
There is a vanity however to be taken
into the account on both sides; for the
colony would be anxious to deny their
parentage, in order to claim the glory
of being Autochthones. It should be
remembered too that the Iberians kept
written records of events, a much
higher authority than mere oral tradi-
tion. (Strabo, III. 1. p. 139.) Philis-
tus (Diodor. Sic. V. p. 289. ed. Rhod-
dom.) and Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2.
p. 270.) agree with Thucydides in re-
presenting the Iberians as the earliest
colonists of Sicily. Nor does there
appear the least internal improbability
in the statement.

ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ] According
to some writers this is the Sicoris, now
the Segre, the river on whose banks
Cæsar carried on his operations against
Afranius and Petreius. Others sup-
pose it to be the Xucar. (See Göl-
ler's note.) Both are mere guesses, as Nie-
buhr rightly judges of the first of
them. (Rom. Hist. vol. I. note, p. 492.
Eng. Translat.) The "river Sicanus"
was probably merely the "river of the
"Sicanians," as the "Iberus" was the
"river of the Iberians," and the "In-
"dus" the "river of the Indians."

Whether there be any connexion be-
tween the names Sicanus, Sicoris, Su-
cro, and even Siculus, may be a tempt-
ing field for conjecture, but we have
no means of obtaining any certain
knowledge, any more than of the mean-
ing of the words themselves. Thus
much is probable, that the Sicanus,
which Thucydides mentions as a well
known river, τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ, τοῦ
ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, was a river running di-
rectly into the Mediterranean, rather
than a mere tributary or feeder of an-
other river, like the Sicoris. We could
identify it, if we could ascertain the
furthest point westward to which the
Ligyans or Ligurians had ever extended
themselves. Niebuhr thinks that they
never crossed the Pyrenees, and that
the Sicanus of Thucydides must be
sought for between those mountains
and the Rhone. (Vol. I. p. 162. Eng.
Translat.) But Scylax, while he de-
scribes the Iberians and Ligyans as
living intermixed with each other within
these limits, still makes the Pyrenees the
limit of what he calls Iberia; whereas
Strabo says (III. 4. p. 166.) that the
whole country westward of the Rhone
was anciently called Iberia. This would
seem to shew a gradual driving back
westward of the Iberian race by the
Ligyans; nor is it possible to prove
that the latter never obtained tempo-
rary possession at least of some of the
country south of the Pyrenees. And
the further to the southward that we
can place the Sicanians, the more pro-
bable becomes their migration to Sicily;
because if they were near to any of the
Phœnician establishments on the Ibe-
rian coast, they would be more likely
to have gained some information about
that island, than if their country had
been at the bottom of the gulf of
Lyons.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

- 3 2. A remnant of the Trojans, after the fall of Troy. *λίαν. Ἰλίου δὲ ἀλISCOμένου τῶν Τρώων τινὲς διαφυγόντες Ἀχαιοὺς πλοίοις ἀφικνούνται πρὸς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ὅμοροι τοῖς Σικανοῖς οἰκήσαντες ξύμπαντες μὲν Ἑλυμοὶ ἐκλήθησαν, πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν Ἐρυξ τε καὶ Ἐγεστα.*
3. Some Greeks of the armament of Agamemnon. *προσξυνώκησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Φωκέων τινὲς 5 τῶν ἀπὸ Τροίας τότε χειμῶνι ἐς Λιβύην πρῶ-*
- 4 *τον, ἔπειτα ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπ' αὐτῆς κατενεχθέντες. Σικελοὶ*
4. The Sicels, from Italy. *δὲ ἐξ Ἰταλίας (ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ὄκουν) διέβησαν ἐς Σικελίαν, φεύγοντες Ὀπικας, ὡς μὲν εἰκὸς καὶ λέγεται, ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν, τηρήσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, 10 τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πως ἐσπλεύσαντες. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ Σικελοί, καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ Ἰταλοῦ βασιλέως τινὸς Σικελῶν, τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔχοντος, οὕτως Ἰταλία ἐπωνομάσθη. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολὺς, τοὺς τε Σικανοὺς κρατοῦντες μάχῃ †ἀνέστειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημ- 15*

4. ἐλύμοι E. πόλις A.B.E.F.H.K.Q.c. δ' αὐτῶν] om. K. αἴγεστα B.N.V. et correctus A. ἄγεστα E. 5. προσξυνώκησαν I. 6. τότε] om. L.O.P. 48. χειμῶσιν L. πρῶτα e. 7. σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.c.d.h.i.k. Porro. vulgo et Bekk. σικελοὶ δ' ἐξ. 9. ὀπικας B.N.h. Bekk. Goell. ὀπηκας A.V. ὀπί- κους K. vulgo ὀπικοῦς. 11. δέ] om. pr. A. ante ἂν ponit recens A. 12. ἔτι] om. R. τῇ] om. L. ἰταλῶν d.i. 13. σικελῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.g. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. σικελοῦ G.I.P.Q.d.e.i.k. 47. 48. ἀρκάδων σικελοῦ f. ^{ων} σικελοῦ C. vulgo ἀρκάδων. τοῦτο ἔχοντος] τοῦ τρέχοντος P. οὕτω E.F.H.R.c.g. ἰταλία] om. d.i. 15. ἀνέστειλαν Bekk. 2. Goell. 2. Libri omnes ἀπέστειλαν.

4. Ἐγεστα] Vide Salmasium, p. 78. b. WASS.

10. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου] Dionysius, in describing this passage of the Sikelians, uses the words φυλάξαντες κατιόντα τὸν ῥοῦν. (Antiqq. Rom. I. 22.) Duker understands both expressions to mean, "a wind and a current setting "in the direction in which you are sailing;" i. e. favourable. Perhaps, however, they mean more simply "setting "down the straits;" i. e. from north to south, as the current was commonly said to run down from the Tyrrhenian sea into the Sicilian, as if the former were on a higher level than the latter. See Strabo, I. p. 55. Dobree ridicules the notion of a great number of people crossing the straits on rafts, and, strange to say, proposes to correct the text of Thucydides by omitting the

words ὡς εἰκός. What the improbability of the statement in the text is, I cannot understand. Spartacus proposed to carry all his army over to Sicily in the same manner; and Cicero ascribes it only to the active and able measures taken by Crassus, that the plan was not carried into execution. "Illud audivimus, M. Crassi virtute "consilioque factum, ne ratibus con- "junctis freto fugitivi ad Messanam "transire possent." Verrin. V. 2. For all that can be said respecting the Sikelians, their migration from Italy to Sicily, and their alleged conquerors, the Opicans or Ausonians, the reader is referred to Niebuhr's Rom. History, ch. 1—4. p. 6—89. Eng. Translation.

15. †ἀνέστειλαν†] This conjecture of Bekker's is confirmed by Isocrates,

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

βρινὰ καὶ ἐσπέρια αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀντὶ Σικανίας Σικελίαν τὴν
 νῆσον ἐποίησαν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς ᾠκῆσαν
 ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ διέβησαν, ἔτη ἐγγὺς τριακόσια πρὶν Ἑλλήνας
 εἰς Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν· ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πρὸς
 5 5. The Phœni- βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου ἔχουσιν. ᾠκουν δὲ καὶ Φοί- 5
 cians. νικες περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας τε
 ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησίδια
 ἐμπορίας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Σικελούς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἑλ-
 ληνες πολλοὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπεσέπλεον, ἐκλειπόντες τὰ
 10 πλείω, Μοτύην καὶ Σολόεντα καὶ Πάνορμον ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἑλύ-
 μων ξυνοικίσαντες ἐνέμοντο, ξυμμαχία τε πίσυνοι τῇ τῶν
 Ἑλύμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐντεῦθεν ἐλάχιστον πλοῦν Καρχηδὼν Σικε-
 λίας ἀπέχει. βάρβαροι μὲν οὖν τοσοῖδε Σικελίαν καὶ οὕτως
 ᾠκῆσαν.

15 III. Ἑλλήνων δὲ πρῶτοι Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαν-
 τες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ Νάξον ᾠκισαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος

1. σικελία τῇ νήσῳ Q. 2. τῆς γῆς] om. d.i. 3. ἐπειδὴ L. ἐπεὶ δὲ A.
 ἔτι H. πρὶν] πλὴν A.K. 4. τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου d. 5. καὶ] om. V.
 6. μὲν] om. N.V. ἄκρα Q. 7. τῇ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. θαλάσσης P.
 καταλαβόντες L. ἀναλαβόντες γρ. i. 8. ἔνεκα P.Q.R. τῆς σικελ. Q. ἐπεὶ K.
 9. ἐπεσέπλεον f. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ἐπεισέπλεον. ἐκλειπόντες G.K. 47. τὰ
 πλοῖα d. cum Valla. 10. μοτύην d.i. βοτύην h. σολόεντα d.i. ἐλύμων] ἑλ-
 λήνων K.d.i. ἐλυμῶν E. 11. συνοικίσαντες C.F.b.e.k. συνοικήσαντες A.B.F.G.R.
 c.d.f.g. ξυνοικήσαντες H.I.K.L.N.O.V. 47. 48. 12. ἐνταῦθα d. 13. ἀπέχει]
 om. K. καὶ οὕτως] om. G. οὕτως] ὥς g. 14. ᾠκισαν G.d. 47. 15. πρῶτον
 F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. 47. 48. Poppo. καλχιδεῖς K. 16. οἰκη-
 στοῦ d. ᾠκισαν H.N.V.d. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ᾠκῆσαν.

Panathenaic. p. 241. d. τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀνέστειλαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, and by Strabo, IV. 1, 5. p. 180. where, speaking of Sextius, the founder of Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, in Provence, he says, καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἀνέστειλε τοὺς βαρβάρους. I have therefore admitted it into the text, as ἀπέστειλαν seems hardly to bear a meaning suited to the present passage.

5. Φοίνικες] The Phœnicians of Tyre or its neighbourhood, and not the Carthaginians; although these last afterwards obtained dominion over all the settlements of their race, both in Africa, and in Spain and Sicily. Gades and Utica were both colonies planted

directly from Phœnicia, like the Phœnician settlements in Sicily. But even before the time of Xerxes the Carthaginians must have been looked up to as the main stay of all the Phœnician settlements of western Europe, owing to the gradual decay and final subjugation of Tyre itself under the Persians. See Herodot. I. 166, 2. VII. 158, 2. Polybius, III. 22. 23, &c.

16. Ἀπόλλωνος ἀρχηγέτου] De hoc cognomine Apollinis etiam legi debent, quæ Spanhemius adnotavit ad Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 57. Duk. The epithet ἀρχηγέτης, or ἀρχαγέτας, as the Dorians wrote the word, was given to Apollo, because the Chal-

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

The several Greek settlements.

1. NAXOS,

2 founded about 734 B.C.

2. SYRACUSE,

about 733 B. C.

3 3. LEONTINI,

about 728 B. C.

4. CATANA.

5. TROTILUS, THAPSUS, and HYBLÆAN MEGARA, about 727 or 726 B. C.

ἀρχηγέτου βωμόν, ὅστις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πό-
 λεώς ἐστίν, ἰδρύσαντο, ἐφ' ᾧ, ὅταν ἐκ Σικε-
 λίας θεωροὶ πλέωσι, πρῶτον θύουσι. Συρα-
 κούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας τῶν
 Ἡρακλειδῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ᾤκισε, Σικελοὺς ἐξε-
 λάσας πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἐν ᾗ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη
 ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐντός ἐστίν· ὕστερον δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ ἔξω προστει-
 χισθεῖσα πολυάνθρωπος ἐγένετο. Θουκλῆς δὲ
 καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἐκ Νάξου ὀρμηθέντες, ἔτει
 πέμπτῳ μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθείσας, Λεοντίνους τε, πο-
 λέμῳ τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐξελάσαντες, οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς
 Κατάνην· οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτοὶ Καταναῖοι ἐποιή-
 σαντο Εὐάρχον. IV. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Λάμις
 ἐκ Μεγάρων ἀποικίαν ἄγων ἐς Σικελίαν ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ
 Παντακίου τε ποταμοῦ Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα χω-
 ρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλ-
 κιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ὀλίγον χρόνον ξυμπο-
 λιτεύσας, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάψον οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς
 μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες,
 Ὑβλωνος βασιλέως Σικελοῦ προδόντος τὴν χώραν καὶ καθη-

3. πλέωσι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 47. 48. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλεύσωσι. πρῶτοι C.L.O.P.d.e.i.k. 47. 4. ἐρ-
 χομένου A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g. ἐπιγμένου G. ὁ ἀρχίας 48. 5. ᾤκησε A.E.
 F.R.c.f.h. 6. προτερὸν ἀπὸ R. Fortasse leg. περικλυζομένη Bekker. 7. προ-
 τειχισθεῖσα E.g. προστειχιθεῖσα V. 8. πολυάνθρωπος d. θουκλῆς C.
 12. ἐποίησαν τὸν g. εὐάρχον ἐποίησαντο 48. 13. λάμις γρ. h. 14. μεγαρέων
 L.O.P.Q. 15. παντακίου A.B.C.E.F.H.R.f.h. 47. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. παντα-
 κιοῦ G. vulgo παντακίου. πρώτιλόν A.B.L.O.V.d.h.i. et marg. N. χω-
 ρίου g. 16. οἰκίσας L.Q.R.f. 18. ἐκπεσὼν] ἐκ πασῶν Q. οἰκίσας R.f.
 19. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι 47. 48. Bekk. ἄλλου B. τῆς] om. Q. 20. καὶ] om. d.

cidian colony had sailed for Sicily by his direction. See Scholiast on Pindar, Pyth. V. 80. The statue of Apollo Archegetes was existing in the times of the Roman civil wars, and, as seems to be implied by Appian's language, even in the age of the Antonini. (See Appian, Civil Wars, V. 109.) The worship of Apollo was greatly extended by the circumstance that so many of the Greek colonies were planted by the

command of the oracle at Delphi. See Cluverius, Sicil. p. 93. Müller, Dorier, vol. I. p. 264. (original work.)

4. τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους] See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, vol. I. Append. X.

6. περικλυζομένη] I have adopted Bekker's conjecture instead of the nominative περικλυζομένη. The order of the words seem to decide in favour of this correction.

20. προδόντος τὴν χώραν] "Letting

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

γησαμένον, Μεγαρέας ὄρκισαν τοὺς Ὑβλαίους κληθέντας.
καὶ ἔτη οἰκῆσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια ὑπὸ
Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοσίων ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
καὶ χώρας. πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἡ
5 αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, Πάμιλλον πέμψαντες Σελι-
νοῦντα κτίζουσι καὶ ἐκ Μεγάρων, τῆς μητρο-
πόλεως οὔσης αὐτοῖς, ἐπελθὼν ξυγκατόκισε.
Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης ἐποί- 3
κους ἀγαγόντες κοινῇ ἔκτισαν, ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρα-
10 κοστῷ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ
Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνομα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον, οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις
ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον ἐτειχίσθη, Λίνδιοι καλεῖται. νόμιμα δὲ

1. ὄκησαν E.F.R.c. 3. γέλλωνος f. ἀπέστησαν R. 5. αὐτοὶ γρ. h. οἰκῆσαι
A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνοικῆσαι K. vulgo
οἰκίσαι. πάμιλλον A.B.C.E.N.V.h. Poppo. Bekk. πάμιλον K. πάμμιλλον F.G.H.c.
vulgo πάμμιλον. πέμψαντες σελινοῦντα Bekk. Goell. Libri omnes, alii πέμψαντες
ἐς σελινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα. Præpositionem uncis inclusum
servavit Poppo. ἐλινοῦντα A. ἐλινοῦντα B.F.H.K.f.g.h. 6. μεγαρέων H.L.O.
7. αὐτὸν d. αὐτῆς g. ἐπελθὼν A. συγκατόκισε B.C.E.F.H.K.d.g.h. συγκατόκησε
N.V. 8. ἐκ] ὁ ἐκ h. ἐκ τῆς d.i. ἀποίκους L.O.P.Q. 48. 10. μετὰ συρ.
A.B.C.E.G.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μετὰ τὴν τῶν
συρ. L. vulgo μετὰ τὴν συρ. Cf. c. 5, 3, μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν. οἰκισιν H. 47.
et corr. C. Haack. Goell. Bekk. οἰκῆσιν A.B.E.G. τὴν μὲν πόλιν d. 12. ἔστι]
om. L. δ] τὸ K. καλεῖται B. priore diphthongo a correctore posita, ut non
dubitem fuisse καλοῦνται. καλοῦνται Bekk.

“them take the place.” “Giving no
“aid to the Sikelians to defend the
“country against the Greek strangers,
“and in fact himself instigating the
“Greeks to settle there:” probably
because their arms might be useful
to him in his wars against his neigh-
bours.

2. ὑπὸ Γέλωνος—ἀνέστησαν] See He-
rodot. VII. 156, 3.

4. ἡ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι] “Αὐτοὶ sane ex-
“pectes.” POPPO. The order of the
words justifies the accusative, because
the subject has not yet been mentioned.
Had πέμψαντες followed ἀναστῆναι im-
mediately, it should have been αὐτοί.
πέμψαντες, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὶ οἰκῆ-
σαι. But as the words now stand, we
have ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, just as
αὐτοὺς, and not αὐτοί, is understood
after ἀναστῆναι.

5. πέμψαντες ἐς Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι] An
hoc est: Pammilo in eum locum misso,

ubi deinde Selinus fuit, urbem illam
condiderunt? ut post κτίζουσι supple-
atur αὐτῇν, ejus pronominis ellipsis
frequentissima est apud Thucydidem?
Sed mihi suspicio est, præpositionem ἐς
huc inrepsisse e fine vocis præcedentis
πέμψαντες, et ea demta legendum esse
Πάμιλλον πέμψαντες Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι.
Paulo ante probō οἰκῆσαι cum plerisque
MSS. et Valla, nec audio Clar. mox
scribentem ξυγκατόκισε. Ἐλινοῦντα pro
Σελινοῦντα, quidam Codd. ut I. 65, 2.
Ἐρμυλίων pro Σερμυλίων, ubi vid. quæ
adnotata sunt. DUKER.

12. Λίνδιοι καλεῖται] So named be-
cause Antiphemus and his Rhodian
companions had principally come from
Lindus in Rhodes. See Herodot. VII.
153, 2. The plural form of the name,
like that of Λεόντινοι, illustrates what
Thucydides calls a general custom in
the earliest times, that the several tribes
gave their own names to the countries

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

- 4 Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς. ἔτεσι δὲ ἐγγύτατα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν
 8. ACRAGAS or AGRIGENTUM, 580 B. C. μετα τὴν σφετέραν οἴκισιν Γελῶοι Ἀκράγαντα
 ὤκισαν, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος
 ποταμοῦ ὀνομάσαντες, οἰκιστὰς δὲ ποιήσαντες Ἀριστόνουν
 9. ZANCLE or MESSANA. καὶ Πυστίλον, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Γελῶων δόντες. 5
 5 Ζάγκλη δὲ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ Χαλ-
 κιδικῆς πόλεως ληστῶν ἀφικομένων ὤκισθη, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ
 ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Εὐβοίας πλῆθος ἐλθὼν ξυγκα-

1. ἐτιθεῖ d. ἔτη O. ἐγγυτάτω P. 2. οἴκισιν H.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἴκησιν. 3. ὤκησαν A.B.E.F.G.I.L.O.P.Q.R.f.g.h.i.k.m. et correctus C. et. 47. 5. πύστιλον L.O. πιστυλον g. 6. ζάγκλη G.I.d.e.i.k. ζάκκλη h. ζάγκη c. σάκκλη 47. δέ] om. G.d.k. ὀπυκία K. 7. δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.C.E. F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. c.d.e.g.k. 47. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ ἀπό. 8. συγκατενείμαντο d.i.

where they settled. It indicates also the absence of any considerable town when the colony was first founded, the name of the people being applied to the district, and no particular spot being of sufficient importance to make its own local name supersede the general one. When at a later period the inhabitants of the district built a city for their common capital, the name of the country was generally transferred to the town which was now in a manner become its representative. Such has been the case with so many of the towns of modern France, which have succeeded to the name formerly belonging to the people of the whole district: Ambiani, Amiens; Turones, Tours; Remi, Rheims, &c. So the town of Kendal has appropriated to itself the name of the whole dale, instead of retaining its proper appellation Kirby Kendal, or the Church Town of Kent Dale. When the Lindians first arrived in Sicily they called their first fortified settlement, established probably on the top of a hill or cliff, by no other name than their own. Afterwards, as the settlement grew, and the buildings extended down into the plain and to the river, so that what was once the whole town was now only a small part of it, the new and enlarged town was distinguished by a local name derived from the river which ran beside it; but the original city, now become a citadel, retained its old national name. So at Argos, the citadel, which was the

old Pelasgian settlement, retained its Pelasgian name Larissa: the more modern city, which grew up at its feet, received the name which had belonged formerly to the whole country, and was called Argos. In the passage now before us the word πόλις is used in two somewhat different senses; first in the ordinary sense, as expressing all the buildings included within the outer walls, i. e. what we should call the whole town; and then in a more technical sense, as the original city now become merely a citadel; a sense in which Thucydides has observed that it was applied to the citadel of Athens. See II. 15, 4.

6. ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ] "The country of the "Opici, Osci, or Ausones," for they are all various forms of the same name. In the geography of the Greeks of the time of Thucydides, Opicia was the name for the coast on the Tyrrhenian sea from the Tiber southwards as far as the confines of Ænotria, that is, nearly to Pæstum and the river Silarus. See Aristot. Politics, VII. 10, 5. The author of the Periplus which goes under the name of Scylax, who lived, according to Niebuhr, about the middle of the fourth century before Christ, possessed a more accurate knowledge, and distinguishes the coast belonging to the Latins, from that of the Volscians, or Opicians, and this last again from that of the Campanians. And he calls Cuma a town of Campania.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

τενείμαντο τὴν γῆν· καὶ οἰκισταὶ Περιήρης καὶ Κραταιμένης
 ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ Κύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος. ὄνομα
 δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζάγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα,
 ὅτι δρεπανοειδὲς τὴν ιδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ
 5 Σικελοὶ ζάγκλον καλοῦσιν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ Σαμίων
 καὶ ἄλλων Ἰώνων ἐκπίπτουσιν, οἱ Μήδους φεύγοντες προσέ-
 βαλον Σικελίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ Σαμίους Ἀναξίλας Ῥηγίνων τύραννος
 οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν †αὐτοῖς† ξυμ-
 μίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, Μεσσήνην ἀπὸ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ τὸ
 10 10. HIMERA. ἀρχαῖον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασε. V. Καὶ Ἰμέρα
 ἀπὸ Ζάγκλης ὠκίσθη ὑπὸ Εὐκλείδου καὶ Σίμου καὶ Σάκωνος,
 καὶ Χαλκιδῆς μὲν οἱ πλεῖστοι ἦλθον ἐς τὴν ἀποικίαν, ξυνώ-
 κισαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ Συρακουσῶν φυγάδες, στάσει νικη-

1. περιήρος καὶ κραταιμενείς H. 2. οἱ B. κυνῆς E. οἱ B. 3. ὑπὸ] om. P.
 σικελιῶν 47. 4. τὴν ιδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.O.Q.R.c.d.e.h.i.k.
 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ τὴν ιδέαν N.V.g. vulgo τὸ χωρίον τὴν
 ιδέαν. 5. ζάκλον I. 47. ζάκλην d.e.i. ζάγκλην K. δ' αὐτοὶ C.E.L.O.Q.V.
 c.f.g.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. Bekk. 6. ἄλλων τινῶν ἰώνων h. προσέβαλλον L.O.
 προσείχον γρ. h. 7. τῇ σικελίᾳ g. σαμέους 47. ἀναξίας K. ῥηγίων b.
 ῥηγινῶν V. 8. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ R. αὐτοῖς] Malim αὐτὸς, ut c. αὐτὸς etiam
 Dobree. extr. [VI. 5, 3.] αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς γενόμενος. Bekk. 9. ὠκίσας C.
 μεσσήνην G. 10. ἀντωνόμασε] αὐτὸ ὠνόμασε A.B.E.F.N.V.c.f.g.h. ἂν τὸ ὠνόμα-
 σεν H. 11. καὶ σιμοῦ K. om. A. ζάκωνος d. 12. οἱ μὲν K. ξυνώκισαν
 A.B.H.h. Haack. Goell. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ξυνώκησαν. 13. ἐκ] οἱ d. om. G.

5. αὐτοὶ μὲν] That is to say, “the
 “old Cuman and Chalcidian colonists.”
 Herodotus mentions that Anaxilas in-
 stigated the Samians to occupy Zancle,
 but says nothing of his subsequent
 quarrel with them. VI. 22, et seqq.

8. †αὐτοῖς†] Instead of this reading,
 both Bekker and Dobree propose to
 read αὐτός. No one certainly now sup-
 poses that the dative case is exactly
 equivalent to the genitive, or that τὴν
 πόλιν αὐτοῖς could simply mean “their
 “city,” i. e. the city from which they
 had just been expelled: αὐτοῖς—οἰκίσας
 could only signify, “having settled the
 “city for them, i. e. for the Samians,
 “with a mixed population,” as if he
 had still left the Samians in possession,
 and had only obliged them to share the
 town with some additional settlers of
 various races. But then this is the
 very account of the matter given by
 Pausanias, IV. 23; and although Thu-

cydides had just before said ἐκβαλὼν
 τοὺς Σαμίους, yet this may only signify
 that he so far dispossessed them, as to
 make their remaining for the future in
 the city only an act of his grace; he
 turned them out as sole possessors of
 it, and then restored them to it as joint
 possessors in common with a mixed
 multitude from other nations. It should
 be observed however that the account
 in Pausanias is certainly erroneous in
 one point, as it places the occupation
 of Zancle by Anaxilas immediately after
 the close of the second Messenian war;
 it may therefore be equally incorrect
 in other points, as well as in its chro-
 nology.

9. ἀπὸ τῆς—πατρίδος] See Strabo, VI.
 1, 6. ἦσαν δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας, (scil. τῆς ἐς τὸ
 Ῥήγιον,) καὶ οἱ Μεσσηνίων φυγάδες τῶν
 ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ—διόπερ οἱ τῶν Ῥηγίων
 ἡγεμόνες, μέχρι Ἀναξίλα, τοῦ Μεσσηνίων
 γένους αἰεὶ καθίσταντο.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

θέντες, οἱ Μυλητίδαι καλούμενοι· καὶ φωνὴ μὲν μεταξὺ τῆς
 τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωρίδος ἐκράθη, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικὰ
 2 11. ACRÆ, 663 B.C. ἐκράτησεν. Ἄκραι δὲ καὶ Κασμέναι ὑπὸ Συ-
 and CASMENÆ,
 643 B.C. ρακοσίων ὤκισθησαν, Ἄκραι μὲν ἐβδομήκοντα
 ἔτεσι μετὰ Συρακούσας, Κασμέναι δὲ ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι μετὰ 5
 12. CAMARINA, Ἄκρας. καὶ Καμάρινα τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Συρα-
 598 B.C. κοσίων ὤκισθη, ἔτεσιν ἐγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ
 ἑκατὸν μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν· οἰκιστὰι δὲ ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς
 Δάσκων καὶ Μενέκωλος. ἀναστάτων δὲ Καμαριναίων γενο-
 μένων πολέμῳ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων δι' ἀπόστασιν, χρόνῳ Ἴππο- 10
 κράτης ὕστερον Γέλας τύραννος, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν Συρακοσίων
 αἰχμαλώτων λαβὼν τὴν γῆν τὴν Καμαριναίων, αὐτὸς οἰ-
 στήσ γενόμενος κατῴκισε Καμάριναν. καὶ αὖθις ὑπὸ Γέλωνος
 ἀνάστατος γενομένη τὸ τρίτον κατῴκισθη ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†

VI. Τοσαῦτα ἔθνη Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων Σικελίαν 15
 ὥκει, καὶ ἐπὶ τοσὴνδε οὔσαν αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύειν
 ὥρμητο, ἐφίεμενοι μὲν τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ προ-
 φάσει τῆς πάσης ἄρξιν, βοηθεῖν δὲ ἅμα εὐ-
 πρεπῶς βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν συγγενέσι καὶ
 2 τοῖς προσγεγεννημένοις συμμαχοῖς. μάλιστα 20
 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐξώρμησαν Ἐγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις

1. οἱ] οὐ E. μυλητίδαι H.Q. μυλητίδαι C.G.d.i.k.m. 47. μυλητίδαι. 48. φωνῇ
 A.F. μὲν] om. i. τῆς χαλκιδέων V.N. 3. κασμέναι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.
 Q.V.d.g.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βασμέναι K. κασμίαι O. vulgo κάσμεναι.
 5. δ' αἱ ἐγγὺς C.e. 6. καμάρινα A.B.F.H.K.L.O.P.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo καμαρίνα. 8. οἰκιστὰ 47. αὐτοῖς d. 9. μενέκαλος V.N. ἀναστάντων
 B.E.H.K.Q.d. 10. ὑποκράτης d. 12. λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτων d. γῆν τὴν καμ.]
 τῶν
 γῆν τὴν καμ. G. γῆν τῶν καμ. F.K.L.V. 14. ἀναστάντος d. γελῶν. Libri
 omnes et Bekk. γέλωνος. Vid. adnot. 18. ἄρξιν A.B.C.E.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.
 R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχιν. 20. προγεγε-
 νημένοις E.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.i.k. 47. 48. Valla pristinis. 21. ἐξωρμήκεσαν G.
 αἰγεσταίων A.B.N.V.h. τε] om. L.N.V.

14. ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†] This is a cer-
 tain correction of the common reading
 Γέλωνος, proposed by Wesseling in a
 note on Diodorus, XI. 76., after Dod-
 well; and since adopted by Poppo.
 Diodorus expressly says that Camarina
 was in the 79th Olympiad occupied by
 the Geloans, and the lands portioned
 out amongst them. Besides, had Gelon
 been the founder, Hermocrates would

scarcely have omitted to mention the
 tie thus created between Camarina and
 Syracuse, when he was endeavouring
 by every argument to persuade the
 Camarinæans to give him their aid.
 Thucyd. VI. 76, &c.

21. Ἐγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις παρόν-
 τες] i. e. πρέσβεις παρόντες τε καὶ ἐπι-
 καλούμενοι. See notes on IV. 95, I.
 109, I.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

Ambassadors are sent from Athens to Eggesta, to report upon the state of affairs in Sicily.

παρόντες καὶ προθυμότερον ἐπικαλούμενοι.
 ὁμοροι γὰρ ὄντες τοῖς Σελινουντίοις ἐς πόλε-
 μον καθέστασαν περί τε γαμικῶν τινῶν καὶ
 περὶ γῆς ἀμφισβητήτου, καὶ οἱ Σελινούντιοι, Συρακο-
 5 σίους ἐπαγόμενοι ξυμμάχους, κατεΐργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ
 καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· ὥστε τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ
 Λάχητος καὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Λεοντίνων οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι
 ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμινήσκοντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐδέοντο σφίσι
 ναῦς πέμψαντας ἐπαμῦναι, λέγοντες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, καὶ
 10 κεφάλαιον, εἰ Συρακόσιοι Λεοντίνους τε ἀναστήσαντες ἀτι-
 μώρητοι γενήσονται, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔτι ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν
 διαφθείροντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ἅπασαν δύναμιν τῆς Σικελίας σχή-
 σουσι, κίνδυνον εἶναι μήποτε μεγάλη παρασκευῇ, Δωριῆς τε
 Δωριεῦσι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, καὶ ἅμα ἄποικοι τοῖς ἐκπέμψασι
 15 Πελοποννησίοις βοηθήσαντες, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν ξυγκα-
 θέλωσι· σῶφρον δ' εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων ἔτι ξυμμάχων
 ἀντέχειν τοῖς Συρακόσιοις, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήματα σφῶν
 παρεξόντων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἱκανά. ὧν ἀκούοντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 3
 ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων πολλάκις λεγόντων
 20 καὶ τῶν ξυναγορευόντων αὐτοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις
 †πέμψαντες† πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Ἐγεσταν, περί τε τῶν χρημά-

1. καὶ προθ.—ὄντες om. 47. προθυμότεροι K. 2. ὁμορον Q. 4. γῆς]
 τῆς Q. ἀμφισβητησίμου f. ἀμφισβήτου d.e.k. 5. συμμάχους K. κατεΐρ-
 γον K.g. πολέμῳ κατὰ K.L. 7. αἰγεσταῖοι A.N.V. 9. πέμψαντας K.
 prima manu. 48. et fortasse d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πέμψαντες.
 πέμψαντας A.B.E.F.G. quantum ex silentio Bekkeri in edit. minima colligere
 liceat. 10. ἀναστήσαντες d. 12. διαφθείραντες V. 13. μήποτε] μήτε
 A.B.E.F.h. 15. ἐκείνην g. 16. ἔτι] om. A.B.F. 18. παραξόντων A. ἀκού-
 σαντες N.V.g. 19. ἐς d. αἰγεσταίων A. 21. πέμψαντες A.B.E.F.G.
 πέμψαι h. Bekk. 2. ἐγέσταν K. αἰγεσταν A.V. τε] om. d. τῶν] om. Q.

2. ὁμοροι] Hæc fusius Diod. p. 328.
 b. WASS.

5. κατεΐργον αὐτοὺς] "In angustias
 "cogebant, concludebant." Vide Wes-
 seling. ad Herod. VI. 102, 1. GÖLLER.

20. ἐψηφίσαντο—πέμψαντες, κ. τ. λ.]
 The verb which ought to follow ἐψηφί-
 σαντο is omitted, and must be supplied
 by the sense of the context. "They
 "voted, first to send ambassadors, &c.

"and afterwards to act upon their re-
 "port:" μὴ περιορᾶν would perhaps
 express as nearly as possible the mean-
 ing which Thucydides intended. Or
 possibly ἐψηφίσαντο may be meant to
 signify the same thing as ἐπέισθισαν,
 "they voted accordingly as the Egges-
 "tæans wished them to vote." At
 any rate it cannot surely be right to
 suppose that ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαντες is

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

των σκεψομένους, εἰ ὑπάρχει, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἐν τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα πρὸς τοὺς Σελινουντίους, ἐν ὧτ' ἐστὶν, εἰσομένους.

VII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεστάλησαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ 5 οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πλὴν Κορινθίων, στρατεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργείαν τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὴν καὶ σῆτον ἀνεκομίσαντό τινα ζεύγη κομίσαντες, καὶ ἐς Ὀρνεὰς κατοικίσαντες τοὺς Ἀργείων φυγάδας, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς παρακαταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ὀλίγους, καὶ 10 σπεισάμενοί τινα χρόνον, ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν Ὀρνεάτας καὶ Ἀργείους τὴν ἀλλήλων, ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπ' οἴκου. 2 ἐλθόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ναυσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίοις ὀπλίταις, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, τοὺς ἐν Ὀρνεαῖς μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπο- 15 λιόρκουν· ὑπὸ δὲ νύκτα, αὐλισαμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος ἄποθεν, ἐκδιδράσκουσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ὀρνεῶν. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὥς ἦσθοντο, κατασκάψαντες τὰς Ὀρνεὰς ἀνεχώ- 3 ρησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὕστερον ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ ἐς Μεθώνην τὴν ὁμορον Μακεδονίᾳ ἱππέας κατὰ 20 θάλασσαν κομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι φυγάδας, 4 ἐκακούργουν τὴν Περδίκκου. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πέμψαντες

MACEDONIA.
and between the Athe-
nians and Perdiccas.

1. καὶ τοῖς G. 2. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ k. τοῖς σελινουντίοις d.i. 4. τῶν] om. Q.
7. πολλὰ Q. πολὺ K. 8. ἀνεκομίσαντό A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.i.m.
Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνήροσαν γρ. g. vulgo ἀνεκόμισάν. τινα, ζεύγη
κομ. N. 9. ὀρνεὰς G. ὀρναιὰς A.B.N.V.h. κατοικήσαντες E.F.H. τοὺς] τῶν e.
11. ὀρναιάτας V. 12. οἴκους d. 13. πολλῶν g. 15. ἐξελθόντες Valla. Haack.
Bekk. in ed. min. codices ἐξελθόντων. ταῖς ἐν ὀρνεαῖς, his gravate, pr. d. τοὺς μὲν
ὀρνεάτας correctus d. τοὺς ἐν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
τοὺς μὲν ἐν. præpositionem om. i. ὀρναιαῖς N. V. 16. στρατοῦ d. 17. ἀπο-
διδράσκουσιν d.i. ὀρναιῶν V. 18. ὀρναιὰς V. 19. ἐλθόντες καὶ ἐς μεθ. N.
20. μακεδονίας Q. λακεδαιμονία G.I.g.k. ἱππέας καὶ κατὰ d. 21. κομίσαντες
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h.

the same thing with ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαι.
The passages quoted in Matthiæ Gr.
Gr. §. 550, by no means justify such a
construction.

[Poppo approves of Bekker's correc-
tion πέμψαι.]

15. πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων] Scil. τῶν
Ἀργείων πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων μετὰ
τῶν Ἀθηναίων. This strange variation
of the construction has been already
noticed at V. 33. 1.

MACEDONIA. ATHENS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

παρὰ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ἄγοντας πρὸς Ἀθηναίους
δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ξυμπολεμεῖν ἐκέλευον Περδίκκα· οἱ δ'
οὐκ ἤθελον. καὶ ὁ χεიმὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕκτον καὶ δέκατον
ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

5 VIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα ἦρι, οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι μετ'

ATHENS.

A. C. 415.

Olymp. 91. 1.

Return of the ambas-
sadors from Sicily. The
Athenians resolve to
send an expedition on
a large scale to that
island, and another
assembly is summoned
to consider the details
of the armament.

10 αὐτῶν, ἄγοντες ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα ἀσήμου
ἀργυρίου ὥς ἐς ἐξήκοντα ναῦς μηνὸς μισθόν,
ἃς ἔμελλον δεήσεσθαι πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη- 2
ναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ποιήσαντες, καὶ ἀκούσαντες
τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων καὶ τῶν σφετέρων πρέσβεων
τά τε ἄλλα ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ περὶ
τῶν χρημάτων, ὥς εἶη ἐτοῖμα ἔν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς
πολλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο ναῦς
15 ἐξήκοντα πέμπειν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ στρατηγούς αὐτοκράτορας
Ἀλκιβιάδην τε τὸν Κλεινίου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου καὶ
Λάμαχον τὸν Ξενοφάνους, βοηθοὺς μὲν Ἐγεσταίοις πρὸς
Σελινουντίους, ξυγκατοικίσαι δὲ καὶ Λεοντίνους, ἣν τι περι-
γίγνηται αὐτοῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ
20 πρᾶξαι ὅπῃ ἂν γινώσκωσιν ἄριστα Ἀθηναίοις. μετὰ δὲ 3

1. πρὸς ἀθην.] om. 48. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους d.
καὶ K. συνέγραψε K. 8. ὥς] om. d.i.

L.N.O.V. ναυσὶ h. μισθοῦ d.i. μισθὸς I.

οὐκ g. καὶ οὐκ] om. prima manu N.

A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

κοινῷ. 15. ναυτοκράτορας B.h.

18. ξυγκατοικῆσαι A.F.R.f.g.h.

19. ἄλλα G. τὰ] om. Q. τῇ] om.

Q.d.i. 20. ὅποι R.d.i. γινώσκωσιν E.F. γινώσκωσιν V.

ἄριστα] om. g.

4. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε
ἐς] ἐπ' R.h. om. A.B.F.K.

9. ἔμελλον H.

12. ἐπαγωγὰ

13. ὥς] om. B.

14. τοῖς κοινοῖς

17. ἣν τι περ

18. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.]

19. ἄλλα G. τὰ] om. Q. τῇ] om.

20. ὅποι R.d.i. γινώσκωσιν E.F. γινώσκωσιν V.

8. μηνὸς μισθόν.] This supposes the payment of a drachma per day to every seaman of a crew of 200 men. For $200 \times 30 = 6000$, that is to say, 6000 drachmæ, or one talent. This was double of the usual rate, but the distance of Sicily, and the probable length of the service, were thought to call for this addition, which had been made, as we have seen, on a former occasion also, at the siege of Potidæa. See III. 17, 4.

14. ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.] So Polybius, I.

59. χορηγία μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπῆρχε πρὸς τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.

18. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "Should they have any spare time with regard to the war;" that is, "time which the war laid no claim to." "Any balance of time or means in their favour, when their account with the war was settled."

["Si quid inde commodi nacti essent, si res prospere cessissent." BAUER. "Recte quidem." POPPO.]

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

τοῦτο ἡμέρα πέμπτη ἐκκλησία αὖθις ἐγίγνετο, καθ' ὅτι χρὴ
τὴν παρασκευὴν ταῖς ναυσὶ τάχιστα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς
στρατηγοῖς, εἴ του προσδέοιντο, ψηφισθῆναι ἐς τὸν ἔκπλουν.
4 καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἀκούσιος μὲν ἡρημένος ἄρχειν, νομίζων δὲ τὴν
πόλιν οὐκ ὀρθῶς βεβουλευσθαι, ἀλλὰ προφάσει βραχεία καὶ 5
εὐπρεπεὶ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπάσης, μεγάλου ἔργου, ἐφίεσθαι, παρελ-
θὼν ἀποτρέφαι ἐβούλετο, καὶ παρήνει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοιάδε.

IX. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἐκκλησία περὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἡμετέ-
“ ρας ἦδε ξυνελέγη, καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἐς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεῖν· ἐμοὶ
SPEECH OF “ μέντοι δοκεῖ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔτι χρῆναι 10
NICIAS. “ σκέψασθαι, εἰ ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἐκπέμπειν τὰς
(9—14.) “ ναῦς, καὶ μὴ οὕτω βραχεία βουλῇ περὶ μεγά-
I am still disposed to “ λων πραγμάτων, ἀνδράσιν ἀλλοφύλοις πει-
consider, not the de- “ λωμένων, πόλεμον οὐ προσήκοντα ἄρασθαι.
tails of the expedition, “ καὶ τοι ἔγωγε καὶ τιμῶμαι ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, 15
but whether it ought “ καὶ ἦσσον ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἐμαντοῦ σώματι
to be carried into effect “ ὀρρωδῶ, (νομίζων ὁμοίως ἀγαθὸν πολίτην
at all: for it seems to
2 me that it is at once
ill-timed, and aims at
objects which are im-
practicable.

1. ἐγένετο d.i. 3. που A.B.E. 4. ἀκούσιος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.
d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούσας. 6. ἀπρεπεὶ e.
7. τάδε C.G.I.R.b.d.e.i.k. 8. ἡμέρας b. 9. ἦδη N.V. ἐσπλεῖν R.d.i.
11. σκέψαι E. καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον C.k. 14. αἰρεσθαι G.I.P.N.V.d.i.k.m.
15. τοι] τι H. τούγε h. 16. ἦσσων E. ἐαυτοῦ d.i.

4. ἀκούσιος μὲν, κ. τ. λ.] His verbis indicare vult Niciæ et privatam et publicam causam fuisse, ut bellum dissuaderet. GÖLLER.

5. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεῖ] “ On a slight pretence, and one that “ was specious only and not solid.” Εὐλογος and εὐπρεπὴς are generally thus distinguished by Thucydides; εὐλογος is “ that which is fair and reasonable,” εὐπρεπὴς, “ that which seems to be so, “ but is not so really.” See I. 37, 4. 39, 2. III. 38, 2. 44, 6. IV. 86, 4. 87, 1. VI. 76, 2, 3. 84, 2.

7. τοιάδε] Sic reposui e MSS. atque ita etiam frequentius, quod quidem veritatis studioso magis convenit. In Orationibus fere passim τοιάδε, in Fæderibus τάδε. WASSE. Of the short speech of Teutiaplus, III. 29, 3, Thucydides says, ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς τάδε, and ὧδε and το-

σαῦτα are used in speaking of the short prayer of Archidamus, II. 74, 2. ὧδε occurs also in giving the short speech of Sthenelaidas, I. 85, 6, but it is followed by τοιαῦτα λέξας, not τοσαῦτα. But τοιάδε is the word used not only with all the longer speeches, but with those given in the Melian conference, and even with the letter of Nicias, VII. 11—15, as Thucydides professes only to give the substance of what was spoken or written, not to report the exact words.

17. νομίζων ὁμοίως, κ. τ. λ.] “ Though “ I think him to be no worse a citizen, “ who does take care both of his person “ and property; inasmuch as he would “ be most apt to wish well to the pros- “ perity of the state also, for his own “ sake.” Men who are careless of their own lives and properties will hardly care for those of their neighbours.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ εἶναι, ὅς ἂν καὶ τοῦ σώματός τι καὶ τῆς οὐσίας προνοῇται·
 “ μαλιστα γὰρ ἂν ὁ τοιοῦτος καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως δι’ ἐαυτὸν
 “ βούλοιτο ὀρθοῦσθαι·) ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ἐν τῷ πρότερον χρόνῳ
 “ διὰ τὸ προτιμᾶσθαι εἶπον παρὰ γνώμην, οὔτε νῦν, ἀλλὰ ἡ
 5 “ ἂν γιγνώσκω βέλτιστα, ἐρῶ. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς τρόπους 3
 “ τοὺς ὑμετέρους ἀσθενὴς ἂν μου ὁ λόγος εἴη, εἰ τὰ τε ὑπάρ-
 “ χοντα σώζειν παραινοίην, καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐτοίμοις περὶ τῶν
 “ ἀφανῶν καὶ μελλόντων κινδυνεύειν· ὥς δὲ οὔτε ἐν καιρῷ
 “ σπεύδετε, οὔτε ῥαδίᾳ ἐστι κατασχεῖν ἐφ’ ἃ ὥρμησθε, ταῦτα
 10 “ διδάξω. X. φημὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς, πολεμίους πολ-
 “ λούς ἐνθάδε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ ἐτέρους ἐπιθυ-
 “ μεῖν, ἐκέισε πλεύσαντας, δεῦρο ἐπαγαγέσθαι.
 “ καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας ὑμῖν σπονδὰς 2
 “ ἔχειν τι βέβαιον, αἱ ἡσυχάζοντων μὲν ὑμῶν
 15 “ ὀνόματι σπονδαὶ ἔσονται (οὕτω γὰρ ἐνθένδε
 “ τε ἄνδρες ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων), σφαλέντων

1. προνοεῖται K.Q.d.g. πρόηται Stobæus. 2. ἂν] om. d. δ’. ὀρθοῦσθαι A.
 3. προτέρῳ b. 4. ἀλλ’ ἢ ἂν V. 5. τὰ βέλτιστα K. 6. ἡμετέρους B.
 10. δηλώσω γρ. h. ἡμᾶς B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. 11. καὶ
 ἐτέρους—πλεύσαντας] om. C. 12. δεῦρο] δεύτερον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.
 Q.V.c.d.g.i.k.m. Haack. 14. αἱ] ἡ A. η F. om. h. μὲν] om. G.d.k.
 16. αὐτὰ A.B.E.F.G.H.K.P.Q.R.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Elmsleius. αὐτὰς
 [sic] N. vulgo, et Bekk. αὐτάς.

13. καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας] Καὶ ἴσως μὲν οἴεσθε τὰς σπονδὰς εἶναι βεβαίους, καὶ δι’ αὐτὰς μηδένα ἐνταῦθα ὑπολειφθήσεσθαι πολέμιον. οὐκ ἔστι δέ. αἵτινες σπονδαί, μενόντων μὲν ὑμῶν κατὰ χώραν, ἔσονται μέχρι ὀνόματος, τουτέστιν οὐ βέβαιοι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἄνδρες εἰργάσαντο μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς εἶναι. οὐ τοῦτο δὲ λέγει ὅτι, συνθέμενοι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν, οὕτως ἐσπέσαντο, ὥστε μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς τυγχάνειν· (ἐπεὶ δόξειεν ἂν καὶ αὐτὸν διαβάλλειν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦν ὁ πράξας τὰς σπονδὰς·) ἀλλ’ ἀποτείνεται πρὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην τε καὶ Κλεόβουλον καὶ Ξεναγόραν. οὗτοι γὰρ ἠναντιοῦντο ταῖς σπονδαῖς, καὶ οὕτως ἔπραττον ὥστε μὴ μέναι αὐτάς. SCHOL.

16. ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ] Hoc non ita intelligendum est, quasi dicat, eos, qui primi hoc fœdus fecerunt, illud de industria ita fecisse, ut firmum esse non posset :

nam Plistoanax rex Lacedæmoniorum, et Nicias ipse, qui præcipui illius auctores fuerant, id omnino, quum faciebant, ratum esse cupiebant, ut docet Thucydides, V. 16, 1. sed deinde alios variis artibus effecisse, ne firmum esset. Sic recte Scholiastes. Et hoc convenit significationi vocis πράσσειν, qua infinitis locis utitur Thucydides de his, qui quocumque dolo, arte ac fraude aliquid moliantur ac machinantur. Etsi alioqui etiam ii, qui id agunt ac student, ut firma fiat pax et societas, recte possunt dici πράσσειν τὰς σπονδὰς. Thucydides, V. 43, 2. ὅτι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχηςτος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς. Et III. 75, 1. ξύμβασιν τε ἔπρασσε, καὶ πείθει ξυγχωρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις. Quod autem ad diversitatem scripturæ adtinet, si putabimus retinendum esse αὐτάς, supplementum erit εἶναι : sin hoc minus placet,

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

- “ δέ που ἀξιόχρεω δυνάμει, ταχείαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμῖν οἱ
 “ ἐχθροὶ ποιήσονται, οἷς πρῶτον μὲν διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμ-
 “ βασις, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχύονος ἢ ἡμῖν, κατ’ ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο,
 “ ἔπειτα ἐν αὐτῇ ταύτῃ πολλὰ τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα ἔχομεν.
 3 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ ταύτην πω τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἐδέξαντο, καὶ οὐχ 5
 “ οἱ ἀσθενέστατοι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς πολεμοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ
 “ καὶ διὰ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἡσυχάζειν δεχημέροις σπον-
 4 “ δαῖς καὶ αὐτοὶ κατέχονται. τάχα δ’ ἂν ἴσως, εἰ δίχα ἡμῶν
 “ τὴν δύναμιν λάβοιεν, ὅπερ νῦν σπεύδομεν, καὶ πάννυ ἂν
 “ ξυνεπίθοντο μετὰ Σικελιωτῶν, οὓς πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν ἐτιμή- 10
 5 “ σαντο ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ. ὥστε χρῆ

1. δέ recepi ex G.K.d.f. (Sic Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.) ποι Q. 2. ποιή-
 σονται H. 3. κατὰ ἀνάγκην V. 4. πολλῶ τε ἀμφισβ. K. ἔχομεν] om. O.
 5. πω] om. d. πω τὴν] om. Q. οἱ οὐκ K. 6. δὲ διὰ L.O.P. 8. αὐτοὶ
 κατέχονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo αὐτοὶ ἔτι κατέχονται. ἂν δ’ A.E.F.H.N.V.g.h. Poppo. ἂν δ’ ἂν d.i.
 10. ξυνεπιθεῖντο L.O.P.c.d.i. Goell. Bekk. ξυνεπιθοῖντο K.V. ξυνεπείθοντο A.B.h.
 ξυνεπείθοντο E.F. ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν d. 11. ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι A.B.C.E.
 F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμάχους σφίσι
 γενέσθαι.

cum optimis et plurimis libris, me non invito, præferatur αὐτά. Οὕτω ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ, ita illa tractarunt, i. e. et e nostris et ex Lacedæmoniis quidam ea moliti sunt, et artibus quibusdam effecerunt, ut nomine tenus fœdus, re ipsa minime firmum esset. DUK. The neuter here seems to be used instead of the feminine, because it refers, not exactly to the treaty, but to what was done about the treaty. Ἐπραξαν αὐτὰς would apply to those who framed or arranged for the treaty, such as Nicias himself and Pleistoanax; but ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ is the proper expression for those who so managed about the treaty as to have nearly succeeded in undoing it; that is to say, who inspired mutual suspicions into the minds of the two parties, and made them lose all friendly feeling towards each other. In point of construction, αὐτὰ seems to refer to τὰ περὶ τὰς σπονδὰς, which the writer tacitly substituted in his mind for the simple substantive τὰς σπονδὰς.

2. διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβασιν] Compare V. 46, 1. ἐκείνοις δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὔρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

“ Disasters on the enemy’s side led to “ the treaty, and it was more disgrace- “ ful to them than to us, and such an “ one as they only made because they “ could not help it; so that they will “ therefore be ready to break it on the “ first opportunity.” The comparative αἰσχύονος seems again a confusion for αἰσχροῦ μάλλον. “ It was concluded “ with dishonour to them rather than “ to us.” See II. 40, 2. The genitive with the preposition ἐκ has the same sense apparently as with διὰ in the line preceding: both denote the accompanying state or circumstances under which the action occurred, rather than the cause of it. See the note on I. 40, 4. and compare III. 40, 7. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

5. εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ, κ. τ. λ.] Vide V. 26, 2. scil. Corinthii (vide V. 52, 2. 115, 3.) et Chalcidenses; (VI. 7, 4.) δεχημέροις σπονδαῖς, scil. Bæoti. DOBREE. Decem dierum autem induciæ non erant quæ per tam breve spatium obtinebant, sed quæ decimo quoque die renuntiari poterant. GÖLLER.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“σκοπεῖν τινὰ αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μετεώρῳ τε πόλει ἀξιούν κινδυνεύειν, καὶ ἀρχῆς ἄλλης ὀρέγεσθαι, πρὶν ἢ ἔχομεν βεβαιωσώμεθα, εἰ Χαλκιδῆς γε οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔτη τοσαῦτα ἀφεστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἀχείρωτοί εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς κατὰ
5 “τὰς ἡπείρους ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἐγεσταίοις δὴ οὖσι ξυμμάχοις, ὥς ἀδικουμένοις, ὁξέως βοηθοῦμεν· ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ ταύτων† πάλαι ἀφεστῶτων ἀδικούμεθα, ἔτι μέλλομεν

Its objects are impracticable; for if we conquer Sicily, we cannot keep it. They are undesirable; for we have no interest in preventing Syracuse from extending her dominion over Sicily. And it is but a dream of vain glory, to venture on such distant enter-

prises, instead of fix-

“ἀμύνεσθαι. XI. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν κατεργασάμενοι καὶ κατάσχοιμεν τῶν δ’ εἰ καὶ κρατήσαιμεν, διὰ πολλοῦ γε καὶ πολλῶν ὄντων χαλεπῶς ἂν ἄρχειν δυναίμεθα. ἀνόητον δ’ ἐπὶ τοιούτους ἰέναι, ὧν κρατήσας τε μὴ κατασχῆσαι τις, καὶ μὴ κατορθώσας μὴ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καὶ πρὶν ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἔσται. “Σικελιῶται δ’ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὥς γε νῦν 2

1. μετεώρως d. μετεωροτέρω e. 2. βεβαιωσώμεθα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.L.M.O.V. d.f.g. et correctus C. 3. εἰ χαλκ. γε] οἱ χαλκ. γὰρ B.K.L.P. οἱ χαλκ. γε d. εἰ χαλκ. τέ γε f. ἀφεστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν A.B.E.F.N.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀφεστῶτες ἡμῶν. ἀφεστῶτες ὑμῶν G. 4. ὑμῶν d.k. ὥσι K. 5. ἐνδοιαστως g. ἀκροῶνται] ἡμῶν ἀκροῶνται K. 6. δῆ] δῆθεν Q.f. δῆ οὖσι] δηιοῦσι E. οὖσι d. ξύμμαχοι A.B.C.E.F.R. 7. αὐτῶν] αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Goell. 12. τοι-
οῦς G. τοιούτοις P.k. εἶναι L.O.P.k. κρατήσαντας C.G.I.K.k. γε h. 13. κατασχῆσθαι A.K. κατισχῆσθαι M. κατισχύσει L.O.P. σχῆσθαι h. 15. δοκῶσιν M.

4. κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους] “On the several coasts of the main land,” as opposed to the islands whose obedience could more be depended on. Although the Greeks in the time of Thucydides were accustomed to apply the term ἡπειρος in a particular sense to what we should call the two continents of Europe and Asia, (Herodot. III. 134, 7. IV. 118, 1, 7.) yet it was applied also to various portions of the coast of the main land as distinguished from the islands which lay off them; just as the term “the Spanish main,” i. e. “main land,” was applied to the north coast of South America in contradistinction to the West Indian islands. It was a term naturally required for distinction’s sake, where so much of the country consisted either of islands, or of land all but islanded, like the Thracian Chersonesus, Peloponnesus, Athos, Pallene, &c.

† ταύτων†] Bekker, Göller, and

bishop Maltby (MSS. notes) read ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτοὶ πάλαι, instead of αὐτῶν. And the antithesis is thus much more forcible; but otherwise ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν resembles IV. 126, 3. προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν, and αὐτῶν seems to be required as well as αὐτοί.

15. ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι] The sense seems to be, “Looking at the actual state of Sicily, I should say that the island would be even less formidable to us if the Syracusans were to conquer it all.” The first ἂν belongs properly to ἡσσαν δεινοὶ γενέσθαι, but the parenthesis ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι having intervened, the particle is again repeated. The stress on ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι is explained by what follows, νῦν μὲν γὰρ—χάριτι. Had Thucydides meant to say, “Sicily is not formidable, and would be even less so, should the Syracusans conquer it all,” the particle γε would wholly lose its meaning.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ing all your attention
on the perpetual hos-
tility of Lacedæmon.

- “ ἔχουσι, καὶ ἔτι ἂν ἦσσαν δεινοὶ ἡμῖν γενέ-
“ σθαι, εἰ ἄρξειαν αὐτῶν Συρακόσιοι· ὅπερ οἱ
3 “ Ἐγεσταιοὶ μάλιστα ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ καὶ
“ ἔλθοιεν ἴσως Λακεδαιμονίων ἕκαστοι χάριτι, ἐκείνως δ’
“ οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· ὧ γὰρ ἂν τρόπῳ 5
“ τὴν ἡμετέραν μετὰ Πελοποννησίων ἀφέλωνται, εἰκὸς ὑπὸ
“ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαίρεθῆναι.
4 “ ἡμᾶς δ’ ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι
“ εἶεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύνα-
“ μιν δι’ ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλεῖν μὲν τι, τάχιστ’ 10
“ ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπίθωιντο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ
“ πλείστου πάντες ἴσμεν θαυμαζόμενα, καὶ τὰ πείραν ἥκιστα
5 “ τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαι-
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώ-
“ μην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ἃ ἐφοβεῖσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενῆσθαι, 15
6 “ καταφρονήσαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφίεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ
“ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς δια-
“ νοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρεῖν· μὴδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι

1. δεινοὶ ἂν ἡμῖν K. 2. εἰ καὶ ἄρξειαν d. οἱ συρ. K. ὧπερ d. 3. καὶ] ἂν K. 4. ἐκείνο g. ἐκείνων d. 5. τρόπῳ E. 6. ἀπὸ d. 7. τῶν σφετέρων g. 8. οἱ] εἰ d. 9. δὲ εἰ K. 10. σφαλεῖν μὲν R. 11. ἐνθὲνδε V. ἐπιθίοντο I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h. Bekker. Goell. ἐπιθόιντο V. ἐπιθόιντο G. τὰ] τὴν h. 13. δέ-οντα b. ἐνδόντα f. ἡμεῖς F.H.c. ὧ] ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 16. καὶ καταφρονήσαντες L.O.P.d.k. καὶ φρονήσαντες K. ἐφίεσθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.g. h.k.m. 18. θαρρεῖν Poppo. Goell.

9. εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν] Compare ch. 47. where Nicias again proposes ἐπιδείξαντας τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως—ἀποπλεῖν οἴκαδε.

11. ἐπίθωιντο] Bekker and Gölle read here ἐπιθίοντο; and ξυνεπιθίοντο in ch. 10, 4. and ἐπιθείμεθα instead of ἐπιθούμεθα in ch. 34, 5. Yet Bekker retains πρόοιντο in Demosth. de Pace, p. 61. 3. Reiske. And the form of the second aorist middle optative of verbs in μι ending in οῖτο instead of εῖτο is acknowledged by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 208. 2. and by Buttmann, in his largest Grammar, §. 107. note 35. (vol. I. p. 518. ed. Berlin, 1830.) I have therefore retained the common reading. [See however Dr. Arnold's note on I. 120, 3. of later date than the above.]

16. ἐφίεσθε] Some may be inclined to prefer the reading ἐφίεσθαι, as if the sense were καταφρονήσαντες ἐφίεσθαι, “Being proudly minded to desire the conquest of Sicily.” But none of the three passages in which καταφρονεῖν is used with an infinitive following, Thucyd. III. 83, 3. Herodot. I. 66, 2. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 5, 12. will, if considered, bear out such an interpretation. I have therefore retained the common reading.

17. τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας] Gölle interprets this, “Decet confidere, animi potentem;” i. e. “neque nimis fortuna secunda elatum, neque adversa animo nimis demisso.” Dobree suggests, “Sed retuso illorum conatu.” Is not the sense rather “subduing or

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχροὺν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ
 “ νῦν, ἣν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς
 “ εὖ θήσονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου
 “ δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν. ὥστε οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ
 5 “ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῖν, ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σωφρο-
 “ νοῦμεν, ἀλλ’ ὅπως πόλιν δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν
 “ ὁξέως φυλαξόμεθα. XII. καὶ μεμνήσθαι
 “ χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὅτι νεωστὶ ἀπὸ νόσου μεγάλης καὶ
 “ πολέμου βραχύ τι λελωφήκαμεν, ὥστε καὶ
 10 “ χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἠϋξῆσθαι· καὶ
 “ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀνα-
 “ λοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε,
 “ ἐπικουρίας δεομένων, οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι καλῶς χρήσιμον,

2. ἣν δύνωνται] om. L.

3. ὅσῳ καὶ B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.
 h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσῳ δὲ καί.

5. ἣν σωφρονῶμεν e.
 6. πόλιν] πολλὴν K. ἐπιβουλεύσαντες h.

7. φυλαξόμεθα E.d. Goell. Bekk. ceteri

φυλαξώμεθα. 8. ὑμᾶς d. 10. καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν] om. L.O.P.k. 11. ταῦτα] τὰ K.
 ἡμᾶς V. εἶναι] om. C.K.M.R.b.d.e.f. 12. τῶνδε] τῶν K. τῶν τε d.

“ getting the better of their minds?”
 i. e. our best security is in getting the
 better of our enemy’s mind, and mak-
 ing him feel our superiority. Compare
 Livy, IX. 6. “Habere Samnites victo-
 riam, non præclaram solum sed etiam
 “perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Ro-
 “mam, sicut ante Gallos, sed quod
 “multo bellicosius fuerit, Romanam vir-
 “tutem ferociamque.”

6. δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν]
 “Plotting against us in the way of
 “oligarchy;” i. e. threatening us, not
 with the loss of our conquests, but with
 a change of government.

11. δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν]
 “Quidni accipias τὸ, εἶναι hoc loco, ut
 “alibi, pro ἐξεῖναι? Possis et suspicari
 “ἐνθάδε εἶναι dici ut ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὴν
 “πρώτην εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι.” REIZ, in
 Hermann’s Notes on Viger, note 177.
 And Hermann adds, “Vid. Pseudo-
 “demosth. p. 1389. 9.” The passage
 referred to is in the funeral oration,
 ὁμοίως μέντοι διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς πρότερόν
 ποτε εἰρηκόσιν ἐνθάδ’, εἶναί μοι δοκεῖ.
 But Dindorf reads ἐνθαδὲ κάμοι δοκεῖ;
 and Schäfer, while he retains the com-
 mon reading, justly approves of Reiske’s

interpretation of it, “εἶναι est id quod
 “ἐνεῖναι, datum esse, in potestate mea
 “esse.” There seems indeed no shadow
 of reason for imagining that there is
 any such phrase as ἐνθάδε εἶναι, which
 must signify, according to the analogy
 of ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, &c. “as far
 “as this place is concerned;” and this
 would be nonsense in the present pas-
 sage of Thucydides, nor could the ar-
 ticle be omitted, τὸ ἐνθάδε εἶναι. Δίκαιον
 εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, “It is just that we should
 “be permitted to spend,” is surely no
 unjustifiable construction.

13. οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The
 word χρήσιμον, although applied to
 both members of this sentence, belongs
 properly only to the first of them; the
 true sense being, οἷς ξυμβαίνει, τό τε
 καλῶς ψεύσασθαι χρήσιμον εἶναι, καὶ τὸ
 χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν αὐτοῦς εἶδέναι. Again,
 the dative τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ does
 not properly depend either on κατορ-
 θώσαντας or πταίσαντας, but on some
 more neutral word, such as χρωμένους,
 which must be supplied by the sense.
 In what follows, Bekker, Poppo, and
 Göller have adopted the reading αὐτῶν
 or αὐτῶν for αὐτοῦς, and Göller has also

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

- “ καὶ τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ, ταύτους† λόγους μόνον πα-
 “ ρασχομένους, ἢ κατορθώσαντας χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν εἰδέναι, ἢ
 2 “ πταίσαντάς που τοὺς φίλους ξυναπολέσαι. εἴτε τις ἄρχειν
 “ ἄσμενος αἰρεθεὶς παραινεί ὑμῖν ἐκπλεῖν, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον
 “ σκοπῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ νεώτερος ἔτι ὢν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, ὅπως 5
 “ θαυμασθῇ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἵπποτροφίας, διὰ δὲ πολυτέλειαν
 “ καὶ ὠφεληθῇ τι ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς, μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε
 “ τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, νομίσατε δὲ
 “ τοὺς τοιούτους τὰ μὲν δημόσια ἀδικεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν,
 “ καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι καὶ μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσα- 10
 “ σθαί τε καὶ ὀξέως μεταχειρίσαι. XIII. οὖς
 “ ἐγὼ ὁρῶν νῦν ἐνθάδε τῷ αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ παρα-
 “ κελυστοὺς καθημένους φοβοῦμαι, καὶ τοῖς

Let us rather leave the
 Sicilians to settle their
 own quarrels by them-
 selves, and not form

1. αὐτοὺς G. αὐτῶν A.B.F.I.g.h. Poppo. Goell. αὐτῶν Bekk. μόνον λόγους K.
 λόγῳ μόνον e. παρασχομένων Goell. 3. ξυναπολέσαι Poppo. Goell. Dindorf.
 Reisk. Bekk. 2. ξυναπολέσθαι codices. εἴ δέ τις K. ἄρχειν] om. P. post
 ἄσμενος ponunt N.V.g. 4. παραινῇ K. ἐκπλεῖν ὑμῖν τοῦτο μόνον Schol.
 Aristophan. Pac. 449. 5. ἔτι ὢν A.B.E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔτι, omisso ὢν, F.
 ὢν, omisso ἔτι, C.K.b.e.h. ὢν ἔτι ceteri. 6. μὴ θαυμασθῇ R. τῆς ὑπεροψίας G.
 διὰ τε d. 7. τοῦτο e. ἐμπαράσχετε e. ἐμπαράσχητε pr. ἂν παράσχετε recens d.
 8. ἰδίᾳ] διὰ τὸ Schol. Aristophan. ἐκλαμπρύνεσθαι d. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι Schol.
 Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι k.m. 12. ἐγὼ ὁρῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.c.e.g.
 h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁρῶ ἐγὼ R. ἐγὼ ὁρῶ V.d. Vulgo ὁρῶν ἐγὼ.
 αὐτῷ] om. Q. παρασκευαστοὺς L.O. παρακεκλημένους m.

changed παρασχομένους into the genitive παρασχομένων; very properly, as I think, if he altered αὐτοὺς into the genitive. But I do not see why the common reading is objected to, and the authority of the MSS. is in its favour.

10. μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσασθαι] “No fit matter for a young man’s planning.” So in Sophocles, *Œdip. Tyr.* 1295. θέαμα δ’ εἰσὶν τάχα τοιούτον οἶον καὶ στυγούνη ἐποικτίσαι: “Thou shalt see a sight meet for an enemy’s pity.” There is a slight confusion in the use of the dative νεωτέρῳ, arising from the similar expression where it is used properly, μὴ ἐπιτήδειον εἶναι νεωτέρῳ, ὥστε βουλεύσασθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.

11. οὖς ἐγὼ ὁρῶν] The relative refers to τοιούτους. Καταισχυνθῆναι is more than αἰσχυνθῆναι, and means “to be shamed utterly; shamed out of one’s own purpose.” So in Isocrates, Pa-

negyric. p. 60, e. καταισχυνθέντες τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτῶν—ἡναγκάσθησαν μετασχεῖν τῶν κινδύνων. In what follows, αὐτοὶ is properly applied to the young men, and not ἐκείνοι, because of the word δόξει, which refers all that follows to their opinion, and so makes them in fact the principal subject of the clause. “I call upon you not to be shamed out of your better judgment, lest these should think you cowards if you vote not for war; nor to feel, as they may themselves feel, a desperate passion for what you have not got.” Lastly, I agree with Göller, that κατορθοῦνται would be more natural than κατορθοῦνται, as with the plural verb it sounds harsh to omit the nominative οἱ ἄνθρωποι. But ἐλάχιστοι κατορθοῦνται, “men most rarely succeed,” is in itself right enough; as in III. 37, 4. κριταὶ δὲ ὄντες—μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγωνισταὶ ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλείω.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

alliances of which all the cost will be ours, but all the advantage belong to others.

- “πρεσβυτέροις ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι μὴ καται-
 “σχυνθῆναι, εἴ τῳ τις παρακάθηται τῶνδε,
 “ὅπως μὴ δόξει, ἂν μὴ ψηφίζεται πολεμεῖν,
 “μαλακὸς εἶναι, μηδ’ ὅπερ ἂν αὐτοὶ πάθοιεν, δυσέρωτας
 5 “εἶναι τῶν ἀπόντων, γνόντας ὅτι ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα
 “κατορθοῦνται, προνοία δὲ πλείστα, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος,
 “ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχει-
 “ροτονεῖν, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι τοὺς μὲν Σικελιώτας οἷσπερ νῦν
 “ὄροις χρωμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς, οὐ μεμπτοῖς, τῷ τε Ἰονίῳ
 10 “κόλῳ, παρὰ γῆν ἣν τις πλέῃ, καὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ, διὰ πελά-
 “γους, τὰ αὐτῶν νεμομένους καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυμφέρεσθαι.
 “τοῖς δ’ Ἐγεσταίοις ἰδίᾳ εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων καὶ
 “ξυνῆψαν πρὸς Σελινουντίους †τὸ† πρῶτον πόλεμον, μετὰ
 “σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ καταλύεσθαι· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμμάχους
 15 “μὴ ποιεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ εἰώθαμεν, οἷς κακῶς μὲν πράξασιν
 “ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελίας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα.

It may be informal again to discuss a question already settled; but informality is not to be put in comparison with our country's welfare.

- “XIV. Καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρύτανι, ταῦτα, εἴπερ ἡγεῖ
 “σοι προσήκειν κήδεσθαί τε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ
 “βούλει γενέσθαι πολίτης ἀγαθός, ἐπιψήφισε,
 “καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αὖθις Ἀθηναίοις, νομί-
 “σας, εἰ ὀρρωδεῖς τὸ ἀναψηφίσαι, τὸ μὲν λύειν

3. δόξει] C.e. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo, Goell. δόξη. ἂν] κὰν Q. ἦν margo d.
 μὴ] om. d. ὑποψηφίζεται K. 4. ὅπερ E.e. δυσέρωτα d. δυσέρωτες e.
 5. ἐπιθυμία K. μὲν] om. P. 6. κατορθοῦται Goell. πρόνοιαι K. τὰ
 πλείστα Q.R.f. πατρίδος] τρωάδος I. τριάδος C. 7. τῶν] τὸν K.L.M.N.O.g.k.
 9. ὄροις] om. pr. d. χρωμένοις E. ἡμᾶς B.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὑμᾶς. Ἰονίῳ E.I.d. 11. ἐαυτοὺς K. καὶ] δὲ καὶ d. 12. δὲ αἰ-
 γεστ. V. “Octo libri δὲ ἐγεσταίοις plene.” Poppo. (sic etiam C.) 13. τὸ d. Le-
 vesquius. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 15. καλῶς L.O.e. 17. ἡγεῖ E.K.
 vulgo ἡγῇ. 21. τῷ ἀναψηφίσαι τοῦ d.

8. οἷσπερ νῦν ὄροις χρωμένους] That is to say, the Sicilians were not to sail in the Grecian seas, nor the Athenians on the coasts of Sicily, with more than a single ship of war. For the jealousy of the ancient states restricted the entrance of foreign ships of war into their harbours, no less than that of foreign troops into their territory; and it seems to have been an ordinary sti-

pulation that the ships of one power should not frequent the coasts of another power, except in certain fixed numbers. See II. 7, 2. III. 71, 1. IV. 78, 2. VI. 52, 1. VII. 56, 4.

21. λύειν τοὺς νόμους] Ex hoc loco Petitus ad leg. Att. p. 212. colligit, non licuisse Prytanibus, populum iterum in suffragia mittere de re, de qua jam psephisma scriptum esset. Est

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ τοὺς νόμους μὴ μετὰ τοσῶνδ’ ἂν μαρτύρων αἰτίαν σχεῖν,
 “ τῆς δὲ πόλεως [κακῶς] βουλευσαμένης ἰατρὸς ἂν γενέσθαι,
 “ καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ’ εἶναι, ὅς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφε-
 “ λήσῃ ὥς πλείιστα ἢ ἐκὼν εἶναι μηδὲν βλάβῃ.”

XV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα εἶπε· τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πα- 5
 ριόντες οἱ μὲν πλείστοι στρατεύειν παρήνουν καὶ τὰ ἐψη-
 φισμένα μὴ λύειν, οἱ δέ τινες καὶ ἀντέλεγον.
 ἐνῆγε δὲ προθυμότατα τὴν στρατείαν Ἀλκι-
 βιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, βουλόμενος τῷ τε Νικίᾳ
 ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ὣν καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα διάφορος τὰ 10
 πολιτικά, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνήσθη, καὶ μάλιστα
 στρατηγῆσαί τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων Σικελίαν τε δι’ αὐτοῦ
 καὶ Καρχηδόνα λήψεσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἅμα εὐτυχήσας χρήμασί
 3 τε καὶ δόξῃ ὠφελήσειν. ὦν γὰρ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,
 ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις μείζουσιν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν 15

1. μετὰ] με E.F.G.H.K.c.g.h. τε A.B. ἂν] om. d. ἔχειν K.R. 2. κακῶς]
 om. A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. βουλευσομένης G. 3. τὸ de-
 sinit I. ὅς] ὡς A.F.H.g. ὅς—βλάβῃ om. pr. d. ἂν τὴν] αὐτὴν rec. d. ὠφελή-
 σει E.K. 4. μὴ g. βλάβῃ K. 5. παριόντων K. 7. τινες καὶ] om. P.
 8. τὴν στρατείαν προθυμότατα i. 10. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰ
 ἄλλα. 11. πολεμικά C.G.k. 14. ἀστῶν] αὐτῶν B.F.h.

tamen illustre exemplum in contrarium in decreto de Mytilenæis interficiendis apud Thucydidem, III. 36. seqq. ubi, psephismate jam facto, et Mitylenas ad Pachetem misso, οἱ ἐν τέλει dicuntur αὖθις γνώμας προθεῖναι. DUK. It can hardly be conceived that Nicias was urging the Prytanis to do what was absolutely *illegal*; although it might be *irregular* to put a question to the vote which the assembly had not been called together to consider. And possibly the length to which an *amendment*, in modern language, might go, was not very clearly fixed; and it would depend very much on the state of public feeling, and on the strength of parties, whether the conduct of the Prytanis in putting any question would expose him to an impeachment or not. Hence the appeal to the number of witnesses, who would be a security against future molestation, as they could bear testimony that the Prytanis had some justification

in the feeling of the assembly for putting to the vote the proposal of Nicias. The proceedings with regard to the Mytilenæans, and Cleon's language on that occasion, sufficiently shew that the immediate reversal of a decree passed by the general assembly was not against any actual law, but would merely subject the person who proposed it to a proscription on general grounds, as an irregular and mischievous measure.

3. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ’ εἶναι, ὅς ἂν—ὠφελήσῃ] See the note on II. 44, 2.

12. δι’ αὐτοῦ] Supple διὰ τοῦ στρατηγῆσαι. GÖLLER.

14. ὦν—ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν] Compare I. 130, 1. ὦν ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Valckenaer compares these passages with the expression in Herodotus, φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσέων, I. 159, 2, and others of a similar kind. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 496. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἐχρήτο ἔς τε τὰς ἵπποτροφίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δαπάνας· ὅπερ καὶ καθεῖλεν ὕστερον τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν οὐχ ἥκιστα. φοβηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τε κατὰ τὸ 4 ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα παρανομίας ἔς τὴν δίαιταν, καὶ τῆς διανοίας 5 ὧν καθ' ἑν ἕκαστον, ἐν ὧτ' ἰσχυροῦτο, ἔπρασσαν, ὥς τυραννίδος ἐπιθυμοῦντι πολέμιοι καθέστασαν, καὶ δημοσίᾳ κράτιστα διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστοι τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν αὐτοῦ ἀχθεσθέντες, καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέψαντες, οὐ διὰ μακροῦ ἔσφηλαν τὴν πόλιν. τότε δ' οὖν παρελθὼν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5 10 παρήγει τοιαύδε.

XVI. “Καὶ προσήκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἄρχειν (ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν ἄρξασθαι, ἐπειδὴ μου Νικίας

(16—18.)

SPEECH OF
ALCIBIADES.

15 Nicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire mis-

“καθήψατο), καὶ ἄξιός ἑμα νομίζω εἶναι. ὧν

“γὰρ πέρι ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, τοῖς μὲν προγόνοις

μου καὶ ἐμοὶ δόξαν φέρει ταῦτα, τῇ δὲ πα-

“τρίδι καὶ ὠφελίαν. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες καὶ 2

“ὑπὲρ δύναμιν μείζω ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν

“τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπιάζε θεωρίας,

“πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν καταπεπολεμῆ-

1. ἔς] ὡς i. καὶ] om. N.V.d.i. 3. αὐτοῦ] om. C.e. 7. διαθέντα A.B.E.F.G. διαθέντι h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. τὰ] om. R.d. 8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R. ἀχθέν-
τες d.i. ἀλλήλοις margo d. 9. δ'] om. V.d. 11. μοι] om. M. 12. νικίας
μου e. 14. περιβόητός H. marg. 15. δόξαν] om. K. 16. καὶ] om. V.g.
19. καταπεπολεμείσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμείσθαι G.d.i.k.m.

7. διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου] Poppo and Goller read διαθέντι, supposing it to depend on ἀχθεσθέντες. But it is the object of the verb, put therefore in the common objective case, the accusative, although the particular verb afterwards employed requires, according to grammatical construction, another case. For τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν—ἀχθεσθέντες, must be substituted, if we wish to keep the construction regular, διαθέντα—διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα χαλεπῶς φέροντες. See the note on IV. 56, 1.

11. Καὶ προσήκει μοι] Hæc laudat Aristides Canteri in Alcib. p. 651. De Ludis et certantium pompa vide Sophoclem Elect. 686. De ipsius Alcibiadis

equis, tentorio Persico, et cætero apparatu adeas Andocidem Orat. IV. p. 304. De moribus vero Xenoph. Mem. I. (2. 24, 25.) p. 715. et Platonem p. 429. 430. ed. Francof. WASS.

καὶ προσήκει μοι—καὶ ἄξιός ἑμα νομίζω εἶναι] Προσήκει μοι, “on account of my wealth, birth, and magnificent expenditure;” ἄξιός ἑμα νομίζω εἶναι, “on account of my personal merits and tried services.”

14. ἐπιβόητος] ἐπιβόητος, ὁ μοχθηρὰν ἔχων φήμην. Ammonius, p. 42. See also Valcken. notes, p. 65.

18. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς—θεωρίας] Compare II. 61, 2. ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

trust, but have rather reflected honour on our country and advanced her interests.

“σθαι, διότι ἄρματα μὲν ἑπτὰ καθῆκα, ὅσα
 “οὔδεις πω ἰδιώτης πρότερον, ἐνίκησα δὲ, καὶ
 “δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, καὶ τᾶλλα
 “ἄξιως τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην. νόμῳ μὲν γὰρ τιμῇ
 “τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου καὶ δύναμις ἅμα ὑπονοεῖται. 5
 3 “καὶ ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ λαμπρύνομαι,
 “τοῖς μὲν ἀστοῖς φθονεῖται φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ
 “αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια, ὅς ἂν
 “τοῖς ἰδίῳις τέλεσι μὴ ἑαυτὸν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν

4. μὲν] om. d. τιμήματα τοιαῦτα i. 5. τὰ] om. Q. δρωμένον ἅμα ἡ
 δύναμις e. 6. ὅσα οὖν R. 7. μὲν] om. d.i. ἀστοῖς] αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.
 Q.g.h. 8. αὕτη A.B.N.V.g. et corr. G. Haack. Porpo. αὕτη ἡ K. αὕτη E.F.
 vulgo et Bekker αὐτή. ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια H.N.V. γρ. G. marg. C. Porpo. et γρ. e.
 vulgo, Goell. Bekk. ed. 1832. ἡ διάνοια. ἂν τοῖς] ἂν τις d. 9. τέλεσι τοῖς
 ἰδίῳις e. τὴν] om. d.i.

1. καθῆκα] “I sent down into the
 “lists;” the spectators being seated
 naturally *above* the course.

2. Ἐνίκησα δὲ] Recte Scholiastes τὰ
 πρῶτα. Nam primam, secundam, et
 quartam palmam retulisse Alcibiadem
 ex hoc loco Thucydidis scribunt Plu-
 tarchus Alcib. p. 357. et Athenæus I. 3.
 At Euripides, quod iidem adnotarunt,
 eum primo, secundo, et tertio curru
 victorem fuisse tradiderat. Euripidem
 sequutus est Isocrates in Orat. de Bigis
 p. 353. ed. Steph. Hæc P. Faber Ago-
 nist. III. 21. Victorias Olympicas Al-
 cibiadis memorat etiam Demosthenes
 in Midiana p. 360. ubi etiam alia, quæ
 ad Alcibiadis ingenium et res pertinent,
 leguntur. Quod ipse hic paullo post
 dicit: καὶ τᾶλλα ἄξια τῆς νίκης παρε-
 σκευασάμην, eo pertinet, quod Athenæus
 l. d. de eo prodit: Ὀλύμπια νικήσας—
 θύσας Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἄπα-
 σαν εἰστίασε. Vid. P. Fabrum. Duk.

6. χορηγίαις] The choregi were ten
 in number, one for each tribe. It was
 their business to provide the chorus in
 all dramatic entertainments, as well as
 in the dithyrambic or lyric recitations,
 on the festival of the great Dionysia.
 They paid the expenses of the training
 of the chorus, and also of its main-
 tenance during the interval; and they
 furnished the dresses, and whatever
 else was required by the chorus in the
 performance of its part. See on the

whole subject of the χορηγίαι, Böckh
 Public Econ. of Athens, vol. II. p. 207,
 Eng. transl. [vol. I. p. 487. orig. work.]

7. καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται] “But, as
 “far as foreigners are concerned, this
 “appears to be even strength,” i. e. it
 increases their idea of our wealth and
 power; and this impression, on their
 part, is to us a real security. I cannot
 understand how the old reading αὕτη
 ἰσχὺς φαίνεται can be interpreted or
 defended.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια] Εἰρω-
 νεύεται ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ καὶ
 ἀνόητος φαίνομαι τισιν, ἀλλ’ οὖν τῇ πόλει
 οὐκ ἄχρηστός μιν ἐστὶν ἡ ἄνοια, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 ὠφέλιμος. SCHOL.

ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια] Bekker, in his preface to
 his smaller edition of Thucyd. expresses
 his regret that he had not restored the
 common reading διάνοια; and Göl-
 ler has restored it, adding; “nihil eorum,
 “de quibus hic Alcibiades dicit, Nicias
 “amentię arguerat.” Yet surely νομί-
 σατε τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν, [c.
 12. ad fin.] is not very different from a
 charge of folly; and ὅπως θαυμάσθῃ
 μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἵπποτροφίας is a sneer to
 the same effect. And Alcibiades had
 just said, ὡν περί ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, in allu-
 sion to the greatness of his expenditure.
 I have no doubt therefore that ἦδ’ ἡ
 ἄνοια is the true reading, as it was
 judged to be by Wasse, Duker, and
 Bauer.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

- “ ὦφελ’ οὐδέ γε ἄδικον, ἐφ’ ἑαυτῷ μέγα φρονούντα μὴ ἴσον 4
 “ εἶναι, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ κακῶς πράσσων πρὸς οὐδένα τῆς ξυμφορᾶς
 “ ἰσομοιρεῖ. ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ δυστυχοῦντες οὐ προσαγορευόμεθα,
 “ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ τις ἀνεχέσθω καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγούντων ὑπερ-
 5 “ φρονούμενος, ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων τὰ ὅμοια ἀνταξιούτω. οἶδα 5
 “ δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους, καὶ ὅσοι ἔν τινος λαμπρότητι προέσχον,
 “ ἐν μὲν τῷ κατ’ αὐτοὺς βίῳ λυπηροὺς ὄντας, τοῖς ὁμοίοις
 “ μὲν μάλιστα ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνόντας, τῶν δὲ
 “ ἔπειτα ἀνθρώπων προσποιήσιν τε ξυγγενείας τισὶ καὶ μὴ
 10 “ οὔσαν καταλιπόντας, καὶ ἧς ἂν ὧσι πατρίδος, ταύτῃ αὔχη-
 “ σιν, ὥς οὐ περὶ ἀλλοτρίων οὐδ’ ἀμαρτόντων, ἀλλ’ ὥς περι-
 “ σφετέρων τε καὶ καλὰ πραξάντων. ὧν ἐγὼ ὀρεγόμενος, καὶ
 “ διὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβοώμενος, τὰ δημόσια σκοπεῖτε εἰ
 “ του χεῖρον μεταχειρίζω. Πελοποννήσου γὰρ τὰ δυνα-
 15 “ τώτατα ξυστήσας ἄνευ μεγάλου ὑμῖν κινδύνου καὶ δαπάνης,
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντινείᾳ
 “ περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι· ἐξ οὗ καὶ περιγενόμενοι
 “ τῇ μάχῃ οὐδέπω καὶ νῦν βεβαίως θαρσοῦσι. XVII. καὶ

1. ὦφελ’ H.K. ἑαυτὸν g. μὴ] καὶ O. 4. καταφρονούμενος K. 5. ἢ]
 εἶτα ἢ d. 7. λυπηρῶς F. 8. μάλιστα μὲν K. δὲ] om. d.i. 9. ἀνδρῶν K.
 τε] om. K. 11. ἀμαρτανόντων d.h.i. 14. χεῖρω G.d.e.i.k. χεῖρω C.

5. ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων] “Ὅσπερ τῶν δυστυ-
 χούντων καταφρονεῖ τις, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἀνεχέσθω ὑπὸ τῶν εὐτυχούντων ἐν μέρει
 καταφρονούμενος· ἢ εἰ βούλεται μὴ ὑπερο-
 ρᾶσθαι κακοπραγῶν, μηδ’ αὐτὸς τῶν ἀτυ-
 χούντων καταφρονήσῃ. SCHOL.

16. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν] i. e. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν
 κατέστησα] “I brought them to one
 “single day’s contest for their all.”
 “At similiter,” says Göller, “V. 111, 6.
 “ἐς μίαν βουλὴν dictum, nullo verbo
 “addito tali, quocum ea jungi possint.
 “Amant omnino Græci in multis ἐς,
 “ubi ἐν expectes. Vid. Hemsterh. ad
 “Aristoph. Plut. 1169.” But where ἐς
 does occur in this sense, it is merely a
 sort of abridged expression, like that of
 Herodotus, viii. 71, 2. ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἵζον-
 το, instead of ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐλθόντες ἐν
 αὐτῷ ἵζοντο. So again in Herodotus, I.
 185, 3. καταπλέοντες ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην πο-
 ταμόν, is the same in sense as ἀπικόμενοι

ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην κατέπλεον κατ’ αὐτόν.

18. καὶ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης κ.τ.λ.] ὡμί-
 λησε is the same as ὁμίλησασα ἔπραξε,
 just as δεδιήτημαι VII. 77, 2, is the same
 as ἐν τῷ διαιτᾶσθαι ἔπραξα. Is not the
 sense of the whole passage as follows,
 adopting Bekker’s conjecture of πεφό-
 βησθε for πεφοβῆσθαι, which appears
 to me exceedingly probable? “These
 “are the achievements of my youth,
 “and of what is called my monstrous
 “folly. So I dealt with the Pelopon-
 “nesian power with all discreetness of
 “speech, while my vehemence gained
 “me credit, and won them to listen to
 “what I said.” He means, that he
 had united the warmth of youth with
 the discretion of age, and that while
 the one had gained for him the confi-
 dence of those with whom he dealt, the
 other had taught him to turn that con-
 fidence to his own purposes.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης καὶ ἄνοια παρὰ φύσιν δοκοῦσα εἶναι

“ ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν λόγοις τε πρέπουσιν ὁμί-

If then I have served
you in my youth, let
me serve you in
my maturer manhood.
And do not be deter-
tered by the ima-
gined difficulties of the
enterprise. Sicily is
weak, torn by factions,
and ripe for change:
and your enemies in
Greece can do no
more than invade At-
tica, which even if we
stay at home we can-
not prevent.

“ λησε, καὶ ὀργῇ πίστιν παρασχομένη ἔπεισε.

“ καὶ νῦν μὴ πεφόβησθε αὐτὴν, ἀλλ’ ἕως ἐγὼ

“ τε ἔτι ἀκμάζω μετ’ αὐτῆς καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἐντυ- 5

“ χῆς δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου

“ ἡμῶν ὠφελίᾳ. καὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν

“ πλοῦν μὴ μεταγινώσκετε ὥς ἐπὶ μεγάλην

“ δύναμιν ἐσόμενον. ὅχλοις τε γὰρ ξυμμίκτοις

“ πολυανδρουῖσιν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ ῥαδίας ἔχουσι 10

“ τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς.

“ καὶ οὐδεὶς δι’ αὐτὸ, ὥς περὶ οἰκείας πα-

3. καὶ] καί γε C.V.d.e.i.k. καί γε ὀργῆς G. ὀργῆς d.i.k.m. παρασχομένη
E.F. 4. καὶ νῦν] om. V. πεφοβείσθαι C. pr. manu. H.K.V. φοβείσθαι d.
Præstabat πεφόβησθε (quod recepit Goell.) puncto post ἔπεισε posito. Bekker.
“πεφοβῆσθαι codices” BEKK. ed. 1832. ταύτην γρ. h. εγωγε V.N. 5. τε]
om. R. ἔτι] om. d.g.i. 6. δοκῇ M.O. om. K. ἀποχρήσεσθαι A.C.E.F.G.K.
M.k. 7. τὴν] om. N.V.d. 8. μεταγινώσκετε vel μεταγινώσκητε A.B.E.F.H.
K.N.Q.R.V.f.g.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταγινώσκητε. 9. γὰρ
om. g. συμμίκτοις E. 10. πόλεις τῆς σικελίας καὶ E. ῥαδίως R. 11. πολιτῶν E.
καταβολὰς h. 12. ὥσπερ οἰκείας B.E.F.(γρ. G.) H.N.V.d.f.g. ὥσπερ οἰκείας A.

11. τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς]
“ Changes of government effected
“ amongst themselves, and the accept-
“ ing of a constitution imposed upon
“ them from without;” or perhaps,
“ changes of government and the re-
“ ceiving of new ones:” μεταβολὰς re-
ferring to modifications of the constitu-
tion, while ἐπιδοχάς expresses the entire
substitution of a new one. The state-
ment with respect to Sicily is incorrect,
and so it was proved to be, when the
Athenians arrived there. In the time
of Gelon, many of the states of Sicily
had admitted a number of new citizens
to the rights of citizenship. But these
were still excluded from holding public
offices; and after the expulsion of the
tyrants, there was a general struggle
throughout Sicily between the new citi-
zens and the old on this point. [B. C.
463.] After two years, Messina was
given up to the former as their settle-
ment, and thither they assembled from
the several cities, leaving them in the
exclusive possession of the old citizens.
There was also a general pacification

throughout the island, and the exiles,
a numerous body, owing to perpetual
party quarrels, were recalled by their
respective countries, and were provided
for by a distribution of public land
amongst them. A popular government
was at this time existing at Syracuse;
but trembling at the power of the aris-
tocracy; whence arose the famous law
of Petalism, (A. C. 454,) like the Athe-
nian Ostracism, for the banishment of
all persons whose power or influence
rendered them formidable to liberty.
But this law being put in practice with
excessive severity, was soon repealed;
and the government of Syracuse re-
mained a tempered democracy, (Ari-
stotle calls it a πολιτεία, or common-
wealth, Politic. V. 4, 9.) till the event of
the Athenian expedition, when the Com-
mons having contributed so largely to
the national triumph, obtained an ex-
tension also of their political influence.
See Diodorus Siculus XI. in various
places. Herodot. VII. 153. et seqq.
Aristotle, Politic. V. 3. 4. et Müller’s
“ Dorians,” vol. II. p. 157. et seqq.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ τρίδος, οὔτε τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὅπλοις ἐξήρτυται οὔτε
 “ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ νομίμοις κατασκευαῖς· ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος, ἢ
 “ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν οἶεται ἢ στασιάζων ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινου
 “ λαβὼν ἄλλην γῆν, μὴ κατορθώσας, οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἐτοι-
 5 “ μάζεται. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον ὄμιλον οὔτε λόγου μιᾷ 4
 “ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι, οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἔργα κοινῶς τρέπεσθαι· ταχὺ
 “ δ’ ἂν ὡς ἕκαστοι, εἴ τι καθ’ ἡδονὴν λέγοιτο, προσχωροῖεν,
 “ ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ στασιάζουσιν, ὥσπερ πυνθανόμεθα. καὶ 5
 “ μὴν οὐδ’ ὀπλῖται οὗτ’ ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, οὔτε

1. τὰ] τοῖς d. ἐξήρτηται G.Q. 2. τὰ] ταῖς d. 3. λέγειν Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τοῦ κοινου] κοινού τι d. κοινού i. 8. στάσιν g. στασιάζοιεν f. 9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται A.B.E.F.H.N.P.Q.R.d.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. κομπάζω. vulgo ὅσοι περικομποῦνται.

1. οὔτε τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ—κατασκευαῖς] This would refer not only to public works for the defence of the country, such as forts, or the fortifications of the city itself, but to what we should call ordinary improvements, such as roads, bridges, &c. and perhaps ornamental buildings, whether temples or theatres. Men took no pains to spend their money upon any thing that must remain in the country, and could not be carried with them into banishment. That this was true, at least as compared with Athens, may be gathered from the speech of the Syracusan general, ch. 41, from which it appears that Syracuse was not well provided with arms, horses, and other military resources.

2. ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος] ‘Ο νοῦς’ τῶν δημαγωγῶν ἕκαστος οὐ τοῦ κοινῇ συμφέροντος στοχάζεται, ἀλλὰ οἰκείου λήμματος, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ λόγῳ πείθειν περιγένοιτο αὐτῷ τὸ λαβεῖν, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ στασιάζειν. οὐ χαλεπὸν γὰρ νομίζεται τῷ μὴ κατορθώσαντι ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ἄλλην γῆν οἰκῆσαι. ἐμφαίνεται γὰρ καὶ ἐντεῦθεν, ὅτι οὐδεὶς ὡς πατρίδος τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως πεφρόντικεν. SCHOL. The order is, ἕκαστος δὲ ἐτοιμάζεται ταῦτα ὃ τι ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινου λαβὼν, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν ἢ στασιάζων, οἶεται οἰκήσειν ἄλλην γῆν μὴ κατορθώσας. It should have been τοῦτο instead of ταῦτα, but the writer forgot that he had used the singular number in the beginning of the sentence, ὃ τι. So in III. 38, 4. ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν. ‘Ο τι λαβὼν οἰκήσειν οἶεται, is “ where-

“ with he thinks to settle in a foreign “ country.” If Mosheim was not consciously imitating Thucydides in the following passage, the coincidence is curious. He is speaking of the Jewish priests about the time of the Christian era: “ Omnes quum se lubrico et an- “ cipiti loco positos esse viderent, tan- “ tum opum sive vi sive dolo corra- “ debant quantum poterant, quo vel “ rerum dominos sibi conciliare, ac “ competitores depellere, vel gradu “ forte deturbati vitam beatam ducere “ possent.” De Reb. Christian. ante Constantin. c. 2. §. 4.

5. οὔτε λόγου μιᾷ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι] Οὔτε ὁμοιοῦντας ἐνὸς ἀκούειν λόγου, οὔτε ὁμοφρονούντας κοινῇ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα παραγίγνεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται] The old reading was ὅσοι περικομποῦνται, and Dr. Bloomfield quotes two passages in which περικομπέειν is used, from Josephus and the Wisdom of Solomon. But it does not appear that it exists in any early writer; and the grammarian Thomas Magister quotes the passage ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται. In the following line, ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, is rather suspicious. It is a strange confusion if σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν is made to have the same construction with ἡριθμοῦντο. Or can τοσοῦτοι refer, not to ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν, but to ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, and can the words ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν signify, “ in all the instances “ of a people’s counting their own

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες διεφάνησαν τοσούτοι ὄντες, †ὅσοι†
 “ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, ἀλλὰ μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς
 “ἐψευσμένη ἢ Ἑλλὰς μόλις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἱκανῶς
 6“ὠπλίσθη. τὰ τε οὖν ἐκεῖ, ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,
 “τοιαῦτα, καὶ ἔτι εὐπορώτερα ἔσται· βαρβάρους τε γὰρ 5
 “πολλοὺς ἔξομεν, οἱ Συρακοσίων μίσει ξυνεπιθήσονται
 “αὐτοῖς· καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπικωλύσει, ἣν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς
 7“βουλευήσθε. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες ἡμῶν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους,
 “οὔσπερ νῦν φασὶ πολεμίους ὑπολείποντας ἂν ἡμᾶς πλεῖν,
 “καὶ προσέτι τὸν Μῆδον ἐχθρὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκτῆ- 10
 “σαντο, οὐκ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ἢ τῇ περιουσίᾳ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἰσχύον-
 8“τες. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοί πω μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς
 “ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, εἴ τε καὶ πάνυ ἔρρωνται, τὸ μὲν ἐς τὴν γῆν
 “ἡμῶν ἐσβάλλειν, καὶ μὴ ἐκπλεύσωμεν, ἱκανοὶ εἰσι, τῷ δὲ
 “ναυτικῷ οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο βλάπτειν· ὑπόλοιπον γὰρ ἡμῖν 15

1. διεφάρησαν d.i. ὅσους g. et margo d. Haack. Poppo. ὅσοι Bekk. 2. ἐαυ-
 τοὺς omisso σφᾶς K. 3. ἢ] om. A.B.E.F.H. μόλις] πόλις Q. 5. ἀπορώτερα
 K.Q. τε] uncis inclusit Bekk. 6. συνεπιθήσονται C.E.F.V.d.k.m. 7. ἐνθένδε
 K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.k. ἔτι κωλύσει K. 8. βουλεύεσθε E. 9. ὑπολείποντας A.B.
 E.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπολιπόντας. 10. ἐκτίσαντο Q. 11. ἄλλο H. ἄλλη e.
 14. ἐμβάλλειν g.i. ἐσβαλεῖν V. ἂν i. πλεύσωμεν P. 15. ἡμῖν M.

“numbers?” i. e. “All who used to
 “speak of their own numbers have
 “been found not to have been so nu-
 “merous as they are made out to be.”
 If neither of these solutions can be
 admitted, I should then agree with
 Haack and Poppo in reading ὅσους—
 ἡρίθμουν.

1. ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς] “Ὅσοι ἕκαστοι
 λέγουσι τὸν ἴδιον ἀριθμόν. SCHOL.

2. αὐτοὺς—ἐψευσμένη] It is clear that
 αὐτοὺς refers to ὀπλίτας, but I am quite
 unable to explain the construction, for
 the expression in Herodotus, VI. 32, 1,
 to which Göller refers, is not a parallel
 case. We have also in Thucydides, V.
 83, 4, ἐψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, “was false
 “to his alliance,” where ἐψευστο is
 equivalent to ψευδόμενος ἀπέλιπε; but
 can ἐψευσμένη τοὺς ὀπλίτας mean, “hav-
 “ing falsely vaunted its heavy armed
 “soldiers,” which seems to be the sense
 required? As for the fact, compare V.
 68, 2, τῶν δ’ αὖ (τὸ πλῆθος) διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώ-

πειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα πλήθη ἡπι-
 στείτο. But Diodorus and Plutarch
 seem to have been the dupes of some
 of these exaggerations; for instance,
 Diodorus states the number of Gelon’s
 heavy armed soldiers, at the battle of
 Himera, at 50,000; and Plutarch
 reckons the army with which Archida-
 mus invaded Attica in the first year of
 the Peloponnesian war, at 60,000. (in
 Pericle, c. 23.)

[Vid. Xenoph. Anabas. V. 7, 35. τὰ
 δὲ χρήματα ἃ ὑπέσχοντο Τιμασίῳ καὶ
 Θώρακι, ἐψευσμένοι ἦσαν. ubi ἐψευ-
 σμένοι est “quum falso prædicassent.”]
 POPPO.

12. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοι κ. τ. λ.]
 Göller has rightly given the sense of
 these words: “Peloponnesios nunc
 “magis quam unquam spei expertes
 “esse, ac si valde sint animati, (i. e. si
 “maximam spem concipiant,) eos nihil
 “nisi regionem Atticam invasuros.”

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

Why then should you recall your determination to help your allies in Sicily? Why should you wish to shrink from that course of enterprise which is now necessary to our very existence, and which is alone congenial to our national character?

“ ἐστὶν ἀντίπαλον ναυτικόν. XVIII. ὥστε
 “ τί ἂν λέγοντες εἰκὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ἀποκνοῖμεν, ἢ
 “ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους σκηπτόμενοι μὴ
 “ βοηθοῖμεν; οἷς χρεὼν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ξυνω-
 “ μόσαμεν, ἐπαμύνειν, καὶ μὴ ἀντιτιθέναι ὅτι
 “ οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνοι ἡμῖν. οὐ γὰρ ἵνα δεῦρο ἀντιβοη-
 “ θῶσι προσεθέμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ’ ἵνα τοῖς ἐκεῖ
 “ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες δεῦρο κωλύωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐπι-
 “ ἐναι. τὴν τε ἀρχὴν οὕτως ἐκτησάμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὅσοι 2
 10 “ δὴ ἄλλοι ἦρξαν, παραγιγνόμενοι προθύμως τοῖς ἀεὶ βαρ-
 “ βάροις ἢ Ἑλλησιν ἐπικαλουμένοις, ἐπεὶ εἴ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν
 “ πάντες ἢ †φυλοκρῖνοίεν† οἷς χρεὼν βοηθεῖν, βραχὺ ἂν τι
 “ προσκτώμενοι αὐτῇ περὶ αὐτῆς ἂν ταύτης μᾶλλον κινδυ-
 “ νεύοιμεν. τὸν γὰρ προὔχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύ-
 15 “ νεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ †μὴ ὅπως† ἔπεισι, προκαταλαμβάνει. καὶ 3
 “ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν,
 “ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη, ἐπειδὴ περ ἐν τῷδε καθέσταμεν, τοῖς μὲν
 “ ἐπιβουλεύειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἀνιέναι, διὰ τὸ ἀρχθῆναι ἂν ὑφ’

5. ἀντιτιθῆναι pr. ἀντιτεθῆναι correctus d. 8. κωλύουσιν C.E.F.K.Q.R.d.i.k.
 10. δὴ] om. R. ἀεὶ βαρβάροις A.B.F.L.M.O.Q.k. Goell. ἀεὶ (ἦ) Poppo. vulgo
 et Bekk. ἀεὶ ἢ βαρβάροις. 11. ἐπειδὴ L. 12. φυλοκρῖνοεῖν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.c.h.
 οῖνεν
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. φιλοκρίνοιεν d. vulgo φιλοκρίνοιεν. οἷς] ἐν οἷς d.i.
 χρεὼν E. 13. αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 14. προέχοντα P. τις] τέως g. 15. ὅπως μὴ
 correctus d. Haack. προκαταλαμβάνει E. 16. ἡμῖν παύεσθαι G. ἐς] om. K.
 17. ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἀλλ’
 ἀνάγκη. 18. τοῖς f.

12. †φυλοκρῖνοίεν†] It is difficult to decide between this reading and φιλοκρῖνοίεν. Nicias had said certainly, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ὁ ἀγὼν, and this mention of βαρβάρων seems to favour φυλοκρῖνοίεν, “if we were to make distinctions of race.” But he dwells more on the inability of the Egestæans to be of any use to Athens in their turn, and their inefficiency as allies seems pointed at in φυλοκρῖνοίεν, “If we are nicely to pick and choose the “objects of our succour.” The authority of the grammarians is in favour of φυλοκρῖνοίεν, although they do not quote the word as occurring in Thucydides.

15. ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ ὅπως ἔπεισι] Göllel defends this position of the words, “because,” he says, “it increases the “opposition,” οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ. I cannot understand this, nor do I know how μὴ ὅπως can signify any thing else than “not only.” Compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 3, 10. ἐπεὶ ἀνασταίητε ὀρχησόμενοι, μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ρυθμῷ ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε. But as οὐ μόνον had just preceded it in the present passage, Thucydides could not have intended to use it in this sense here. I have marked it therefore with obeli, as it does not appear that μὴ ὅπως can signify the same thing as ὅπως μὴ.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

- “ ἐτέρων αὐτοῖς κίνδυνον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἄλλων ἄρχοιμεν.
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκεπτέον ὑμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ ἥσυ-
 “ χον, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὁμοῖον μεταλήψεσθε.
 4 “ λογισάμενοι οὖν τάδε μᾶλλον αὐξήσιν, ἐπ’ ἐκείνα ἣν ἴωμεν,
 “ ποιῶμεθα τὸν πλοῦν, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν 5
 “ τὸ φρόνημα, εἰ δόξομεν ὑπεριδόντες τὴν ἐν τῷ παρόντι
 “ ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεῦσαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος,
 “ τῶν ἐκεῖ προσγενομένων, πάσης τῷ εἰκότι ἄρξομεν, ἢ κα-
 “ κώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 5 “ ὠφελησόμεθα. τὸ δὲ ἀσφαλές, καὶ μένειν, ἣν τι προσχωρή, 10
 “ καὶ ἀπελθεῖν, αἱ νῆες παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα
 6 “ καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. καὶ μὴ ὑμᾶς ἡ Νικίου τῶν
 “ λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη καὶ διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς
 “ πρεσβυτέρους ἀποστρέψῃ, τῷ δὲ εἰωθότι κόσμῳ, ὥσπερ
 “ καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἅμα νέοι γεραιτέροις βουλευόντες, ἐς 15
 “ τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ, καὶ νῦν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πειράσθε προα-

1. αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς P. ἄλλων] ἂν K. 2. ἐπισκεπτέον τε Q. ὑμῖν A.C.E.F.L.N.O.P.V.d.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε ἡμῖν καὶ Q. vulgo ἡμῖν.
 3. μὴ] om. H. ἐς τὰ ὅμοια R. 5. στερέσωμεν F.c. στερήσωμεν g. 6. ὑπερι-
 δόντες τὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. ὑπερορῶ. vulgo ὑπεριδόντες καὶ οὐκ ἀγαπήσαντες τὴν.
 8. ἄρξομεν] ἀρξάμενον E. ἡ] εἰ g. 10. δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλές P. εἴ τι R. προ-
 χωρή Q.e. Reiskius. 11. ἐπελθεῖν e. παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες Valckenar. ad
 Herodot. V. 36, 3. [Poppo. Goell.] libri omnes παρέξουσιν αὐτοκράτορες. BEKK.
 13. τὰ πρεσβύτερα Q. 14. ἐπιστρέψῃ G.L.O.P.i.k. ἐπιτρέψῃ d. ἀποτρέψῃ Poppo.
 15. βουλευσάντες e. 16. προσαγαγεῖν C.e.

5. ἵνα—στορέσωμεν—καὶ—ἄρξομεν] The construction is varied, the indicative ἄρξομεν being put as if in an independent sentence, although the conjunction καὶ, in καὶ ἅμα—ἄρξομεν, answers to the τε in the preceding clause, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 610.

11. ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα] This is Valckenar's correction, which all the later editors have received. Yet ναυκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν seems a harsh expression, to signify ναυσὶ γὰρ κρείσσους ἐσόμεθα Σικελιωτῶν. There can be no doubt, however, that it is preferable to the old reading αὐτοκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν.

13. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις κ. τ. λ.] “Nicias’ setting the young at variance

“with the old.” Compare the French idiom, “Faire se ranger en faction aux jeunes gens contre les vieillards.” The notion is, that Nicias stood to the young men in the relation of one who was setting them at variance with their elders; and this, like other relations, is expressed by the dative τοῖς νέοις. The instances quoted in Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 396. of a substantive governing the same case as the verb from which it is derived, do not apply to the present passage, because διυστάναι does not govern a dative, but an accusative.

15. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ] The pronoun αὐτὰ refers to τὰ πράγματα, although the substantive had not been before expressed. Compare I. 144, 5. ἐς

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ γαγείν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίσατε νεότητά μὲν καὶ γῆρας
 “ ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὁμοῦ δὲ τό τε φαῦλον καὶ
 “ τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνυ ἀκριβὲς ἂν συγκραθὲν μάλιστ’ ἂν
 “ ἰσχύειν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἂν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι τε
 5 “ αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ πάντων τὴν
 “ ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσσεσθαι, ἀγωνιζομένην δὲ αἰὲ προσλήψε-
 “ σθαι τε τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ’
 “ ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ξύνηθες ἔξειν. παράπαν τε γινώσκω πόλιν 7
 “ μὴ ἀπράγμονα τάχιστ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖν ἀπραγμοσύνης μετα-
 10 “ βολῇ διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσφαλέστατα τού-
 “ τος οἰκεῖν, οἳ ἂν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἤθεσι καὶ νόμοις, ἦν καὶ
 “ χεῖρῳ ἦ, ἥκιστα διαφόρως πολιτεύωσιν.”

XIX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἶπεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου τε καὶ τῶν Ἑγεσταίων καὶ Λεοντίνων
 15 The Athenians per- φυγάδων, οἳ παρελθόντες ἐδέοντό τε καὶ τῶν
 sist in their original
 determination to send
 out the expedition.
 Nicias then attempts
 to check their ardour, ὀρκίων ὑπομιμνήσκοντες ἰκέτευον βοηθῆσαι
 σφίσι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ὥρμητο
 στρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ Νικίας, γνούς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν 2

1. μὲν νεότητα g. 2. μηδὲν] μὴ P. 3. συγκραθὲν E. 4. τε] om. d.i.
 5. περὶ αὐτὴν g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ αὐτὴν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.
 Q.R.V. om. d.i.k. vulgo περὶ αὐτήν. τι] τε h. 6. ἐγγηραιεσεσθαι E. 8. ξυγ-
 γινώσκω M. γινώσκω V. 9. δοκῇ Q. 13. μὲν] Præstat fortasse δέ. BEK-
 KER. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι V.

τάδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ, where αὐτὰ refers
 in the same way rather to τὰ πράγματα
 understood, than to τὰ ὑπάρχοντα which
 occurs two lines above.

3. ἂν συγκραθὲν—ἂν ἰσχύειν] “Priore
 “ ἂν alterum, quod ad ἰσχύειν additum
 “ est, præparari vidimus ad II. 41, 1.”
 POPPO. That is, the particle ἂν is not
 to be taken with the participle, even
 when the participle, as here, has a con-
 ditional sense; (for ξυγκραθὲν is equiva-
 lent to εἰ ξυγκραθείη;) but it shows by
 anticipation that the sentence is going
 to be conditional. Compare Kühner,
 Gr. Gr. §. 455. Anmerk. 2. [Jelf, 429.
 obs. 1.] For the sentiment, compare
 Aristot. Politic. III. 7. (11, 9.) πάντες μὲν
 γὰρ ἔχουσι συνελθόντες ἱκανὴν αἴσθησιν,
 καὶ μινύμενοι τοῖς βελτίοις τὰς πόλεις
 ὠφελοῦσι, καθάπερ ἢ μὴ καθαρὰ τροφή

μετὰ τῆς καθαρᾶς τὴν πᾶσαν ποιεῖ χρησι-
 μωτέραν τῆς ὀλίγης· χωρὶς δ’ ἕκαστος ἀτε-
 λῆς περὶ τὸ κρίναι ἐστίν. And again,
 a little below, §. 14: ἔσται γὰρ ἕκαστος
 μὲν χείρων κριτῆς τῶν εἰδόντων ἅπαντες
 δὲ συνελθόντες ἢ βελτίους ἢ οὐ χείρους.

8. παράπαν τε γινώσκω] Παράπαν is
 analogous to παρὰ πολὺ, the one sig-
 nifying “altogether,” as the other sig-
 nifies “in a great degree.” Γινώσκω
 in this place seems nearly equivalent to
 “sententiam fero.” “My opinion on
 “this question is, that I think the
 “change from enterprise to quiet would
 “be most speedily fatal to a city,” &c.
 Otherwise γινώσκω δοκεῖν might seem
 tautology.

18. ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων] Ἀπὸ
 τοῦ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενος λόγοις. SCHOL.
 The preposition expresses the notion of

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

by representing the magnitude of the force required to ensure success.

τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, πα-
 ρασκευῆς δὲ πλήθει, εἰ πολλὴν ἐπιτάξειε, τάχ'
 ἂν μεταστήσειεν αὐτοὺς, παρελθὼν [αὐτοῖς]

αὐθις ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

XX. “ ΕΠΕΙΔΗ πάντως ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥρ- 5
 “ μημένους στρατεύειν, ξυνενέγκοι μὲν ταῦτα, ὡς βουλόμεθα,

SPEECH OF

NICIAS.

2

(20—23.)

Since you are resolved to invade Sicily, at least consider the numbers and resources of the states which you are going to encounter.

“ ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ παρόντι ἂ γινώσκω, σημανῶ.

“ ἐπὶ γὰρ πόλεις, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,

“ μέλλομεν ἰέναι μεγάλας καὶ οὐθ' ὑπηκόους

“ ἀλλήλων οὔτε δεομένας μεταβολῆς, ἥ ἂν ἐκ 10

“ βιαίου τις δουλείας ἄσμενος ἐς ῥάω μετά-

“ στασιν χωροίη, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡμε-

“ τέραν εἰκότως ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας προσδεξαμένας, τό τε πλη-

3 “ θος, ὡς ἐν μιᾷ νήσῳ, πολλὰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. πλὴν γὰρ

“ Νάξου καὶ Κατάνης, ἃς ἐλπίζω ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ Λεοντίνων 15

“ ξυγγενὲς προσέσεσθαι, ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἐπτὰ, καὶ παρεσκευα-

“ σμέναι τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοιοτρόπως μάλιστα τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ δυνά-

“ μει, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, Σελινούς καὶ

4 “ Συράκουσαι. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὀπλῖται ἔνεισι, καὶ τοξόται,

“ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ, πολλαὶ δὲ τριήρεις καὶ ὄχλος ὁ πληρώσων 20

“ αὐτάς· χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι, τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς

“ ἱεροῖς ἐστὶ Σελινουντίοις· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβά-

1. ἀποτρέψειεν V. 3. αὐτοῖς αὐθις B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.
 i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐθις A. Bekk. 2. (αὐτοῖς om. Bekk. ed. 1832.)
 vulgo αὐτοῖς. 4. τάδε d. 5. πάντας H.K. πάντων Q. πάντως αὐθις ὁρῶ
 G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. ὑμᾶς ὁρῶ N.V. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι om. c. 6. ξυνενέγκοιμεν g.
 βουλευόμεθα A.B.E.F.N.V.h. 8. ἀκοῇ om. R. 10. οὔτε] οὔτω k. οὔτε—
 οὐδ' malim οὐδέ—οὐτ' BEKK. 13. προσδεξαμένας A.B.N.V.h.m. vulgo προσ-
 δεχομένας. προσευξαμένας K. τε] γε f. 15. τὸ] om. K. 16. παρασκευασμέ-
 ναι G.H.Q.d.k.m. 17. ἡμετέρᾳ L. 19. μὲν] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 21. τ']
 om. B.K.d. τε ἔχουσι V. καὶ] om. K. 22. ἱεροῖς in marg. N. ἐστὶ] om. L.

deriving a conclusion from its premises,
 “ by arguing from the same grounds
 “ as before, it would now be impos-
 “ sible to deter them.” In Aristotle's
 language it would be, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν συλ-
 λογιζόμενος: in Thucydides I should
 be inclined to write it at full, ἀπὸ τῶν
 αὐτῶν λόγων ὁρμώμενος.

16. καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι] The con-
 junction is remarkable, because it joins

παρεσκευασμένοι to ἐπτὰ. “ There are
 “ other cities, in number as many as
 “ seven, and provided in all points ac-
 “ cording to the style of our own
 “ power.”

18. ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν] Συράκου-
 σαι, Σελινούς, Γέλα, Ἀκράγας, Μεσσήνη,
 Ἰμέρα, Καμάρινα. ταύτας φησὶ τὰς ἐπτὰ
 πόλεις ἀντιμάχους εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται. ᾧ δὲ μάλιστα ἡμῶν προ-

“ ἔχουσιν, ἵππους τε πολλοὺς κέκτηνται, καὶ σίτῳ οἰκείῳ καὶ

You must have there-
fore a large and well
equipped force of your
own, and you must
carry every thing with
you, and not depend
on finding it in Sicily.

“ οὐκ ἐπακτῷ χρῶνται. XXI. πρὸς οὖν τοι-

“ αὐτὴν δύναμιν οὐ ναυτικῆς καὶ φαύλου στρα-

“ τιᾶς μόνον δεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πεζὸν πολὺν ξυμ-

“ πλεῖν, εἴπερ βουλόμεθα ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας

“ δρᾶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ἱππέων πολλῶν εἶργεσθαι

“ τῆς γῆς, ἄλλως τε καὶ †εἰ† ξυστῶσιν αἱ πόλεις φοβη-

“ θεῖσαι, καὶ μὴ ἀντιπαράσχωσιν ἡμῖν φίλοι τινὲς γενόμενοι,

10 “ ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι, ᾧ ἀμυνούμεθα ἱππικόν. αἰσχροὺς δὲ

“ βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ

“ πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῇ

“ ἀξιόχρεον ἐπιέναι, γνόντας ὅτι πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας

I. ἀπαρχῆς φέρεται A.B.E.F.N.Q.m. ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φερέται C.G.K.L.O.P.V.c.e.f.
g.h.k. Haack. Porro. ἀπαρχῇ φέρεται H. ἀπαρχὴ φαίνεται d.
4. ναυτῆς R. 5. πολὺ V. ξυνπλεῖν H. 6. ἀξίως K. τι] om. A.B.C.E.
F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porro. Bekk. 7. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. 8. εἰ] ἢν
L.O.P.d. 48. Goell. βοηθεῖσαι g. 9. ἡμῖν P. 13. ἀχρικόχρεον E.
ἀπιέναι d.i. ἐπιβαίνειν Q. πολλοί d.i. τε] τι g. ἀπο O. Porro. Goell.
ἡμέρας V.

I. ἀπαρχῇ] Compare Plato, de Legibus VII. p. 806. d. γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδεδομέναι δούλοις ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀποτελοῦσιν. [Dr. Bloomfield has by mistake cited this passage from the 8th Book of Plato de Legg. instead of the 7th.] The Syracusans had obtained the sovereignty of the soil in some parts of the Sicilian country, but left the land in the hands of the old possessors, burdened with the payment of a certain part of the produce, either in kind or in money, to the sovereign.

6. ἀξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν] The omission of the indefinite pronoun τι in several MSS. is no sufficient reason for doubting its genuineness. Compare II. 89, 6. μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν: and VII. 38, 1. οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἄξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν. But ἄξιον τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, instead of ἄξια, or even ἀξίως, seems to me scarcely to be Greek.

8. †εἰ† ξυστῶσιν] It is a difficult question to decide whether Thucydides wrote εἰ ξυστῶσιν or ἢν ξυστῶσιν. In favour of the former may be urged, 1st, the authority of all the MSS. ex-

cept four or five of the very worst class. 2ndly, the practice of the tragedians, not only in the lyrical measures, but also in the common iambic dialogue, as has been acknowledged by the later editors. See Sophocl. Œd. Colon. 1443. εἴ σου στερηθῶ: and Ajax, 496. εἰ γὰρ θάνης σύ. 3rdly, The admission of Hermann, De Præceptis quibusdam Atticistarum, §. 2. “Apud Atticos quoque, ubi codices consentiant, nec sensus prohibeat, εἰ cum quorumcunque verborum conjuncti vis tolerandum esse.” 4thly, The use of εἰ with the subjunctive in other dialects of the Greek language, shewing that it is not in itself a solecism. But on the other hand it may be said, 1st, that in no other passage of Thucydides is such a construction to be found; and 2ndly, that while it is very rare in the early writers, it became frequent with those of a later date; so that the copyists here, as in other instances, may have followed the habit of their own times, and corrupted the genuine reading. I retain εἰ therefore, but marked with obeli.

“ αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσά-
 “ μνοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἦλθετε
 “ ἐπὶ τινα, ὅθεν ῥάδιαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει,
 “ ἀλλ’ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς μηνῶν οὐδὲ
 “ τεσσάρων τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥάδιον ἐλθεῖν. XXII. 5
 “ ὁπλίτας τε οὖν πολλοὺς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν, καὶ
 “ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ὑπηκόων, καὶ ἦν
 “ τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνάμεθα ἢ πείσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσα-
 “ γαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας, ὅπως
 “ πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἱππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσὶ τε καὶ πολὺ 10
 “ περιεῖναι, ἵνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ῥᾶον ἐσκομιζώμεθα· τὸν δὲ
 “ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον ἐν ὀλκάσι, πυροὺς καὶ πεφρυγμένας
 “ κριθὰς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων πρὸς μέρος

1. στρατευσάμενοι A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g. Hermann. ad Viger. p. 774. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατευσόμενοι. 2. οὐκ om. Schol. et Hermann. uncis incluser. Haack. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. εἰ ἐν τοῖς Goell. ἦξετε d. 4. ἀλλὰ ἐς C.N.V. ἀπαρτίσονται C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. et corr. F. ἀπαρτίσονται f. οὐδὲ μηνῶν L.O.P. 5. ῥάδιον ἄγγελον Q. διελθεῖν R. 6. τε] om. g. πολλοὺς] om. i. 9. σφενδονιστὰς E. σφενδονήτας d. 10. ναυσὶ τε] Malim ναυσὶ δέ. Bekk. 12. καὶ] om. d. αὐτόθι d.e. πεφρυγμένας f. Ceterum glossema vocis genuinæ locum occupasse, nec πεφρυγμένας κριθὰς sed κάχυς legendum arbitratur Pierson. ad Mær. p. 213. Bekk. 13. μυλῶνων] om. A.B. inter versus ponit h.

2. καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις κ. τ. λ.] “Constructio est, ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ “ καὶ ἦλθετε, deletο οὐκ.” DOBREE. So also Hermann, on Viger, note 224. “Our expedition will be found not of “ that sort as when amongst your “ subject states in Greece ye have gone “ as allies to take part against any,” &c. Ξύμμαχοι expresses the well known Roman policy, of never making war in any country without having first secured an ally in it, whose quarrel the Romans might profess to maintain. And Nicias considered the alliance of the Egestæans as purely nominal, and incapable of affording the Athenians any real assistance.

3. αἱ κομιδαὶ] Αἱ πορίσεις. οὐχ ὁμοίως μέλλετε στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, ἥπερ ἐνταῦθα τοῖς ὑπηκόοις συμμαχοῦντες στρατεύεσθε ἐπὶ τινας οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντας, ὥστε ῥάδιαν εἶναι τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων παρακομιδὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας γῆς. SCHOL.

4. ἀπαρτήσαντες] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπαρτη-

θέντες καὶ πολὺ τῆς οἰκείας χωρισθέντες. SCHOL.

II. [τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον—ἄγειν. “Ὁ αὐτόθεν σῖτος est, id frumentum “ quod hic suppetit, tantum frumenti “ quantum hic (ad usum bellicum) paratum est.” POPPO. “We must carry “ with us our home supply of corn,” according to Poppo’s interpretation;—but they would not surely take it all, and Poppo’s qualification, “quantum “ hic ad usum bellicum paratum est,” is inserted without any authority. Τοῦ δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτου would be a better reading; “We must also carry with us “ some of our home supply of corn,” &c.]

13. πρὸς μέρος] “Verte, pro servorum apud quemque numero.” DOBREE. Compare Demosth. Macartat. p. 1068. 4. Reiske: τῇ ἐπικλήρῳ πρὸς μέρος ἐπιδιδόναι ἕκαστον. Phormion. p. 954. 18. ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρῶα πρὸς μέρος αὐτὸς ἡξίους νέμεσθαι. If any one

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους, ἵνα, ἣν πον ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἀπο-
 “ λαμβανόμεθα, ἔχη ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ
 “ οὔσα οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τὰ τε ἄλλα
 “ ὅσον δυνατόν ἐτοιμάσασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἐτέροις γίνεσθαι,
 5 “ μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὥς πλεῖστα ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ
 “ παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων, ἃ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἔτοιμα, νομίσατε καὶ λόγῳ
 “ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἣν γὰρ
 “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον
 “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλήν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-
 “ μον αὐτῶν τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-
 “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-
 “ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασῶσαι. πόλιν τε 2
 “ νομίσαι χρὴ ἐν ἄλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἰέναι,
 “ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἥ ἂν κατάσχωσιν, εὐθὺς κρα-
 15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἥ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἣν σφάλλονται, πάντα πολέμια

Do what we will, our
 chance of success is
 doubtful; but I would
 fain take such precau-
 tions as may leave us
 10 least liable to the
 fickleness of fortune.

1. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. ἀπὸ Q. ὑπολαμβάνομεθα e. ἀποκλειώμεθα i. et γρ. d. ἀπο-
 λαμβανόμεθα L.O. 2. ἔχει H.M.d.i. 4. γίνεσθαι C. 5. πλεῖστον L.
 6. λέγετε e.f. ἔτυμα h. 8. ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐνθένδε K. 9. πλήν] πλεῖν γρ. h.
 10. ὑπερβαλόντες d.i. 13. χρὴ] om. i. χρὴ καὶ Q. οἰκιοῦντες L.O. οἰκιοῦν-
 τας corr. A.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo οἰκειοῦντας. 14. κατα-
 σχήσωσιν e. 15. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo σφάλωνται.

should be at a loss to understand the
 meaning of ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους,
 he should read the following extract
 from a proclamation of Edward the
 Third, upon the renewal of hostilities
 with France in 1369, when he wanted
 workmen to quarry and prepare the
 stones for his military engines. “Sci-
 “ atis, quod assignavimus dilectum no-
 “ bis Simonem Alte Halle—ad lato-
 “ mos, quarrerarios, et omnes alios
 “ operarios, qui pro operatione petra-
 “ rum prædictarum necessarii fuerint,
 “ capiendum, et in quarrerariis prædictis
 “ ponendum, ibidem ad *Vadia nostra*,
 “ super aptatione dictarum petrarum,
 “ quamdiu indiguerit, moraturos . . .
 “ necnon ad omnes illos quos in hac
 “ parte contrarios invenerit seu re-
 “ belles, arestandum; et prisonis nos-
 “ tris committendum, in eisdem mo-
 “ raturos, quousque de eorum puni-
 “ tione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.”

Rymer, *Fœdera*, &c. tom. III. pars ii.
 p. 156. “*Vadia*, stipendia, Gallis *Ga-
 “ ges*.” Glossar. med. et infim. Latini-
 tat. (Adelung), in *Vadium*.

2. πολλὴ γὰρ οὔσα—ὑποδέξασθαι]
 “ For large as it is, it will not be an
 “ armament for every city to entertain.”
 Compare VI. 42, 1. ἵνα—ῥάους ἄρχειν
 ὦσι. VII. 14, 2. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι
 φύσεις ἄρξαι. VIII. 96, 5. ξυμφορώτατοι
 προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. and Herodot.
 III. 72, 4. φυλακὰς—εἰούσας οὐδὲν χαλε-
 πὰς παρελθεῖν.

9. πλήν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιμον—ὀπλιτι-
 κόν] Because as on the one hand it
 was impossible for the Athenian expe-
 dition to match the Syracusan infantry
 in point of numbers, so on the other
 hand they were so superior in disci-
 pline, that even with a great disparity
 of numbers they were fully able to cope
 with them.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

3 “ ἔξουσιν. ὅπερ ἐγὼ φοβούμενος, καὶ εἰδὼς πολλὰ μὲν
 “ ἡμᾶς δέον βουλευσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι (χαλεπὸν
 “ δὲ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας), ὅτι ἐλάχιστα τῇ τύχῃ παραδούς
 “ ἔμμαντον βούλομαι ἐκπλεῖν, παρασκευῇ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰκότων
 4 “ ἀσφαλῆς ἐκπλεῦσαι. ταῦτα γὰρ τῇ τε ξυμπάσῃ πόλει
 “ βεβαιότατα ἡγοῦμαι, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς στρατευσομένοις σωτή-
 “ ρια. εἰ δὲ τῷ ἄλλως δοκεῖ, παρήμι αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν.”

XXIV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα εἶπε, νομίζων τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους τῷ πλήθει τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ ἀποτρέψειν, ἢ εἰ ἀναγ-

But nothing could damp the universal
 2 enthusiasm in favour of the expedition. The people enter readily into the views of Nicias.

κάζοιτο στρατεύεσθαι, μάλιστα οὕτως ἀσφα- 10
 λῶς ἐκπλεῦσαι. οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ
 πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀχλώδους τῆς
 παρασκευῆς, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὥρμητο, καὶ
 τούναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· εὖ τε γὰρ παραι-
 3 νέσαι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἀσφάλεια νῦν δὴ καὶ πολλὴ ἔσεσθαι. καὶ 15
 ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ
 πρεσβυτέροις, ὥς ἢ καταστρεψομένοις ἐφ’ ἃ ἔπλεον, ἢ οὐδὲν
 ἂν σφαλεῖσαν μεγάλην δύναμιν· τοῖς δ’ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, τῆς
 τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας, καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθήσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης, ἔν τε τῷ 20
 παρόντι ἀργύριον οἴσειν, καὶ προσκτήσασθαι δύναμιν ὅθεν
 4 αἰδίδιον μισθοφορὰν ὑπάρξειν. ὥστε διὰ τὴν ἄγαν τῶν πλειό-
 νων ἐπιθυμίαν, εἰ τῷ ἄρα καὶ μὴ ἤρεσκε, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀντιχει-

1. εἰδὼς ὡς πολλὰ L.O.Q. ἰδὼν πολλὰ R. 2. δέον βουλευσασθαι A.B.F.H.
 N.V.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέον εὖ βουλευσασθαι. 3. ὄντας] om. g.
 ἐλάχιστον d.i. 4. παρασκευῇ A.K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 5. ἀσφαλῆς P. τε] om. d.
 6. στρατευομένοις E.G.L.N.O.P.V.d.i.k.m. 7. δοκῇ K. 8. καὶ ὁ μὲν i.
 9. ἀποστρέψειν g. εἰ om. A.E.F.H.c.k. 10. Nonne μάλιστα ἂν? Bekk. 2.
 11. ἐκπλεῦσαι corr. G. μὲν om. g. ἐπιθυμοῦν—ἐξηρέθησαν] βουλούμενον οὐκ
 ἀφῆρέθησαν Dionys. Hal. p. 134. 14. γὰρ] om. B.f. παραινέσας N.V.
 15. δὲ A.B.E.F.H.c.g. et prima manu N. πολὺ ἔσεσθαι G. 17. καταστρε-
 ψαμένοις V.g. 18. σφαλεῖσι h. τοῖς] τοὺς A.F.c. 19. ἀπούσης] πρεπού-
 σης e. ἐλπίδες G. 21. προσκτήσεσθαι G.L.O. ὅθεν] ὅθεν καὶ f. ὅθεν ἐς i.
 22. μισθοφορίαν Q.

16. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε κ. τ. λ.] This ex-
 pression being equivalent to ἐπεθύμουν,
 the dative passes insensibly into the
 nominative, εὐέλπιδες ὄντες, and πολὺς
 ὄμιλος. Compare V. 70, i. note.

19. πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας] Τὸ θεω-
 ρίας ἀντὶ τοῦ ἱστορίας κείται, ἵνα ἢ,
 ποθοῦντες τὴν ἀλλοδαπὴν καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ
 ἱστορῆσαι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ροτονῶν κακόνους δόξειεν εἶναι τῇ πόλει, ἡσυχίαν ἦγε.

They call on him to specify the amount of men and money that he judged necessary;

XXV. καὶ τέλος παρελθὼν τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν Νικίαν, οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι προφασίζεσθαι οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν, ἀλλ' ἐναντίον

5 ἀπάντων ἥδη λέγειν ἦν τινα αὐτῷ παρασκευὴν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίσονται. ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν· ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυναρ- 2
χόντων καθ' ἡσυχίαν μᾶλλον βουλεύσοιτο, ὅσα μέντοι ἥδη δοκεῖν αὐτῷ, τριήρεσι μὲν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἑκατὸν πλευστέα εἶναι· (αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσεσθαι ὀπλιταγωγούς ὅσαι ἂν
10 δοκῶσι, καὶ ἄλλας ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι·) ὀπλίταις δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πεντακισχιλίων μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσιν, ἦν δέ τι δύνωνται, καὶ πλείοσι· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὡς κατὰ λόγον, καὶ τοξοτῶν τῶν αὐτόθεν καὶ ἐκ Κρήτης, καὶ σφενδονητῶν, καὶ
15 ἦν τι ἄλλο πρέπον δοκῇ εἶναι, ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν. XXVI.

and vote every thing according to his suggestion, investing the generals with absolute power in all points relating to the outfit of the expedition.

ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο εὐθὺς αὐτοκράτορας εἶναι καὶ περὶ στρατιᾶς πλήθους καὶ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πλοῦ τοὺς στρατηγούς πράσσειν ἢ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ ἄριστα εἶναι Ἀθη-
20 ναίοις. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐγίγνετο, 2

καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἔπεμπον καὶ αὐτόθεν καταλόγους ἐποιοῦντο. ἄρτι δ' ἀνειλήφει ἡ πόλις ἑαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου καὶ τοῦ ξυνεχοῦς πολέμου ἔς τε ἡλικίας πλήθος ἐπιγεγεννη-
μένης καὶ ἔς χρημάτων ἄθροισιν, διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, ὥστε
25 ῥᾶον πάντα ἐπορίζετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν.

2. παρελθὼν k. 3. παρακελεύσας d.i. 4. διαμέλειν Q. ἐναντίων H.
5. αὐτῷ m. 6. ψηφίσονται A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. ψηφίζονται m.
8. δοκεῖ K. ἦ] om. E. 11. δὲ καὶ τοῖς g. 14. τῶν] om. K.P.i.
ἀποθεν h. καὶ ἐκ] ἐκ e.i. 15. ἄλλω H.g. δοκεῖ H.K. ἄρξειν g. 16. δὲ
οἱ E.F.H.N.V.f.g.h. Porro. vulgo et Bekk. δ' οἱ. 17. αὐτοκράτορες d.h.i.
18. περὶ παντὸς d.i. πλοῦ] πλούτου E. τοῖς] τοῦ τοὺς A.B.C.F.G.K.N.R.V.m.
τούτους H.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. (sed in N. τοῦ e secunda manu.) 19. δοκεῖ H.
22. ἂν εἰλήφει E.

6. ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν] This, if put at full length, would be, ἄκων μὲν ὅμως δὲ εἶπεν.

15. ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν] Scil. ἔφη, which explains the nominative ἐτοιμα-

σάμενοι. "That they," including himself, who was to command the expedition, "were to get them ready, and "take them with them."

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων (εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἢ τετράγωνος

Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Meanwhile a sudden shock is given to public feeling by the famous MUTILATION of the HERMÆ or MERCURIES. An act of which the people are most anxious to discover the authors.

ἐργασία, πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίοις προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς), μιᾷ νυκτὶ οἱ πλείστοι περιεκόπησαι τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας ἦδει οὐδεὶς, 5 ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὐτοί τε ἐζητοῦντο, καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τι οἶδεν ἀσέβημα γεγεννημένον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων 3 καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζρόνως ἐλάμβανον· τοῦ τε ἰο γὰρ ἔκπλου οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δήμου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι.

XXVIII. μηνύεται οὖν ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδέν, ἄλλων δὲ ἀγαλμάτων

1. ἐν τούτοις G. ὅσαι f.g. Ἑρμαῖοι P. Ἑρμᾶ c. 2. τῇ] τῶν L.O.P.d.f.i.k.
3. πολλῇ L.O.P.f.g. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις Q. 6. δημοσίᾳ] om. K. τε] om. P.
7. ἐζητοῦντο A.B.F. πρὸς ἔτι A. 8. εἶδεν L.O.P.V. 11. εἶναι] αὐτῷ B.
13. γοῦν N.Q.V. μὲν οὖν i. 14. Ἑρμαίων P. ἐγκλημάτων d.i.

1. ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν] Ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγον καὶ ἀληθείας ἔφορον εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ τετραγώνους καὶ κυβοειδεῖς κατεσκεύαζον, αἰνιττόμενοι ὅτι τὸ τοιοῦτον σχῆμα, ἐφ' ᾧ μέρη πέση, πανταχόσε βάσιμον καὶ ὀρθιὸν ἐστίν. οὕτω καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὁμοία ἐστὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῇ αὐτῇ, τὸ ψεῦδος δὲ πολύχουν καὶ πολυσχιδὲς καὶ ἐαυτῷ μάλιστα ἀσύμφωνον. SCHOL.

2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία] Themistius, Orat. XXVI. p. 316. πρὸ μὲν Δαιδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. Vid. ibi Petavium, et Menagium ad hæc Diogenis Laërt. V. 82. Ἴδου τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς, ἔχων σύρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πώγωνα. Ἐργασία, et ἐργάσασθαι θεὸν apud Pollucem, I. 11. et 15. sunt inter vocabula propria de his, qui statuas Deorum faciunt. Cur in προθύροις ædium positi fuerint, exponit Heraldus, II. Adversar. I. DUK. "The well known square piece of carved work." The words seem added as an explanation of Ἑρμαῖ. "The Hermæ are those well known square figures,

"numerous both in the doorways of private houses and of temples." I have therefore struck out the comma after ἐπιχώριον.

13. ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδέν] Plutarchus in Alcib. scribit, ante profectiōnem Alcibiadis etiam de mutilatis Hermis indicium delatum fuisse. Andocides, loco a Wasse indicato, primum ab Alcibiadis et Phereclei servis de mysteriorum imitatione, deinde a Teucro inquilino de Hermis truncatis, et sacris pollutis, ac denique a Dioclīde de Hermis indicium factum. Horum igitur indicia, secundum Thucydidem, posteriora fuerunt discussu Alcibiadis in Siciliam. Servos illos ἀκολούθους vocat Thucydides, i. e. pedissequos, qui, dominos sectati, testes et fortassis adiutores eorum petulantiae ac lasciviae fuerant. Nam ἀκόλουθοι proprie dicuntur servi, qui dominos sectantur. Vid. Casaub. et Duport. ad Theophrasti Charact. c. XI. Duport. ibid. ad cap. IX. et Periz. ad Ælian. XIV. V. H. 14. Gloss. ἀκόλουθος, secutor, pedissequus. DUK.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Alcibiades is suspected of it; and his enemies endeavour to represent it as part of a plot framed by him to sub-

5

vert the constitution. *περικοπαί τινες πρότερον ὑπὸ νεωτέρων μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἴνου γεγενημένοι, καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἅμα ὥς ποιεῖται ἐν οἰκίαις ἐφ' ὕβρει. ὦν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπηγιῶντο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὑπολαμβάνοντες οἱ μάλιστα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ἀχθόμενοι, ἐμποδὼν ὄντι σφίσι μὴ αὐτοῖς τοῦ δήμου βεβαίως προεστάναι, καὶ νομίσαντες, εἰ αὐτὸν ἐξελάσειαν, πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι, ἐμεγάλυνον, καὶ ἐβόων ὥς ἐπὶ δήμου καταλύσει τά τε μυστικά καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν περικοπὴ γένοιτο, καὶ οὐδὲν εἴη αὐτῶν*

10

He claims to be put instantly on his trial; but his enemies prevail with the people that he shall sail with the expedition, and be recalled hereafter to be tried, when the evidence was ready.

15

XXIX. ὁ δ' ἔν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο, καὶ ἐτοῖμος ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρίνεσθαι, εἴ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἰργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο μὴ ἀπόν-

20

τος πέρι αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἥδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἴη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν διαγνώσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ, ἣν ἥδη ἀγωνίζηται, ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται, θεραπεύων ὅτι

1. πρότερον] om. V. 3. ποιεῖται C.E.F.H.P.Q.R.V.c.f.g.h.k. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ποιῶντα i. vulgo ποιῆται. ἐπ' οἰκίας G. F. litteras is corr. οἰκίας A.E.h.k. et sec. man. N. 6. ὄντα P. μὴ αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P. R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς μή. 7. ἐξελάσαιεν H. ἐξελάσειεν A.E.F.c. 8. τε] om. L.O. 10. ἐπιλέγοντες τε τεκμήρια G.P.i.k.m. 11. ἐς] om. B. 12. τῷ τε K. 15. γὰρ τὰ τῆς L.O.i.k. γὰρ τῆς P. 17. ἐπεμάρτυρε E. 19. μὴ] om. c. 20. διαγνῶναι G.Q. 21. ἔχει e. 22. ὃ τε δῆμος—μαλακίζ.] om. G.

4. Ἐπηγιῶντο] Accusatorum nomina prodit apud Plutarchum, p. 201. Phrynichus: παράσχευς διαβολὴν Ἑτέρῳ Διοκλείδῃ· dein, Τευκρῷ γὰρ οὐχὶ βούλομαι Μήνυτρα δοῦναι, τῷ παλαμναίῳ ξένῳ. ubi legend. προσήκειν. Adde huc sis Andocidem, I. p. 175. Ursini imag. II. 13. WASS.

21. μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ] Plutarchus Alcib. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ (οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην)

τούς τε ναύτας, ὅσοι πλεῖν ἔμελλον εἰς Σικελίαν, εὖνους ὄντας αὐτοῖς. DUK.

22. ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται] Plutarchus: ὥστε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς φοβεῖσθαι, μὴ περὶ τὴν κρίσιν ὁ δῆμος ἀμβλύτερος αὐτῷ γένηται διὰ τὴν χρεῖαν. Eadem, qua hic, significatione verbo μαλακίζεσθαι utitur Thucydides, III. 40, 10. ubi vid. Schol. DUK.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δι' ἐκεῖνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτευον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων
τινὲς, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπευδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες,
οἱ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀγωγὴν,
ἐλθόντα δὲ κρίνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μεί-
ζονος διαβολῆς, ἣν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποριεῖν, 5
μετάπεμpton κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε
πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἤδη, ἡ ἀνα-
γωγὴ ἐγίγνετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. τῶν μὲν οὖν ξυμμάχων τοῖς

Olymp. 91. 2.

Corcyra is named as
the point of assembling
for the different divi-
sions of the armament.
The Athenian part of
it embarks at Piræus.
Description of the em-
barkation.

(30—32.)

πλείστοις, καὶ ταῖς σιταγωγοῖς ὀλκάσι, καὶ 10
τοῖς πλοίοις, καὶ ὅση ἄλλη παρασκευὴ ξυνεί-
πετο, πρότερον εἶρητο ἐς Κέρκυραν ξυλλέγε-
σθαι, ὡς ἐκείθεν ἀθρόοις ἐπὶ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν
τὸν Ἰόνιον διαβαλοῦσιν· αὐτοὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι,
καὶ εἴ τινας τῶν ξυμμάχων παρήσαν, ἐς τὸν 15
Πειραιᾶ καταβάντες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔω
2 ἐπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἀναξόμενοι. ξυγκατέβη δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος
ὄμιλος ἅπας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὁ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων,
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχώριοι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι προπέμποντες,
οἱ μὲν ἐταίρους, οἱ δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ δὲ υἱεῖς, καὶ μετ' ἐλπίδος 20
τε ἅμα ἰόντες καὶ ὀλοφυρμῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς κτήσονται, τοὺς δ'
εἴ ποτε ὄψοιντο, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅσον πλοῦν ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας
ἀπεστελλόντο· (καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ, ὡς ἤδη ἔμελλον
μετὰ κινδύνων ἀλλήλους ἀπολιπεῖν, μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἐσῆι τὰ
δεινὰ ἢ ὅτε ἐψηφίζοντο πλεῖν· ὅμως δὲ τῇ παρουσίᾳ ῥώμῃ, 2
διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐκάστων ὧν ἐώρων, τῇ ὄψει ἀνεθάρσουν.) οἱ
δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θέαν ἦκεν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιόχρεων

2. ἐνιόντες Q.

vulgo ἀναγωγὴν.

ἄκραν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.

vulgo ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν.

15. οἱ L.N.O.P.d.k. sed in marg. habet N. εἴ τινας.

ἄλλος g.

24. κινδύνου d.

27. ἀξιόχρεω C.K.f.

3. ἀγωγὴν A.B.F.H.K.N.V.b.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

6. αὐτὸν κομισθέντα N.V.

8. ἡ] om. E.

13. ἐπὶ

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

14. διαβάλλουσιν L.O.P.d.

16. ἔως E.

17. καὶ

18. ὁ ante ἐν om. G.

20. υἱεῖς μετ' Q.

21. μὲν] om. d.

ἀλλήλοις k.

ἀπολείπειν V.g.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ ἄπιστον διάνοιαν. XXXI. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη
 ἐκπλεύσασα μιᾷς πόλεως δυνάμει Ἑλληνικῇ πολυτελεστάτη
 δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτη τῶν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο.
 ἀριθμῷ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἑπίδαυρον μετὰ Περι- 2
 5 κλέους, καὶ ἡ αὕτη ἐς Ποτίδαιαν μετὰ Ἄγνωτος, οὐκ ἐλάσ-
 σων ἦν· τετράκισ γὰρ χιλιοὶ ὀπλῖται αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς, καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατὸν, καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων
 πεντήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ 3
 ἐπὶ τε βραχεὶ πλῶ ὥρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευῇ φαύλῃ. οὗτος
 10 δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὥς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφοτέρας, οὐ
 ἂν δέη, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν
 μέγαις δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως
 ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ
 ἐκάστῳ διδόντος καὶ ναὺς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν
 15 ταχείας, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὀπλιταγωγούς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύ-
 ταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ

4. δὲ καὶ νεῶν R.f. 5. μὲν ἄγνωτος C. ἄγνωτος g. et prim. man. N.
 7. χίων] χιλίων c. 8. ἔτι] om. f. 11. καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ναυσὶν Q.R.f.
 ἐξαρτηθεῖς f. τῷ μὲν ναυτικῷ G.k. et correct. C. 12. τριηραρχῶν E. et
 hic et infra. 15. ταύτης Q. 16. τῶν δὲ τριηραρχῶν ἐπιφοράς τε V.
 Heilman. Dobree. τῶν [δὲ] τριηραρχῶν Porpo.

1. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη, κ. τ. λ.] Legendum videtur αὕτη, ἡ πρώτη. Vide c. 44. init. DOBREE. The only question is as to the meaning and place of the word πρώτη. Göller in his second edition takes it with ἐκπλεύσασα: "For this expedition, which sailed out first, belonging to a single city, and consisting of a force of Greeks, was the most costly, &c." πρώτη seems to be used in distinction from the second expedition sent out under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

4. Περικλέους] See II. 56, 1, 2.

5. Ποτίδαιαν] See II. 58.

9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος] The verb to this nominative case has been forgotten to be added, owing to the length of the sentence: but it is easy to supply ὥρμήθη.

15. ὑπηρεσίας—τὰς κρατίστας] Ὑπηρεσίαι sunt ὁ κυβερνήτης, ὁ κελυστής, &c. Vide me ad Demosth. Polycl. p. 1208.
 20. DOBREE. Every citizen whose

property exceeded eight talents was liable to be called upon to discharge the duties of trierarch. (Böckh, Staats-haush. der Athen. II. p. 122. II. p. 367. Engl. Transl.) Four hundred trierarchs were appointed annually, in the times with which we are now engaged: (Xenoph. Rep. Athen. III. 4.) but no man could be required to serve the office two years successively. (Isæus de Apollod. Hæred. p. 184. Reiske.) The government furnished the ship and the regular pay to the men; but the trierarch provided for the outfit of the ship, and in order to secure a good pilot and good rowers was in the habit of giving an addition to the pay issued by the state. And if any of the men deserted on foreign service, as the trierarch was bound to have his ship effective, he was obliged either to bribe them to return, or to engage others, as he best could, to supply their places; a system which, while it fell heavily on a

ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τᾶλλα σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτέλεσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἐνὸς ἐκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ τε ἡ ναὺς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν·) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς 5

1. ναυτικῶν L.

3. χρησομένων G.

4. αὐτὸ E.

μάλιστα ἡ ναὺς P.

conscientious trierarch, opened a wide door to corrupt practices, for men of unscrupulous character. See VII. 13, 2. and Demosthenes, Polycles, and "De Corona Trierarchiæ;" and Böckh, II. p. 79. et seqq. (Eng. Transl. II. p. 319, &c.)

ὑπηρεσίας—τρηιράρχων] The reading which Heilman, Dobree, and Poppo preferred on conjecture, is now found in the MS. which I have marked V. Yet still I think that the common reading and stopping are correct. As to the grammatical objection, that there is nothing to answer to μέν, in the words τοῦ μέν δημοσίου, Poppo himself (Prolegom. I. p. 276.) has furnished three instances, II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2. IV. 69, 3. in which μέν is followed by the simple conjunction τε, to which may be added V. 71, 1. where τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μέν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο has nothing to answer to it except the words §. 2. καὶ τότε περιέσχον μέν οἱ Μαντινῆς. But with regard to the sense, the epithet κρατίστας implies a selection, and a picking of the men, to get only the best that were to be had: but this was the business of the trierarchs, each of whom was anxious to get the best for his own ship: and hence the great expense of the office, from one trierarch's outbidding another. So Apollodorus, speaking of his services as trierarch, says, πρῶτος ἐπληρώσαμην τὴν ναῦν, μισθωσάμενος ναύτας, ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἀρίστους, δωρεὰς καὶ πρόσδοσεις δούς ἐκάστῳ αὐτῶν μεγάλας.*** ὑπηρεσίαν τοίνυν ἦν ἐδυνάμην κρατίστην ἐμισθωσάμην. Demosth. Polycles, p. 1208. And again the same Apollodorus says in another oration, (De Corona Trierarch. p. 1229.) ἔτι τοίνυν ὑπηρεσίαν τὴν κρατίστην ἔλαβον, πολλῶ πλείστον ἀργυρίον δούς. The question now occurs, what are we to understand by ὑπηρεσία? For in the speech against Polycles, already referred to, a distinc-

tion is more than once made between ἡ ὑπηρεσία and οἱ ναῦται; and again in a speech of Nicias, (Defensio Largitionum, p. 702.) a distinction is made between κυβερνήτης, πλήρωμα, and ἡ ἄλλη ὑπηρεσία. So again in Thucydides, I. 143, 1. we have κυβερνήτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν. I am inclined to think that ἡ ὑπηρεσία means very nearly the same thing as the expression in Thucyd. VII. 14, 1. τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν: that is, something nearly equivalent to those who are rated in our ships as "able seamen," or as "captains of the fore-castle and of the "tops," &c. (See Capt. Hall's Fragments of Voyages, second series, vol. II. p. 77, &c.) Accordingly the additional pay would be given by the trierarchs to the Thranitæ, or highest class of rowers, and to the ὑπηρεσίαι, or petty officers, including the κυβερνήτης and the κελευστής, as Dobree rightly supposes, and others whose particular duties are not known to us.

[Göller understands by αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι "the servants of the sailors," and Poppo agrees with him, if the text be allowed to be sound. But the servants, i. e. the slaves, of the sailors would never have been especially encouraged by additional pay, while the sailors themselves except the Thranitæ received only the state's allowance. What however was meant by the word ὑπηρεσίαι is not so easy to determine, nor do I know of any existing information which can decide the question.]

1. τοῖς θρανίταις] Vide ad IV. 32, 2. DUK.

2. σημείοις] The figures affixed to the head of a vessel, both for ornament's sake, and for distinction from other vessels. "Figure heads."

5. καταλόγοις — χρηστοῖς] See the note on V. 8, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὅπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλη
 σπουδῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλληθέν. ξυνέβη δὲ πρὸς τε σφᾶς 4
 αὐτοὺς ἅμα ἔριν γενέσθαι, ᾧ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, καὶ
 ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλλήνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς
 5 δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐπὶ πολεμίους παρασκευήν. εἰ γάρ 5
 τις ἐλογίσατο τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως ἀνάλωσιν δημοσίαν καὶ
 τῶν στρατευομένων τὴν ἰδίαν, τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε ἤδη
 †προ[σ]ετετέλεκει† καὶ ἃ ἔχοντας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέ-
 στελλε, τῶν δὲ ἰδιωτῶν, ἃ τε περὶ τὸ σῶμά τις καὶ τριήραρ-
 10 χος ἐς τὴν ναῦν ἀναλώκει, καὶ ὅσα ἔτι ἔμελλεν ἀναλώσειν,
 χωρὶς δ' ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ πάντα
 τινὰ παρασκευάσασθαι ἐφόδιον ὥς ἐπὶ χρόνιον στρατείαν, καὶ
 ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ τις ἢ στρατιώτης ἢ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἔπλει,

3. αὐτοὺς καὶ ἅμα L.O.P.k. ὅστις e. ὅστις f. 6. δημοσίαν ἢ καὶ h. 8. προε-
 τετελέκει Poppo. ἐπέστελλε d. 11. ἃ] om. pr. e. αὐ recens e. et R. ἂν Q.f.
 ἐκ] om. N.V.g. ἐκ τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. 12. στρατίαν
 C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. 13. ἔμπορος ἔχων] ἐμπροσέχων B.E.

3. ᾧ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη] Com-
 pare VII. 70, 3. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν ᾧ προσε-
 τάχθη αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἠπείγετο πρῶτος
 φαίνεσθαι. "Each in their several sta-
 tions strove to surpass one another."

4. ἐπίδειξιν—εἰκασθῆναι] "Was
 "thought like a display or showing off
 "of power." Compare I. 10, 2. διπλα-
 σίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάσσειν ἢ ἔστιν.

8. †προ[σ]ετετέλεκει†] Ita quidem
 omnes libri: sed tamen nonnihil sus-
 pectum est. Nam προστελεῖν nihil aliud
 esse potest, quam ad et præter alia ali-
 quid impendere, aut præstare. Ignorant
 hoc verbum Lexica, sed habet Xenophon
 VII. Ἀναβασ. 6, 30. Εἰ δὲ δὴ ὁ συμπαρ-
 ἔχων ὑμῖν ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, μὴ πάνυ
 πολὺν μισθὸν προστελεῖ. Sed id huic
 loco non optime convenit. Stephanus,
 Acacius, et eos sequutus Portus ver-
 tunt: quæ ante erogaverat. Hoc autem
 est προτελεῖν; quo verbo hac significa-
 tione uti Xenophontem VII. Ἀναβ. 7, 25.
 Ἀναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προτελέσας
 ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες, ostendit
 Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p.
 627. Et rursus Xenophon in lib. de
 Agesilao, p. 654. Ὡστ' οὐδὲν προτελέ-
 σαντες οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. Duk. Vulgatam
 si retinemus, non erit intelligenda, quæ

præter alia impendit, sed quæ in expe-
 ditionem impenderant: id quod ferri
 posse existimo. GÖLLER.

[Compare the use of the word προσ-
 αναγκάζειν in VII. 18, 4. Poppo how-
 ever prefers προετετελέκει.]

11. ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ]
 Several MSS. read ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου,
 and Poppo has followed their authority.
 But τὸ δημόσιον occurs once only in
 Thucydides, V. 18, 6. and there it sig-
 nifies the public prison. On the other
 hand ἐκ δημοσίου without the article
 can hardly be right, and three MSS.
 omit the preposition altogether. I am
 inclined to think that they are right,
 and that the true reading is ἄνευ τοῦ
 δημοσίου μισθοῦ.

13. ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ] Compare VII. 13, 2.
 εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τὴν
 ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηται. This
 mixing up of trade with war was a na-
 tural consequence of the system which
 made military service rather an inter-
 ruption to a man's common business
 than the profession to which his life
 was devoted. And so we read in the
 early Roman history, that when a Ro-
 man garrison at Anxur was surprised
 by the enemy, the loss in men was

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πολλὰ ἂν τάλαντα εὐρέθη ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ πάντα ἐξαγό-
 6 μενα. καὶ ὁ στόλος οὐχ ἦσσον τόλμης τε θάμβει καὶ ὄψεως
 λαμπρότητι περιβόητος ἐγένετο, ἢ στρατιᾶς, πρὸς οὓς ἐπή-
 εσαν, ὑπερβολῇ, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστος ἤδη διάπλους ἀπὸ τῆς
 οἰκείας καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰς
 ὑπάρχοντα ἐπεχειρήθη.

XXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο
 πάντα ἤδη, ὅσα ἔχοντες ἔμελλον ἀνάξεσθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι
 σιωπῇ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζόμενας πρὸ τῆς ἀνα-
 γωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος¹⁰
 ἐποιοῦντο, κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα,
 καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἳ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ²
 ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπεύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ
 ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὖνους παρῆν³
 σφίσι. παιωνίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνῆ-¹⁵
 γοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμιλλαν ἤδη

1. εὐρεθῇ c.g. 4. ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος P. ἥδη] Usitatus δῆ. Bekk. 5. οἰκίας K.
 7. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐπέκειτο G.K.Q.e.f.g. 8. ὅσα ἤδη G.L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἔχοντες ἤδη i.
 9. σιωπῇ E.F.G.c. ἐπεσημάνθη O. 11. καὶ κρατῆράς τε i. παράπαν A.E.K.Q.
 13. καὶ ἄλλος K. ὄμιλλος G. 15. παιωνίσαντες L.O.c. corr. F. τελέσαντες
 E.g. 16. ἐπικαίρως A.B.g.h. ἐπικέρως E.

small, "quia præter ægros lixarum in
 "modum omnes per agros vicinasque
 "urbes negotiabantur." Livy V. 8.
 But when the long civil wars and the
 change of manners had made the army
 a regular profession as in modern times,
 the apostle Paul could justly say, οὐδεὶς
 στρατευόμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου
 πραγματείαις· ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσαντι
 ἀρέσῃ. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

3. στρατιᾶς—ὑπερβολῇ] Compare c.
 86, 2. δυνάμει μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν
 πάρεσμεν. For in the judgment of
 Thucydides, the force of the Athenian
 armament was great enough to over-
 whelm Syracuse, had it been ably and
 vigorously directed. Compare II. 65, 12.
 and VII. 42, 3.

5. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ—ὑπάρχοντα] "With
 "future prospects the most magnificent
 "ever known if compared with their
 "actual power." For although the
 objects of the great Persian expedition

were even more magnificent, yet they
 were less disproportioned to the pre-
 sent power of the state which aspired
 to them.

11. Κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες—καὶ
 σπένδοντες] Inlustrarunt hunc morem
 veterum Muretus XIV. Var. Lect. 2.
 et Cerda ad Virgil. III. Æneid. 776.
 Add. Arrian. de Exped. Alex. VI. 3.
 Καὶ ἐπιβάς τῆς νεὸς, ἀπὸ τῆς πρῶρας ἐκ
 χρυσῆς φιάλης ἔσπενδεν ἐπὶ τὸν ποτα-
 μόν, τόν τ' Ἀκεσίνην ξυνεπικαλούμενος
 τῷ Ὑδάσπῃ. Et, Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ τε
 τῷ προπάτορι σπείσας, καὶ Ἀμμωνι, καὶ
 τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ὅσοις αὐτῷ νόμος,
 σημῆναι ἐς ἀναγωγὴν κελεύει τῇ σάλ-
 πιγγι. DUKER.

16. ἐπὶ κέρως] See the note on II.
 90, 4. The ships first sailed out in
 column, then when they reached the
 open sea, they no longer kept their
 original places in the column, but tried
 which could get first to Ægina.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

μέχρι Αιγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθα περ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἡπείγοντο ἀφικέσθαι.

Ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἡγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν τὰ 4
5 περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον

Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

SYRACUSE.

The rumours of the expedition reach Syracuse; and are variously received.

οὐδέν. ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ἐλέχθησαν τοιοῖδε λόγοι ἀπὸ τε ἄλλων, τῶν μὲν πιστευόντων τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατείας τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τῶν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία λεγόντων, καὶ 10 Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμωνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήνει τοιαύδε.

XXXIII. “ ἈΠΙΣΤΑ μὲν ἴσως, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τινές, “ δόξω ὑμῖν περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου τῆς ἀληθείας λέγειν, καὶ “ γινώσκω ὅτι οἱ τὰ μὴ πιστὰ δοκοῦντα εἶναι 15 “ ἢ λέγοντες ἢ ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐ μόνον οὐ “ πείθουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄφρονες δοκοῦσιν εἶναι “ ὅμως δὲ οὐ καταφοβηθεὶς ἐπισχῆσω, κινδύ “ νευούσης τῆς πόλεως, πείθων γε ἑμαυτὸν σα “ φέστερόν τι ἑτέρου εἰδὼς λέγειν. Ἀθηναῖοι 2 “ γὰρ ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, ὃ πάνυ θαυμάζετε, πολλῇ “ στρατιᾷ ὥρμηνται καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ † πεζικῇ †. “ πρόφασιν μὲν Ἑγεσταίων ξυμμαχία καὶ “ Λεοντίνων κατοικίσει, τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς Σικελίας

SPEECH OF

HERMOCRATES.

15 Let us not deceive ourselves. The Athenians are coming to try to conquer Sicily. Let us not despise them, nor yet be afraid of them; and the very magnitude of their armament makes its failure more probable, as it will make our triumph more glorious.

(33, 34.)

2. ξυνελέγοντο R. ἐπείγοντο V. 4. πολλαχόθεν καὶ τὰ L. O. P. πανταχόθεν τὰ N. V. h. 5. ἐπιστεύοντο K. 6. καὶ] om. R. 8. στρατίας E. F. H. L. O. P. V. d. f. g. h. i. τῆς] om. L. f. τῆς ἀπὸ K. τε καὶ e. 9. ἀθηνῶν A. B. E. F. H. c. g. τὰναντία Q. 10. σαφῶς] αὐτὸς g. 11. τὰδε d. 14. μὴ τὰ R. f. 17. ὅμως οὐ V. 18. γε] om. i. γέ τε R. 20. ὑμᾶς A. B. E. F. H. K. M. N. R. V. b. c. e. g. h. θαυμάζεται P. 21. πεζικῇ A. B. E. F. G. πεζῇ g. Bekk. 2. 22. προφάσει e. 23. κατοικίσει A. E. F. H. N. R. et V. sed i superscripto f. g. h. i.

7. τοιοῖδε λόγοι] i. e. “ such as those “ that follow from Hermocrates and “ Athenagoras.” The first representing the sentiments of those who believed the truth of the reports, the other those of the incredulous party.

21. πεζικῇ] The grammarian Thomas finds fault with this word as poetical, and says, that although Thucydides

has used it, it is better to use πεζὸς instead of it, “ as Demosthenes does, and “ all other writers.” Πεζικὸς however is to be found in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 6, 9. and Cyropæd. II. 4, 18. in Dinarchus, Polyycles, p. 96. 5. Reiske; and in Aristotle Rhetor. II. 23. (22, 5.) and probably in many other places. But it should be noticed that in the passage

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ ἐπιθυμία, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως, ἡγούμενοι, εἰ
 3 “ ταύτην σχοίεν, ῥαδίως καὶ τᾶλλα ἔξειν. ὥς οὖν ἐν τάχει
 “ παρεσομένων, ὁράτε ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὅτῳ τρόπῳ
 “ κάλλιστα ἀμυνεῖσθε αὐτοὺς, καὶ μήτε καταφρονήσαντες
 “ ἄφρακτοι ληφθήσεσθε, μήτε ἀπιστήσαντες τοῦ ξύμπαντος 5
 4 “ ἀμελήσετε. εἰ δέ τῳ καὶ πιστὰ, τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν καὶ
 “ δύναμιν μὴ ἐκπλαγῇ. οὔτε γὰρ βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλείω οἰοί
 “ τε ἔσονται ἢ πάσχειν, οὔθ’ ὅτι μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπέρχονται,
 “ ἀνωφελεῖς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους Σικελιώτας πολὺν
 “ ἄμεινον (μᾶλλον γὰρ ἐθελήσουσιν ἐκπλαγέντες ἡμῖν ξυμ- 10
 “ μαχεῖν), καὶ ἦν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἡ ἀπράκτους
 “ ὦν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν (οὐ γὰρ δὴ, μὴ τύχασί γε ὦν
 “ προσδέχονται, φοβοῦμαι), κάλλιστον δὴ ἔργων ἡμῖν ξυμ-
 5 “ βήσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον ἔμοιγε. ὀλίγοι γὰρ δὴ στόλοι
 “ μεγάλοι, ἢ Ἑλλήνων ἢ βαρβάρων, πολὺ ἀπο τῆς ἑαυτῶν 15
 “ ἀπάραντες κατώρθωσαν. οὔτε γὰρ πλείους τῶν ἐνοικούντων
 “ καὶ ἀστυγειτόνων ἔρχονται (πάντα γὰρ ὑπὸ δέους ξυνί-
 “ σταται), ἦν τε δι’ ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῇ
 “ σφαλῶσι, τοῖς ἐπιβουλευθείσιν ὄνομα, καὶ περὶ σφίσιν
 6 “ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλείω πταίωσιν, ὅμως καταλείπουσιν. ὅπερ καὶ 20
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὗτοι, τοῦ Μῆδου παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ

1. μάλιστα K. ἡμετέρας L. 4. καὶ μὴ καταφρ. L.N.V. 5. ληφθήσεσθε G.
 correct. C.m. ἐπιστήσαντες Q. 6. ἀμελήσητε G.m. et correct. C. 11. ἢ]
 εἰ g. om. N.V. ἀφράκτους C. 12. ἀπώσωμεν K. μὴ δὴ c.g. 13. προσ-
 εδέχοντο K. ἔργων corr. F.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Poppo. 14. δὴ] ἤδη K.
 15. μεγάλοι om. A.B.h. ἀπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. πολλοὶ ἀπό V.
 17. γὰρ ὑπὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo γὰρ δὴ ὑπό. ξυνίστανται K.Q. 20. πταίωσιν A.B.F.H.V.c.g.h.i.
 Goell. Bekk. πταί[σ]ωσιν Poppo. vulgo πταίσωσιν. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.V.

in the Cyropædia, the best MS. reads
 πεζῇ, and not πεζικῇ; and in Isocrates
 also, where the old text (Philip. p. 95,
 C.) was δύναμιν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν,
 Bekker has altered it to πεζῇ, on the
 authority of the Codex Urbinas, or G.
 The more correct our editions of the
 Greek writers become, the more we
 find the text in agreement with the
 rules of the grammarians. Since this
 note was written, I see that Bekker in

his latest edition of Thucydides, 1832,
 has here also substituted πεζῇ for
 πεζικῇ.

19. καὶ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—πταίωσιν]
 See note on I. 69. 9.

20. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι] Τρία πραγμα-
 τεύεται διὰ τούτων· ἐν μὲν, ἐν ἐλπίσι
 ποιῆσαι τοὺς Συρακουσίους τῆς νίκης, ὥς
 σφαλισσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ αὐ-
 τοὺς, ὅνπερ τρόπον ἐσφάλησαν οἱ Μῆδοι
 στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· ἕτερον

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“σφαλέντος, ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας ἦει, ἠὲ ξή-
 “θησαν, καὶ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι.
 “XXXIV. θαρσοῦντες οὖν τά τε αὐτοῦ παρασκευαζώμεθα,
 “καὶ ἐς τοὺς Σικελοὺς πέμποντες τοὺς μὲν μᾶλλον βεβαιωσώ-

5 Let us then apply for
 aid in every quarter,
 both in Sicily, in
 Greece, and elsewhere.
 Let us prepare our
 own resources. And
 I should urge you to
 anticipate the enemy's
 arrival, to wait for
 10 them at Tarentum, to
 dispute the very pas-
 sage of the Ionian gulf.
 This I think would
 make them abandon
 their enterprise alto-
 gether, for they pre-
 sume now on our being
 15 afraid of them.

“μεθα, τοῖς δὲ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πειρώ-
 “μεθα ποιεῖσθαι, ἔς τε τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν
 “πέμπωμεν πρέσβεις, δηλοῦντες ὡς κοινὸς ὁ
 “κίνδυνος, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὅπως ἡ ξυμ-
 “μαχίαν ποιῶμεθα ἡμῖν, ἢ μὴ δέχωνται Ἀθη-
 “ναίους. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς Καρχηδόνα 2
 “ἄμεινον εἶναι πέμψαι. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον
 “αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μή ποτε
 “Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσιν,
 “ὥστε τάχ' ἂν ἴσως νομίσαντες, εἰ τάδε προή-
 “σονται, καὶ σφεῖς ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι, ἐβελήσειαν
 “ἡμῖν ἥτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς, ἢ ἐξ ἑνός γέ του τρόπου,
 “ἀμῦναι. δυνατοὶ δέ εἰσι μάλιστα τῶν νῦν, βουλευθέντες·
 “χρυσὸν γὰρ καὶ ἄργυρον πλείστον κέκτηνται, ὅθεν ὁ τε

1. ἐπὶ] om. G. ἐπὶ ἀθήνας C.E.F.H.K.R.V.e.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk.
 ἐπ' ἀθήνας. εἶη C.H.d.e.f.i. ἦκει K.V. 2. τοιοῦτον C. G. K. L. N. O. V.
 d.e.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. βούλομαι 3. παρασκευαζόμεθα G. 7. πέμ-
 πομεν E. 8. καὶ] ἢ e. ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.
 b.c.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμμαχώσιν correctus h.
 ξυμμαχίδα ποιῶμεθα Coraes: vulgo ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶνται. 9. δέχονται V. 14. τάγε d.
 προσήσονται h. προείσονται d. ποιήσονται g. 15. καὶ K.h. vulgo καὶ ἄν.
 16. κρύφα ἢ L.O. του] που K.

δὲ, τὸ μόνους Συρακουσίους, ἂν κατορθώ-
 σωσι, δοκεῖν νενικηκέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 ἐπειδὴ ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους ἐκείνοι προη-
 γουμένως στρατεύονται (καὶ γὰρ τὸν
 Μῆδον ὑπὸ πάντων νενικημένον τῶν Ἑλ-
 λήνων ὑπὸ μόνων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡττησθαι
 νενομίσθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπ' Ἀθήνας
 λόγος ἦν στρατεύειν αὐτόν). τρίτον δέ,
 ἀπαλλάξαι τοῦ φόβου τοὺς Συρακουσίους.
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ καταπεπλήγασιν ἀκοῇ τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους νενικηκέναι τὸν Μῆδον, παραδεί-
 κνυσιν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ὁ Μῆδος αὐτὸς περὶ
 ἑαυτὸν πταίσας τὰ πλείω τὴν δόξαν τῆς
 νίκης ἐκείνοις προσέθηκεν. SCHOL. Thu-
 cydides in mente habebat scribere, ὅπερ
 καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαθον, sed in fine ipsam
 explicationem ejus verbi, scribens ἠὲ ξή-
 θησαν, addit. GÖLLER.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι] Est “propter
 “istam famam,” “propterea quod ita
 “prædicabatur.” HAACK.

16. ἥτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς] “Se-
 “cretly at least if not openly.” In
 these expressions the Greeks follow a
 different order from ourselves, as with
 them the more likely supposition is put
 before the less likely: whereas we
 should naturally say, “either openly,
 “or at any rate secretly.” Compare
 Herodot. III. 140, 5. ἀναβέβηκε δ' ἢ
 τις ἢ οὐδεὶς, “only one or two, if any;”
 and Aristotle Ethic. Nicomach. I. 8, 7.
 ἐν γέ τι ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείστα κατορθοῦν. “In
 “some one point at any rate, if not
 “generally.”

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

3 “ πόλεμος καὶ τᾶλλα εὐπορεῖ. πέμπωμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-
 “ δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρινθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-
 4 “ θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὃ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε
 “ νομίζω ἐπικάιρον, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἥσυχον ἤκιστ’
 “ ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε, ὅμως εἰρήσεται. Σικελιῶται γὰρ εἰς
 “ θέλομεν ξύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,
 “ καθελκύσαντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν
 “ μηνοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντῆσαι Ἀθηναίοις ἐς Τάραντα καὶ
 “ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περὶ
 “ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνους περαιω- 10
 “ θῆναι τὸν Ἰόνιον, μάλιστ’ ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς
 “ λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας
 “ χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-
 “ λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺν περαιούσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-
 “ σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μῆκος ἐν τάξει μείναι, καὶ 15
 “ ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδείᾳ τε καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπωμεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρινθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.
 βοηθήσειν R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ὑμῶν
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύσαντες g. προὑπάρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν] ὑμῶν
 ἄλλην d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὁρμώμεθα
 E.F.G. 13. γὰρ] δὲ d. ὑμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιούται K. 15. μείναι]
 εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B.F. βραχεῖα A.B.E.F.N. pr. manu.
 γρ. G.Q.c.g.h. Parm. κατ’ ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Poppo. Haack. Goeller.
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προπίπτουσα k.

9. περὶ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob. τοῦ. DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only “fighting about Sicily,” i. e. concerning Sicily, but “fighting,” as it were, “over Sicily,” i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word “about,” which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyrtaeus, the words περὶ ἧ πατρίδι μαρνάμενον do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express “fighting in our country to defend it,” while the genitive simply expresses “fighting to defend it.” See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Αἴας δ’ ἀμφὶ Μενoitιᾷδῃ σάκος εὐρὺν καλύψας
 Ἐσθήκει, ὥς τις τε Λέων περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσιν.

And Odyssey, XVII. 471:

ἀνὴρ περὶ οἷσι μαχεῖόμενος κτεάτεσσιν.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν] Καὶ ποιῆσαιμεν αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λεῖπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν ἔσται ἢ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδέως τε πλέουσα διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματον, καὶ οὐκ ἀθρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἥτοι εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister. DUK.

κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα] This reading, which is given in the Venetian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ πτουσα. εἰ δ’ αὖ τῷ ταχυναντοῦντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουφίσαν- 5
 “ τες, προσβάλοιεν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρῆσαιντο, ἐπιθοίμεθ’ ἂν
 “ κεκμηκόσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίῃ, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ’ ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχία
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-
 “ τες πολιορκοῖντο ἂν, ἡ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τήν τε ἄλ-
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιν ἂν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ
 “ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοιντο, ἀθυμοῖεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6
 “ τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγοῦμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ’ ἂν
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ’ ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ
 “ κατασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅποσοι τ’ ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ,

1. εἰ δ’ αὖτῳ C. ταχυνοῦντι P.k. ταχυναντοῖν τί E. ἀθροωτέρῳ V. 2. προσ-
 βάλλοιεν L.O.d.k. χρῆσαιντο e. ἐπιθείμεθ’ L.O.P.d. corr. F. Bekk. Goell.
 ἐπιθοίμεθ’ E. ἐπιθοίμεθ’ A.B. 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἂν] om. d. μέλλοντες V.
 7. ἀπολίποιν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπολείποιν.
 πόλεων] πολεμίων Q. 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξοιντο L.O.P.Q. εἰ] om. C.k. ἀθυμοῖεν
 ἂν Q. ὥστ’ ἔγωγε E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell.
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκλειομένους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρη-
 σαμένους e. χωρίῳ F.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cam-
 bridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true
 one, and has been approved by Duker,
 and admitted into the text by the later
 editors. It was evidently the reading
 of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained
 by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9, 1. κατ’
 ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also
 IV. 10, 3. κατ’ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται.

1. ἀθροωτέρῳ κουφίσαντες] “Ἦτοι κοῦ-
 φοι ὄντες, ἡ καταλιπόντες ὀπίσω τὴν
 παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίῃ] Προσβαλεῖν δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Εἰς τὸν Τάραντα δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

ἀποροῖεν ἂν] Εἰς ἀπορίαν καταστή-
 σονται τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῖντο ἂν] “Would be
 “blockaded,” i.e. would be cut off
 from all provisions, and so obliged to
 surrender. Poppo asks, how could
 they be blockaded by the Syracusans,
 if the Syracusans had retired into the
 harbour of Tarentum? But there should
 only be a comma at Τάραντα, and then
 the difficulty vanishes.—“If when their
 “light squadron arrives on the coast we
 “do not choose to fight, we have only to

“go into Tarentum, and the enemy will
 “then be at a loss what to do;—for if he
 “stays on our coast we should blockade
 “him, employing our ships in cutting off
 “his supplies, without risking a general
 “action.” Hermocrates does not mean
 that his fleet was to be laid up or remain
 inactive at Tarentum, but that it might
 retire thither when it was convenient,
 and then come out again to harass the
 enemy without fighting him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι.
 SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἰδό-
 τες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέχονται
 αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοῖεν] The Scholiast in his
 interpretation reads ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν, and so
 it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But
 the ἂν with the participle ἔχοντες is
 meant to include the verb also. “As
 “they would not be sure whether the
 “cities would receive them, they would
 “be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἂν
 ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοῖεν. Compare
 πείθοι’ ἂν, εἰ πείθοι’, ἀπειθοῖς δ’ ἴσως.
 Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de
 Regulis Syntacticis, Append. XI. ad
 Viger. p. 757.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- “ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, ἢ καταπλαγέοντας τῷ
 “ ἀδοκῆτῳ καταλῦσαι ἂν τὸν πλοῦν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ ἐμ-
 “ πειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἄκοντος ἡγου-
 “ μένου, καὶ ἀσμένου ἂν πρόφασιν λαβόντος, εἴ τι ἀξιόχρεων
 7 “ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. ἀγγελλοίμεθα δ’ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἐπὶ 5
 “ τὸ πλεῖον· τῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ αἱ
 “ γνῶμαι ἴστανται, καὶ τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἢ τοῖς γε
 “ ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας ὅτι ἀμννοῦνται, μᾶλλον πεφό-
 8 “ βηνται, ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι. ὅπερ ἂν νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ πάθοιεν. ἐπέρχονται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὡς οὐκ ἀμννουμένοις, δι- 10
 “ καίως κατεγνωκότες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων
 “ ἐφθείρομεν· εἰ δ’ ἴδοιεν παρὰ γνώμην τολμήσαντας, τῷ
 “ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείεν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς
 9 “ δυνάμει. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν ταῦτα τολμήσαντες,

2. ἐμπειροτάτου N. 5. ἀφ’] παρ’ d.i. ἀγγελλοίμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.N.c.m.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀγγελλοίμεθα. 6. πλείστον L. λεγόμενα αἱ f. 8. προσ-
 δηλοῦντας R.f. ἀμννοῦνται A.B.F.H.c.g.h. 9. ὥσπερ B.h. νῦν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.
 10. ἀμννουμένοις ἔργων k. ἀμννομένοις C.G. 12. τολμήσαντες k. 14. πείθεσθαι
 correctus C.

1. ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν] Ἐκπεσεῖσθαι τὸν
 καιρὸν τοῦ πλοῦ εἰς χειμῶνας. SCHOL.

ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα]
 “ To be prevented from acting at the
 “ proper time by the lateness of the
 “ season, and so be obliged to run
 “ their operations into the winter.”
 Compare Herodot. I. 31, 3. ἐκκληϊόμενοι
 τῇ ὥρᾳ, and Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. VII.
 11. “Diei tempore exclusus, in pos-
 “ terum oppugnationem differt.”

2. τοῦ ἐμπειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν]
 Τὸν Νικίαν λέγει. SCHOL.

4. ἀξιόχρεων] Ἀξιόμαχον, βέβαιον,
 πιστὸν εἰς ἀξιομαχίαν. SCHOL.

9. ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι] Ἦτοι ἐν
 ὁμοίῳ κινδύνῳ καταστήσοντας αὐτοὺς, ἢ
 ἰσοπαλεῖς. SCHOL.

10. δικαίως] Τὸ δικαίως δύναται μὲν
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπέρχονται λαμβάνεσθαι,
 δικαίως ἐπέρχονται· δύναται δὲ καὶ πρὸς
 τὸ κατεγνωκότες. SCHOL.

12. τῷ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον, κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare II. 89, 8. and the note
 there.

13. μᾶλλον ἂν] Μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλα-

γείεν τῷ ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς
 ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἥπερ τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν.
 SCHOL.

14. πείθεσθε οὖν—τολήσαντες—έτοι-
 μάξιν, καὶ παραστήναι] This is a re-
 markable instance of varied construc-
 tion. “Take my advice; if I could
 “ hope so much, take it by venturing
 “ on this bold plan; but at any rate,
 “ take it so as to provide, &c. and so
 “ as to feel that contempt, &c.” Πεί-
 θεσθε παραστήναι παντὶ is indeed no
 very clear construction, but yet the
 sense is clear, “that what Hermocrates
 “ said ought to convince them that
 “ there was no wisdom in despising
 “ their enemies;” the words παραστή-
 ναι παντὶ being intended to depend on
 πείθεσθε, and not on an abstract word
 such as δεῖ or χρή. Duker saw this,
 and translated it accordingly, “Auscul-
 “ tate mihi in eo, ut paretis, et quisque
 “ sibi persuadeat vel in animum in-
 “ ducat.”

ταῦτα] Τὸ ἀντεξορμησαὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάζειν,
 “ καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας
 “ ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δείκνυσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἤδη, τὰς μετὰ
 “ φόβου παρασκευὰς ἀσφαλεστάτας νομίσαντας, ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-
 5 “ δύνου πράσσειν χρησιμώτατον ἂν ξυμβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες
 “ καὶ ἐπέρχονται, καὶ ἐν πλῶ, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἤδη εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσον
 “ οὕπω πάρεσιν.”

XXXV. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑρμοκράτης τοσαῦτα εἶπε. τῶν δὲ
 Συρακοσίων ὁ δῆμος ἐν πολλῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ
 10 The general opinion μὲν ὡς οὐδενὶ ἂν τρόπῳ ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 however believes the οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν ἃ λέγει, τοῖς δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἔλ-
 rumours to be false; θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὅ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον
 or, if true, that there ἀντιπάθοιεν; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνυ καταφρονοῦν-
 is nothing to be feared ἀντιπάθοιεν; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνυ καταφρονοῦν-
 from the Athenians. τες ἐς γέλωτα ἔτρεπον τὸ πρᾶγμα. ὀλίγον δ’
 15 ἦν τὸ πιστεῦον τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει καὶ φοβούμενον τὸ μέλλον.
 παρελθὼν δ’ αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναγόρας, ὃς δήμου τε προστάτης 2

2. παραστήτω L.O.P.Q. περιστήναι h. 3. ἐν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma
 M.v. καταφρονῶ. τῇ ἀλκῇ τῶν ἔργων C.G.L.O.P.k.m. 3. ἔν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma
 κινδύνου A.B.H.N.g.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ κινδύνους V. 4. ἐπὶ
 E.G. 5. χρησιμώτατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. ἐπικινδύνους
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρησιμώτατα. 6. ἤδη] om. g. et prima manu N.
 9. οἱ] om. E.h. 10. οἱ post ἔλθοιεν om. B. 11. οὐδ’] οἱ δ’ A.B.C.K.L.O.P.
 d.e.f.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, E. 15. καὶ] om. g.

2. καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ] Δόξαν εἶναι
 παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. SCHOL.

τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας] Δεῖ
 τοὺς καταφρονοῦντας τῶν ἐπιόντων ἐν
 αὐτῷ τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῇ κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀν-
 δρεία φαίνεσθαι καταφρονοῦντας τῶν
 ἐναντίων. ἔργον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα καὶ πολλα-
 χοῦ τὸν πόλεμον λέγει. SCHOL.

καταφρονεῖν] See II. II, 4—6.

3. τὸ δ’ ἤδη] Τὸ δὲ, ὡς φοβουμένους
 κίνδυνον, ἀσφαλέστατα παρασκευάζεσθαι
 χρησιμώτατον. SCHOL.

τὸ δ’ ἤδη—ξυμβῆναι] “But at the
 “ present moment, to think that it is
 “ safest to prepare in fear, and to act
 “ as in a season of danger, will be
 “ most for our interest.” Ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-
 δύνου, “tanquam periculo impendente.”
 Valla. But ἐπὶ κινδύνου seems rather
 to signify “with danger,” i. e. “when
 “ danger is present.” It resembles the

expression ποιεῖν ἐπ’ ἀδείας, “with se-
 “ curity:” the noun and preposition
 being nearly equivalent to the adverb.

9. ἐν—ἔριδι ἦσαν—οἱ μὲν—τοῖς δέ] Oratio variatur ut multis locis; scripsit
 οἱ μὲν, in mente habens λέγοντες, et τοῖς
 δέ, cogitans ἔδοκε. GÖLLER.

11. οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν] In illo, quod
 sequitur, τοῖς δέ, major difficultas est.
 Est enim plane durum, nominativis, οἱ
 μὲν, et ἄλλοι δέ, interponi dativum τοῖς
 δέ. Sed, quia primo nominativo οἱ μὲν
 non adponitur verbum, sed supplen-
 dum relinquitur, hic quoque orationem
 potius apto aliquo ad sententiam verbo
 explendam, quam scripturam receptam
 mutandam, arbitror. DUK.

12. ὅ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν]
 Μείζονα ἀντιπαθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἢ
 δρᾶσαι. SCHOL.

16. δήμου—προστάτης] Müller sup-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

ἦν καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε

XXXVI. “ΤΟΥΣ μὲν Ἀθηναίους ὅστις μὴ βούλεται
“οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, καὶ ὑποχειρίους ἡμῖν γενέσθαι ἐν-

SPEECH OF
ATHENAGORAS.

(36—40.)

These rumours are
tricks too palpable to
deceive us. The Athe-
nians know their in-
terest too well to think
of wantonly provoking
the hostility of Sicily.

“θάδε ἐλθόντας, ἢ δειλός ἐστιν ἢ τῇ πόλει οὐκ 5
“εὖνους· τοὺς δὲ ἀγγέλλοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ
“περιφόβους ὑμᾶς ποιοῦντας τῆς μὲν τόλμης
“οὐ θαυμάζω, τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας, εἰ μὴ οἴονται
“ἐνδηλοι εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι βού-
“λονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἑκπληξιν καθιστάναι, 10
“ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγά-

1. πολλοῖς] ἄλλοις K. 4. οὕτως C.F.H.K.e.m. καλῶς e. 6. δὲ ἀγγέλλ.
C.E.H.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἀγγέλλ. 7. ἡμᾶς N.V.
11. ἐπιλυγάζονται e. ἐπιλυγάζονται C.F.R. ἐπηλυγάζονται Q.

poses this to have been the title of a particular magistrate, whose business it was to look after the interests of the commons, and protect them from injury, like the tribunes at Rome. And he considers this office to have existed in all the Dorian states in which the government was democratical. For instance, we hear of *προστάται* τοῦ δήμου at Corcyra, (Thucyd. III. 70, 4.) at Argos, (Æneas Tactic. II.) at Heraclea on the Euxine, (Ibid.) at Mantinea, (Xenoph. Hellen. V. 2, 3.) and at Elis, (Ibid. III. 2, 27.) Wachsmuth, on the contrary, thinks that the term is a general one, sometimes implying a particular office, and sometimes not; but that, even in the former case, the title of the magistrate was not *δήμου προστάτης*, but something else, such for instance as *δημιουργός*, which is lost to us under the general appellation. (Wachsmuth, Hellenisch. Alterthumskunde, vol. II. Append. I.) The name “capitano e “difensore del popolo” given to a particular magistrate at Florence, whose business was exactly the same with that of the *δήμου προστάτης*; and to Pagano and Martino della Torre, elected to a similar office at Milan in 1240 and 1247; and the occurrence of the term *δήμου προστάτης* in inscriptions would incline me to think that when a particular office is meant to be expressed by the words, they were also

its official title. See Muratori, Dissertazioni sopra le Antichit. Italiane, Dissertaz. 52. [Mr. Keightley has reminded me of several passages where the expression *δήμου προστάτης* is certainly not to be understood of any particular office, and he contends that neither is it to be so understood here. I think he is very probably right, nor did my original note maintain the contrary;—but only that when a particular office was meant, which appears sometimes to be the case, *δήμου προστάτης* and not *δημιουργός*, or any thing else, was the proper title of it.]

1. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς] Δυνάμενος πείθειν τοὺς πολλούς. SCHOL.

4. κακῶς φρονῆσαι] Μωροὺς εἶναι. SCHOL.

8. τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας] Ἐνεκα θαυμάζω δηλονότι. SCHOL.

10. ἐς ἑκπληξιν καθιστάναι] Ἦγουν, εἰς φόβον ἐμβαλεῖν. SCHOL.

11. ἐπηλυγάζονται] Τὸ ἐπιλυγάζονται ἐπικρύπτωνται. ὅπως (φησὶ) κοινῇ φοβήσαντες ἅπαντας, τὸν ἴδιον φόβον ἀποκρύψονται. SCHOL. “May get themselves and their fear thrown into the “shade.” ἡλυγὴ γὰρ ἡ σκιά καὶ τὸ σκότος. Hesychius. See Ruhnken on the word ἐπηλυγάζω, in his notes on Timæus. It is τὸ σφέτερον, and not τὸν σφέτερον, because it refers to δέος, repeated from δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

“ ζωνται. καὶ νῦν αὐται αἱ ἀγγελίαι τοῦτο δύνανται· οὐκ
 “ ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵπερ αἰεὶ τάδε κινουσι,
 “ ξύγκεινται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἦν εὖ βουλευήσθε, οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι
 “ ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν
 5 “ ἂν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειροι, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ Ἀθη-
 “ ναίους ἀξιῶ, δράσειαν. οὐ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰκὸς Πελοποννη-4
 “ σίους τε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως
 “ καταλελυμένους, ἐπ’ ἄλλον πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκόντας
 “ ἐλθεῖν, ἐπεὶ ἔγωγε ἀγαπᾶν οἶομαι αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐχ ἡμεῖς
 10 “ ἐπ’ ἐκείνους ἐρχόμεθα, πόλεις τοσαῦται καὶ οὕτω μεγάλαι.
 “ XXXVII. Εἰ δὲ δὴ, ὥσπερ λέγονται, ἔλθοιεν, ἱκανωτέραν
 “ ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμῆσαι, ὅσω κατὰ
 “ πάντα ἄμεινον ἐξήρτυται, τὴν δὲ ἡμετέραν
 “ πόλιν αὐτὴν τῆς νῦν στρατιᾶς, ὥς φασιν,
 15 “ ἐπιούσης, καὶ εἰ δις τοσαύτη ἔλθοι, πολὺ
 “ κρείσσω εἶναι. οἷς γ’ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐθ’ ἵππους
 “ ἀκολουθήσοντας, οὐδ’ αὐτόθεν πορισθησομέ-
 “ νους, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τινὰς παρὰ Ἐγεσταίων, οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας
 “ ἰσοπλήθεις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐπὶ νεῶν γε ἐλθόντας, μέγα γὰρ

And if they were to
 come, so distant from
 their resources, and
 15 opposed to such a
 power as ours, their
 destruction would be
 easy and inevitable.

1. ἐπαγγελίαι h. 2. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τάδε] τὰ ἐνθάδε K. 3. σύγκειται A.B.
 C.E.F.e.h. σύγκεινται V.c.d.f.g.k.m. εἰ ἐὺ βουλέσθε Q. 5. ἂν] om. H.
 πολῶν N. 7. τε] om. g. 13. ἐξήρτηται P.Q. 15. ἔλθη P. 17. ἀκολου-
 θήσαντας R. 18. παρὰ] om. f. παρὰ ἐγεσταίων C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.k.m.
 Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. παρ’ ἐγεστ’. αἰγεσταίων V. οὐθ’] Haack. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐδ’. 19. ἰσοπλήθεις A. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἰσοπληθεῖς.

2. ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου] Ἐξ ἀλόγου συμ-
 πτώματος. SCHOL.

3. ξύγκεινται] Ἀπὸ κοινου τοῦ ἀγγε-
 λίας. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι, κ. τ. λ.] Compare
 Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 3. (c. 15, 17.)
 πιστώματα δὲ περὶ μαρτυριῶν· μάρτυρας
 μὲν μὴ ἔχοντι, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων δεῖ
 κρινεῖν—καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξαπατῆσαι τὰ
 εἰκότα ἐπὶ ἀργυρίῳ.

4. ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἄνθρωποι] Ἀλλ’ ἐξ
 ὧν ἂν δράσειαν ἄνθρωποι δεινοί. SCHOL.

5. δεινοί] Ἀντὶ τοῦ συνετοί, φρόνιμοι.
 SCHOL.

6. ἀξιῶ] Ἀξιούς ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι. SCH.

8. καταλελυμένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ καταλε-
 λυκότας. SCHOL.

12. διαπολεμῆσαι] Διενεγκεῖν τὸν
 πόλεμον. δηλονότι περιγενέσθαι διὰ
 πολέμου. SCHOL.

13. ἄμεινον] Τῆς Πελοποννήσου δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

17. αὐτόθεν] Ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

19. μέγα γὰρ κ. τ. λ. [“The ships will
 “ have enough to do to get to Sicily at
 “ all, and to carry such stores of all
 “ sorts as will be needed,—they cannot
 “ therefore carry besides an army large
 “ enough to cope with the population
 “ of a great city.” There is no reason
 therefore to violate the construction by
 connecting, as I did in my former edi-
 tion, the clause τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν
 κ. τ. λ. with οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας ἰσοπλήθεις.]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 5.

“ τὸ καὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶ κούφαις τοσοῦτον πλοῦν δεῦρο
 “ κομισθῆναι, τήν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὅσῃν δεῖ ἐπὶ πόλιν
 2 “ τοσήνδε πορισθῆναι, οὐκ ὀλίγην οὖσαν. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσ-
 “ οῦτον γινώσκω, μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, εἰ πόλιν ἐτέραν
 “ τοσαύτην, ὅσαι Συράκουσαί εἰσιν, ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες, καὶ 5
 “ ὅμορον οἰκήσαντες τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῖντο, οὐκ ἂν παντά-
 “ πασι διαφθαρῆναι, ἣ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμία Σικελία,
 “ (ξυστήσεται γάρ·) στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ
 “ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ
 “ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων ἐξίοντες. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν οὐδ’ ἂν κρα- 10
 “ τῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι· τοσοῦτῳ τὴν ἡμετέραν πα-
 “ ρασκευὴν κρείσσω νομίζω. XXXVIII. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, ὥσ-

But in truth the re-
 ports are altogether of
 Syracusan manufac-

“ περ ἐγὼ λέγω, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι γινώσκοντες,
 “ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, σώζουσι, καὶ

2. ὅσον B.E. δεῖ ἐπὶ] διέπει A.B.F.e. δὴ ἐπὶ f. 4. μοι] om. d. τοσαύτην
 ἐτέραν g. τοσαύτην om. N.V. 6. ὅμοροι P. 7. δὴ] om. i. 8. ξυστήσονται d.
 ξυνστήσεται C. ἰδρυθέντι E. 9. σκηνιδίων K. σκηνιδίων Q. 10. ἐξιόντων
 L.O.P. οὐκ d. 12. ὅπερ c.

3. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] Τὸ μὲν “ παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω” τοσοῦτον διαφέρομαι τοῖς τὰ ἕτερα διαγγέλλουσι· τὸ δὲ ὥστε ὑπερβιβάζει χρῆ, ἵνα μὴ σολοικοφανὲς ἦ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ οὕτω συντάξαι· παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, ὥστε μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐκ ἂν παντάπασι διαφθαρῆναι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] I cannot see how these words can bear any other sense than that of, “to such a length” “do I carry my opinion;” or, “so strong is my opinion on the subject.” If γινώσκω could signify “to agree” “with Hermocrates,” παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω might mean, as it is commonly interpreted, “so far am I from agreeing with him.” But it can only signify, if we take παρὰ τοσοῦτον in this sense, “I am so far from thinking;” which is nonsense. It seems then that παρὰ τοσοῦτον must be taken to mean, “to such a degree,” “so strongly,” as in the example given in Viger, παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡττηθεῖς, “so completely defeated.”

7. ἣ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμία Σικελία

γε] Μῆτοι γε ἐν Σικελία πάσῃ, πολεμία καθεστῶσῃ. SCHOL.

8. στρατοπέδῳ τε] Λεῖπει χρώμενοι. SCHOL.

ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι] “An army settled “in a camp immediately after leaving “its ships,” and therefore necessarily ill provided. This is put in contrast with εἰ πόλιν ἐτέραν τοσαύτην ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες. The words ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς do not depend on ἐξίοντες, but rather on ὀρμώμενοι, or some similar word, understood. “Beginning their operations with no “better base on which to rest them, “than a set of wretched tents, and “such means as they only would be “content with who were unable to “provide any thing better.”

9. καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς] Οὐ τῆς ἐκ περιουσίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς οὐδὲ αὐτάρκους. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ] Εἰργόμενοι τῆς γῆς ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων. SCHOL.

10. οὐδ’ ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι] Οὐδ’ ἂν ἀποβῆναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν νομίζω δυνήσεσθαι. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2

ture; a guilty attempt of the aristocratical party to fill you with vain alarms of foreign enemies, that so they may obtain from you extraordinary commands, to be used for the destruction of your liberty.

“ ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἂν γεγόμενα
 “ λογοποιοῦσιν. οὐς ἐγὼ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλ’
 “ ἀεὶ ἐπίσταμαι, ἥτοι λόγοις γε τοιοῖσδε, καὶ
 “ ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις, ἢ ἔργοις βουλο-
 “ μένους, καταπλήξαντας τὸ ὑμέτερον πλῆθος,
 “ αὐτοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι
 “ μήποτε πολλὰ πειρῶντες καὶ κατορθώσωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ
 “ πρὶν ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν, προφυλάξασθαι τε, καὶ αἰσθό-
 “ μενοι ἐπεξελθεῖν. τοιγάρτοι δι’ αὐτὰ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ὀλι-
 10 “ γάκισ μὲν ἡσυχάζει, στάσεις δὲ πολλὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας οὐ
 “ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πλείονας ἢ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀναιρεῖται,
 “ τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους. ὦν ἐγὼ
 “ πειράσομαι, ἣν γε ὑμεῖς ἐθέλητε ἔπεσθαι, μήποτε ἐφ’ ἡμῶν
 “ τι περιδεῖν γενέσθαι, ὑμᾶς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς πείθων, τοὺς
 15 “ δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώ-
 “ ρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὦν βούλονται
 “ μὲν, δύνανται δ’ οὐ (τὸν γὰρ ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὦν δρᾶ μόνον,
 “ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας προαμύνεσθαι χρή, εἶπερ καὶ μὴ

1. ὦ ἄνδρες g. 3. ἥτοι] εἴτι Q. γε] om. Q. d. σε c. 4. οὐκ ἔτι g.
 5. καταπλήξαντας correctus C. ἡμέτερον E. N. Q. V. g. 7. μήποτε] μήτε i. 8. Post
 ὤμεν interpuncti cum E. Bekk. [Ita etiam Elmsleius.] φυλάξασθαι g. αἰσθα-
 νόμενοι L. O. P. k. 9. τὸ γὰρ τοι V. 11. αὐτὸν i. 12. δ’ ἔστιν V.
 13. γε] τε K. ἔσεσθαι H. ἔπεσθε V. ἀφ’ g. 15. μόνως L. P. αὐτοφώρους
 A. E. F. 16. βούλονται C. k. 17. μόνων G. 18. προαμύνεσθαι M. R.

1. ἐνθένδε] Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.
 οὔτε ἂν γεγόμενα] Οὐχ οἷά τε γενέσθαι.
 SCHOL.

2. λογοποιοῦσι] Ψευδέσι λόγοις συντι-
 θέασι. SCHOL.

4. κακουργοτέροις] Πονηροτέροις.
 SCHOL.

6. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι] “And I fear
 “too.” See Herodot. I. 96, 2. In the
 following words there is a difficulty, but
 Bekker is probably right in placing a
 comma after ὤμεν, repeating the same
 verb again before προφυλάξασθαι: ἡμεῖς
 δὲ μὴ κακοὶ ὤμεν προφυλάξασθαι, πρὶν
 ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν. See VIII. 27, 2. and
 the note there. And so Göller under-
 stands the passage. Compare for the
 expression πρὶν ὤμεν, πρὶν διαγνώσι, VI.
 29, 2. and πρὶν διεορτάσωσιν, VIII. 9, 1.

7. ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ] Ἡμεῖς δὲ διὰ κα-
 κίαν ἀδύνατοί ἐσμεν καὶ προαισθέσθαι
 τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ αἰσθανόμενοι ἐπεξελ-
 θεῖν αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

12. ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους]
 Ἀπὸ κοινού τὸ ἀναιρεῖται. SCHOL.
 δυναστείας ἀδίκους] See III. 62, 4. and
 the note there.

15. τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους] Ἡγοῖν
 τοὺς κακούργους. SCHOL.
 μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώρους] Ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρῳ
 λαμβάνων, χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρῳ
 ἔχειν αὐτοῦς. SCHOL.

16. καὶ ὦν βούλονται μὲν] Ἀπὸ κοινού
 τὸ κολάζων. SCHOL.

ὦν] Ἐνεκα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

18. εἶπερ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξάμενός τις
 προπίεσται] Εἶπερ καὶ πάσχει τις κακῶς,
 πρὶν αἰσθηταὶ ἂν. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ προφυλαξάμενός τις προπείσεται), τοὺς δ' αὖ ὀλίγους τὰ
 “ μὲν ἐλέγχων, τὰ δὲ φυλάσσων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διδάσκων· μά-
 “ λιστα γὰρ δοκῶ ἄν μοι οὕτως ἀποτρέπειν τῆς κακουργίας.
 5 “ καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώ-
 “ τεροι; πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔννομον. ὁ δὲ νόμος 5
 “ ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον, ἢ δυναμένους ἐτέθη ἀτι-
 “ μάζειν. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετὰ πολλῶν ἰσονομεῖσθαι; καὶ πῶς
 “ δίκαιον τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιοῦσθαι; XXXIX.
 “ φήσει τις δημοκρατίαν οὔτε ξυνετὸν οὔτ' ἴσον
 “ εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν 10
 “ ἄριστα βελτίστους. ἐγὼ δέ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν
 “ δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ
 “ μέρος, ἔπειτα φύλακας μὲν ἀρίστους εἶναι
 “ χρημάτων τοὺς πλουσίους, βουλευσάιν δ' ἂν
 “ βέλτιστα τοὺς ξυνετοὺς, κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα 15

In spite of all the abuse of the aristocrats, let us uphold the comprehensive fairness of our democracy, against those who in their folly or wickedness seek to overthrow it.

1. προπήσεται i. προσπείσεται g. Dukeri, προσπεσεῖται g. Gailli. 4. τί καὶ] καὶ om. Q. 5. εὔνομον P. 7. δὴ] om. L. μὴ] om. g. 9. φήσῃ g. φησὶ G. δημοκράτειαν F. 10. δὲ ἔχοντας C.E.H.L.O.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Porro. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἔχοντας. 11. βελτίους C. πρῶτον N.V. 12. ξύμπαν] om. P. 13. ἔπειτα δὲ φύλακας d.i. 14. βεβουλευσάιν e.

1. τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων] “Bringing their
 “evil designs to light.”

2. ἐλέγχων] “Ἦγουν φανερώς δεικνύων.
 SCHOL.

4. ἐσκεψάμην] “Ἦγουν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν
 ἐπὶ συννοίας ἔσχον. SCHOL.

τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι] Πρὸς
 τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην ἀποτείνει τὸν λόγον.
 SCHOL.

ὦ νεώτεροι] Müller strangely sup-
 poses (Dorier, II. p. 160. note 5.) that
 this word does not so much signify
 “young men,” as, “men desirous of
 “change,” *novarum rerum cupidi*. But,
 in the first place, νεώτεροι cannot have
 such a sense in itself; next, the word
 ἤδη shews that there is a reference in-
 tended to the age of the parties spoken
 of; and thirdly, the young nobility
 were at all times the most violent op-
 posers of the power and interests of the
 commons. Probably the “young men”
 here spoken of were the same with the
 ἔταιροι of Hermocrates, mentioned VII.
 73, 3; men bound to him and to one

another by the tie of companionship in
 arms, and forming also a political ἐται-
 ρία, or union, for the furtherance of
 the views of their party. See VIII. 65, 2.
 69, 4. and compare Livy, II. 3. III. 11.
 14. 65.

5. ὁ δὲ νόμος, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι] Ὁ
 δὲ νόμος κωλύων ἐτέθη διὰ τὸ μὴ δύ-
 νασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄρχειν, μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ ὧς
 δυναμένους ἀτιμάζων. λέγει δὲ περὶ τῶν
 νέων, ὅτι εἴργονται τῆς ἀρχῆς διὰ νόμον
 οὐκ ἀτιμαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ κωλυόμενοι διὰ
 τὴν ἡλικίαν. τουτέστι, τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν.
 SCHOL.

7. ἰσονομεῖσθαι] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ πολ-
 λάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε.
 SCHOL.

9. ἴσον] Δίκαιον. SCHOL.

11. βελτίστους] i. q. ἐπιτηδειοτάτους.

13. μέρος] Λεῖπει τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.

15. κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας, κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare Aristotle, Politics, III. 7. (c.
 11, 2.) τοὺς γὰρ πολλοὺς, ὧν ἕκαστός ἐστιν
 οὐ σπουδαῖος ἀνὴρ, ὅμως ἐνδέχεται συνελ-
 θόντας εἶναι βελτίους ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὥς ἕκα-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τοὺς πολλοὺς, καὶ ταῦτα ὁμοίως καὶ κατὰ μέρη καὶ ξύμ-
 “ παντα ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ ἰσομοιρεῖν. ὀλιγαρχία δὲ τῶν μὲν 2
 “ κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ’ ὠφελίμων οὐ
 “ πλεονεκτεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει. ἃ
 5 “ ὑμῶν οἳ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμοῦνται, ἀδύνατα
 “ ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει κατασχεῖν. XL. ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ὧ
 “ πάντων [ἀξυνετώτατοι,] εἰ μὴ μανθάνετε
 “ κακὰ σπεύδοντες, ἢ ἀμαθέστατοί [ἐστε] ὧν
 “ ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων, ἢ ἀδικώτατοι, εἰ εἰδότες
 10 “ τολμᾶτε—ἀλλ’ ἦτοι μαθόντες γε ἢ μετα-
 “ γνόντες, τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασιν κοινὸν
 “ αὔξετε, ἡγησάμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἂν καὶ ἴσον
 “ καὶ πλεον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἥπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλῆθος
 “ μετασχεῖν, εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κινδύ-

The state will not fall into the snare laid for it. If the Athenians do come, it knows how to defeat them without sacrificing its liberty to the ambition of the aristocrats.

1. κατὰ] τὰ M. κατὰ τὰ E.F.G.H.N.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo, [τὰ] μέρη. 4. καὶ] om. Q.R. 8. κακὰ σπεύδοντες] κατασπεύδοντες O. 10. γε] om. L.O. 12. ἂν καὶ ἴσον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἂν ἴσον. 14. κινδυνεύσετε L.O.P.

στον, ἀλλ’ ὥς σύμπαντας. “ And these “ things,” Athenagoras goes on to say, “ each and all together, have their “ just place allotted them in a demo- “ cracy.” By ταῦτα he means the claim of the rich to have the care of the public purse, of the enlightened to direct the measures of government, and of the people at large to decide on the adoption or rejection of the measures proposed to them.

2. ἰσομοιρεῖν] Ἰσοτιμίας ἀξιοῦνται ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ οἳ τε πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ συνετοί. SCHOL.

4. ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει] Τῆς ὠφελείας δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἃ ὑμῶν οἳ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι] “ Ἀπερ ὑμῖν οἳ τε ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμοῦνται πάντα ἔχειν, ἀδύνατον ὄν- τος ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει πάντα τούτους ἔχειν. SCHOL.

6. [ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν κ. τ. λ. That something here is corrupt seems certain; I think also that the words ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν belong to what follows, τὸ κοινὸν αὔξετε.—The simplest correction would be to strike out the words ἢ ἀμαθέστατοι—Ἑλλήνων, or else to omit the

two words ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἐστε. The present text seems to have been made out of the original text and its marginal gloss, both of which seem mixed up together. Thucydides could scarcely have written both ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἀμαθέστατοι.]

12. τοῦτο μὲν ἂν—μετασχεῖν] “ That “ in the prosperity of the whole country “ you would share in equal, or even in “ larger measure than the mass of the “ people.” Τοῦτο μετέχειν ἴσον καὶ πλεον resembles the construction, V. 59, 1. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν, and V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρησαν ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα. And for the use of μετέχειν with an accusative, see Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 359. obs. 2. Jelf, 535. obs. 1.

13. καὶ πλεον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν] Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἡγείσθωσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἴσον εἶναι, καὶ πλεον τοῦ ἴσον, τὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μετασχεῖν, ὧν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. SCHOL.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως] Τὸ πᾶσι κοινῶς ὠφελίμον τῆς πόλεως, τοῦτο αὔξετε. SCHOL.

14. εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε] Εἰ δὲ μειζόνων ἐφίεσθε, πάντων στερηθήσεσθε. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“νεῦσαι στερηθῆναι· καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγγελιῶν, ὥς πρὸς
 2 “αἰσθομένους καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντας, ἀπαλλάγητε. ἡ γὰρ
 “πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται αὐτοὺς
 “ἀξίως αὐτῆς, καὶ στρατηγοὶ εἰσιν ἡμῖν, οἱ σκέψονται αὐτά.
 “καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι, οὐ 5
 “πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀγγελίας καταπλαγεῖσα, καὶ ἐλομένη
 “ὑμᾶς ἄρχοντας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, αὐτὰ δ’
 “ἐφ’ αὐτῆς σκοποῦσα, τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν ὥς ἔργα
 “δυναμένους κρινεῖ, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν οὐχὶ
 “ἐκ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσο- 10
 “μένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, πειράσεται σώζειν.”

XLI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν Ἀθηναγόρας εἶπε. τῶν δὲ στρατη-
 γῶν εἰς ἀναστάς ἄλλον μὲν οὐδένα ἔτι εἶασε παρελθεῖν,
 2 One of the generals αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἔλεξε τοιαύδε. “Δια-
 of the commonwealth puts an end to the de-
 bate, by deprecating
 all party insinuations,
 and advising that pre- “βολὰς μὲν οὐ σῶφρον οὔτε λέγειν τινὰς ἐς 15
 “ἀλλήλους, οὔτε τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀποδέχεσθαι,
 “πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐσαγγελλόμενα μᾶλλον ὀρᾶν,

1. πρὸς αἰσθομένους c.g. Porro. Goell. Bekk. προαισθομένους B.E. προαισθο-
 μένους A.H.h. πρὸς αἰσθανομένους C.F.K. ὥσπερ αἰσθανομένους N.V. vulgo προ-
 αισθανομένους. 2. ἐπιστρέψοντας A.E.F.R. ἐπιτρεποντας d.e.i.k. ἐπιτρέψοντας G.
 ἀπαλλάγηται G. ἡ] εἰ A. 3. ἦιδε A. ἀμυνεῖτε G. 4. ἀξίους e.k. σκή-
 ψονται N. 5. μή] μὲν Q. om. pr. E. post τι ponit recens E. 6. ἐκπλαγεῖσα G.

7. ἐπιβαλεῖτε C.M. ἐπικαλεῖται G.K. αὐτὴ Bekk. 8. ἐφ’] ἀφ’ L.O.P.Q. ἀφ’ G.
 αὐτῆς A.B.C.E.F.K.c.d.h.i.m. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐαντῆς. ὥς] om. g.
 10. ἔργου c. 12. τοιαῦτα μὲν ἄθ. A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porro.
 Goell. Bekk. τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ ἄθ. N. τοιαῦτα δὲ ἄθ. C.e. ταῦτα μὲν ὁ ἄθ. V. 13. εἰς]
 τις K. 15. ἐς] om. K. 16. ὑποδέχεσθαι Q. 17. ἐσαγγελλόμενα L.O.P.

1. ὥς πρὸς αἰσθομένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὥς
 προαισθησομένων καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρεψόντων
 ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.]
 This is an unusual expression, instead
 of εἰ μηδὲν αὐτῶν. Yet the negative
 seems required by the sense, in oppo-
 sition, as the Scholiast rightly observes,
 10 εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι.

εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν] Τοῦτο ἀνταποδίδοται
 πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ
 ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται. καὶ εἰ μὴ
 τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν. οὐ διὰ τὰς ὑμετέ-
 ρας ἀγγελίας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐλεῖται·
 τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι τὸ αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν
 ἐπιβαλεῖται. SCHOL.

8. τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν] Ἀπὸ

κοινου τοῦ, οὐκ οἶμαι. οὐκ οἶμαι γὰρ (φη-
 σιν,) ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν ἴσα ἔργοις
 δύνασθαι ἡ πόλις κρινεῖ. SCHOL.

9. ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν] Οὐχὶ διὰ
 διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν καταπλαγεῖσα ἀπορήσεται.
 SCHOL.

10. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη] Τὴν
 ἐλευθερίαν πειράσεται σώζειν ἐκ τοῦ δι’
 ἔργων μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀφαιρουμένοις
 αὐτὴν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν] “By being on its
 “guard in its actions, and not suffer-
 “ing you thus to act with impunity.”
 This sense of ἐπιτρέπειν, “to allow, or
 “to tolerate,” is not unusual. Com-
 pare I. 71, 1. οἱ ἄν—ἦν ἀδικῶνται, δηλοῖ
 ὥσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες. So I. 82, 1. 95, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

parations should be made to meet the rumoured invasion, whether it were announced truly or falsely.

“ὥπως εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις
“καλῶς τοὺς ἐπίοντας παρασκευασόμεθα ἀμύ-
“νεσθαι. καὶ ἦν ἄρα μηδὲν δεήσῃ, οὐδεμία 3

“βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι καὶ
5 “ἵπποις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται
“τὴν δ’ ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ ἐξέτασιν αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς ἔξομεν, καὶ τῶν
“πρὸς τὰς πόλεις διαπομπῶν ἅμα, ἔς τε κατασκοπὴν καὶ
“ἦν τι ἄλλο φαίνεται ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιμεμελήμεθα
“ἤδη, καὶ ὃ τι ἂν αἰσθώμεθα, ἐς ὑμᾶς οἴσομεν.” Καὶ οἱ μὲν 4
10 Συρακόσιοι, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, διελύθησαν ἐκ
τοῦ ξυλλόγου.

XLII. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ἤδη ἐν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ αὐτοὶ τε καὶ

οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅπαντες ἦσαν· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ

OL. 91. 2.

15 PROGRESS OF
THE ATHENIAN
EXPEDITION.

It assembles at Cor-
cyra, and is formed
into three divisions.

στρατεύματος καὶ ξύνταξιν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον

ὀρμειῖσθαι τε καὶ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, οἱ στρα-

τηγοὶ ἐποίησαντο, καὶ τρία μέρη νεύμαντες ἐν

ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν, ἵνα μήτε ἅμα πλείοντες

ἀπορῶσιν ὕδατος καὶ λιμένων καὶ τῶν ἐπιτη-

δείων ἐν ταῖς καταγωγαῖς, πρὸς τε τᾶλλα εὐκοσμότεροι καὶ

20 ῥάους ἄρχειν ὦσι, κατὰ τέλη στρατηγῶ προστεταγμένοι·

1. πόλις] om. Q. 2. παρασκευασόμεθα A.B.C.E.K.h.i. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευα-
σώμεθα F.G.H.L.M.N.O.R.V.b.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo παρασκευαζώμεθα.
3. δεήσει H. 4. τοῦ †τε†] τοῦτο P.d.i. τοῦ γε Poppo. Bekk. 2. “γε Abreschius:
“codices τε.” BEKK. καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ ἵπποις e. 5. ἄλλης ἢς H. ἀγγέλλεται C.
6. δὲ ἐπιμέλ. V. ἄξομεν P. 7. κατασκοπεῖν A. 8. φαίνεται E.F.H. ἐπι-
μεληθῆναι i. ἐπιμελήμεθα C.K.M.V.k. 9. εἰσοίσομεν h. 11. συλλόγου K.
12. οἱ δ’ ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι δὲ N.V. 13. ἐπ’ ἐξέτασιν E.H.K.V.g.h. 15. ὀρ-
μειῖσθαι Q. τε] om. L. 16. ἐποίησαν g. ἐν corr. F. Reiskius. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. legebatur ἐν. Correxist etiam Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49. 3.
17. ἅμα πλείοντες Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49. 3. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri
omnes ἀναπλέοντες. 19. τὰ ἄλλα E.F.H.N.Q.V.f.g.h. 20. στρατηγῶν K.

3. μηδὲν δεήσῃ] Μάχης δηλονότι.
SCHOL.

οὐδεμία βλάβη—κοσμηθῆναι] “There
“is no harm in the city’s being fur-
“nished,” &c.; or, the harm of the
“city’s being furnished, &c. is no-
“thing.” The conjunction τε appears
superfluous, and Poppo reads γε. This
is but cutting the knot: it is possible,
however, that Thucydides intended to
write τοῦ τε τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι, καὶ

τοῦ διαπέμψαι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, but that
the insertion of the words τὴν δ’ ἐπι-
μέλειαν—ἔξομεν made him alter the
construction to διαπομπῶν.

5. οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται] Οἷς χαίρει
πόλεμος, ὃν χρήζει. SCHOL.

13. ἐπεξέτασιν] “A second review of
“it;” i. e. upon its being now united:
there had been probably an ἐξέτασις of
the several parts of it before they left
their respective ports.

CORCYRA, &c. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἔπειτα δὲ προὔπεμψαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν τρεῖς
ναῦς, εἰσομένας αἵτινες σφᾶς τῶν πόλεων δέξονται. καὶ
εἴρητο αὐταῖς προαπαντᾶν, ὅπως ἐπιστάμενοι καταπλέωσι.
XLIII. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοσῆδε ἤδη τῇ παρασκευῇ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Κέρκυρας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπεραιοῦντο, τριή- 5

CORCYRA, &c. ρεσι μὲν ταῖς πάσαις τέσσαρσι καὶ τριάκοντα
καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ δυοῖν Ῥοδίῳ πεντηκοντόρου
(τούτων Ἀττικαὶ μὲν ἦσαν ἑκατὸν, ὧν αἱ μὲν
ἐξήκοντα ταχεῖαι, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι στρατιώτιδες· τὸ
δὲ ἄλλο ναυτικὸν Χίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων,) ὀπλίταις 10
δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντακισχιλίοις (καὶ τούτων
Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι μὲν καὶ χίλιοι ἐκ
καταλόγου, ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται τῶν νεῶν, ξύμ-
μαχοι δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ξυνεστράτευον, οἱ μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων, οἱ δ'
Ἀργείων, πεντακόσιοι, καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ μισθοφόρων πεν- 15
τήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι), τοξόταις δὲ τοῖς πᾶσιν ὀγδοήκοντα
καὶ τετρακοσίοις (καὶ τούτων Κρήτες οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα ἦσαν,)
καὶ σφενδονήταις Ῥοδίων ἑπτακοσίοις, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι ψιλοῖς,
φυγάσιν, εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ ἵππαγωγῶ μιᾷ, τριάκοντα
ἀγούσῃ ἱππέας.

20

1. ἐς τὴν σικ. N.V. 2. δέξονται Q. 4. ἤδη] ἥδε e. τῇ] om. K.e. οἱ ἀθη-
ναῖοι h. 6. τέτταρσι A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. 7. ῥοδίαιν πεντηκον-
τέρου c. et, a ex o facto, F. πεντηκοντέρου C. 10. ὀπλίται B.E.F.h. 11. δέ]

om. K. 12. αὐτῶν] om. i. μὲν] om. Q.d. et pr. manu N. 13. ἑπτακόσιοι h.
16. τοξόται A.B.E.F. 17. τριακοσίοις K. οἱ] om. R. 19. καὶ ante ἱππ. om. P.

13. ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται] Hence Aristotle observes, ἡ δὲ ψιλὴ δύναμις καὶ ναυτικὴ, δημοκρατικὴ πάμπαν, as even the Epibatæ, although reckoned among the heavy-armed soldiers, were yet taken from the class of Thetes. On one occasion, an Athenian fleet was manned by Epibatæ taken from the higher classes, ἐκ καταλόγου, (Thucyd. VIII. 24, 2.) but this is mentioned because it was unusual, and was done in a season of extraordinary danger. It is probable that the state furnished arms to the Thetes, when serving as heavy-armed soldiers. See Böckh, Staatshaush. vol. II. p. 35. (Eng. Translat. II. p. 266.) I have already confessed

(note on III. 95, 2.) that I know not how to explain the number of seven hundred Epibatæ for a fleet of one hundred ships. The ships for carrying soldiers would seem to have needed no Epibatæ on the actual passage; and possibly the circumstance of there being a large force of heavy-armed men ἐκ καταλόγου on the expedition, who might help to man the ships if required, may have induced the Athenians to reduce the number of regular Epibatæ for each ship from ten to seven.

19. ἵππαγωγῶ] Scribit Schefferus de Milit. Nav. IV. 1. pag. 258. naves ἵππαγωγούς etiam στρατιώτιδας et ὀπλιταγωγούς vocari. Vix credo. Quemadmo-

ΙΑΠΥΓΙΑ and ITALIA. A. C. 415.. Olymp. 91. 2.

XLIV. Τοσαύτη ἡ πρώτη παρασκευὴ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον
διέπλει. τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄγουσαι ὀλκάδες μὲν τριά-
κοντα σιταγωγοί, καὶ τοὺς σιτοποιοὺς ἔχουσαι
καὶ λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας καὶ ὅσα ἐς τει-
χισμὸν ἐργαλεία, πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [ἄ] ἐξ
ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει· πολλὰ
δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνη-
κολούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα· ἃ τότε πάντα ἐκ τῆς
Κερκύρας ξυνδιέβαλλε τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον. καὶ προσβαλοῦσα
ἡ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πρὸς τε ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν καὶ πρὸς
Τάραντα, καὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν, παρεκομίζοντο τὴν
Ἰταλίαν, τῶν μὲν πόλεων οὐ δεχομένων αὐτοὺς ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ

1. τοσαύτη δὲ ἡ 1. 4. ὅσα δὲ ἐπὶ L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἐπὶ G.m. 5. ἄ] om. N.V.
Uncis inclusit Poppo. 8. ξύμπαντα e. 9. ξυνδιέβαλλε A.B.C.E.F.H.O.R.
V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνδιέβαλε. προσβάλλουσα Q. 10. ἡ παρα-
σκευὴ πᾶσα L.O.P. πᾶσα om. k. τάραντα ὡς 1.

dum non iidem sunt ὀπλίται et ἱππεῖς, ita etiam aliæ ὀπιταγωγοί, aliæ ἱππαγωγοί. Hoc apertum est e Thucydide, II. 56, 2. de expeditione Periclis in Peloponnesum anno secundo Belli Peloponnes. Ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίους, καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους, ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγοίς, πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσαις. Et IV. 42, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ διςχιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐαυτῶν, καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ, διακοσίους ἱππεύσι. Nam ibi distinguuntur naves, quæ ὀπλίτας vehunt, i. e. ὀπιταγωγοί, ab iis, quæ equos et equites. Idem ostendit hic locus, in quo præter naves XL. στρατιώτιδας, una ἱππαγωγὸς memoratur: illæ autem στρατιώτιδες sunt eadem, quas cap. 31, 3. XL. ὀπιταγωγὸς dixerat Thucydides. Et sic etiam Diodorus Sicul. lib. XX. pag. 775. alias facit naves στρατιωτικὰς, alias ἱππηγούς. Et Polyb. I. 26. seqq. ἱππηγούς, quæ aliis navibus adligatæ remulco trahebantur, ab iis, in quibus milites et ἐπιβάται erant, distinguit. Duk.

5. πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν—ξυνέπλει] I agree with Duker that the relative ἃ is better omitted. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων I interpret, "pressed for the service as well as the ships of burden;" for by

what follows, ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι, it is clear that both the πλοῖα and ὀλκάδες first spoken of were employed by the government.

ἃ ἐξ ἀνάγκης] Articulus ἃ impeditam reddit orationem. Hoc vidit Æm. Portus, ob eamque causam, ξυνέπλει tantum ad πλοῖα referendum, et in his, τούτοις δὲ, ἡκολούθουν supplendum relinqui, putavit. Mihi magis probatur scriptura Cod. Clar. qui ἃ ignorat. Ita sine ullo supplemento oratio recte procedet, et omnia pendebunt ab uno verbo ξυνέπλει. Verba ἐξ ἀνάγκης Aca-cius in interpretatione præterit: Valla vertit *necessario*: Portus, *vi necessitatis coacta*. Non liquet, quæ illa necessitas fuerit. An hoc vult Thucydides, hæc privatorum navigia fuisse, et auctoritate publica classem sequi coacta, quod *comprehendere naves* dicunt Latini? Ita sane videtur; nam, si publica fuissent, nulla causa esset, cur id magis de his solis diceret, quam de omnibus aliis. Ita quoque fortassis intelligendum est, quod supra cap. 22. dicit, σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλωνῶν ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους. Duk.

12. ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ ἄσται] "Would neither sell their provisions, nor allow them to enter their walls."

IAPYGGIA and ITALIA. SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄσται, ὕδατι δὲ καὶ ὄρμῳ, Τάραντος δὲ καὶ Λοκρῶν οὐδὲ
τούτοις, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀκρωτήριον.
3 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἠθροίζοντο, καὶ ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ὡς αὐτοὺς
εἴσω οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, στρατόπεδόν τε κατεσκευάσαντο ἐν τῷ
τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῷ, οὗ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀγορὰν παρεῖχον, καὶ τὰς 5
ναῦς ἀνελκύσαντες ἠσύχασαν· καὶ πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους
λόγους ἐποίησαντο, ἀξιοῦντες Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Χαλκιδεῦσιν
4 οὔσι Λεοντίνους βοηθεῖν. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἔφασαν
ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰταλιώταις ξυνδοκῇ,
5 τοῦτο ποιήσιν. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα 10
ἐσκόπουν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα προσοίσονται· καὶ τὰς πρό-
πλους ναῦς ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης ἅμα προσέμενον, βουλόμενοι
εἰδέναι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, εἰ ἔστιν ἃ ἔλεγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθή-
ναις οἱ ἄγγελοι.

XLV. Τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις ἐν τούτῳ πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη 15
καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῇ ἠγγέλλετο ὅτι ἐν Ῥηγίῳ αἱ
SYRACUSE.
On the news of the
2 arrival of the arma-
ment at Rhegium, the
Syracusans prepare in
earnest to defend
themselves.
πᾶσι τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ οὐκέτι ἠπίστανται. καὶ ἔς
τε τοὺς Σικελοὺς περιέπεμπον, ἔνθα μὲν φύ-
λακας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς, πρέσβεις· καὶ ἐς τὰ 20
περιπόλια τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ φρουρὰς ἐσεκόμιζον· τὰ τε ἐν τῇ

2. ῥίγειον e.

ἐδέχετο Q.

om. Q.

12. ἐν τῇ d.i.

om. B.F.

H.N. et γρ. A. et F. et correctus h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ πλοῖα N. vulgo περίπλοια. Conf. Tour. in Suid. 4. p. 255.

3. ἥδη] non habet Thomas M. v. ἐνταῦθα.

6. τε] om. N.V.

10. τῇ om. N.R.

14. ἄγγελοι] αἰγισταῖοι h.

17. παρασκευάζονται γρ. h.

7. καλχιδέας—καλχιδεῦσιν K.

11. προσοίσονται Q.

16. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

21. περιπόλια K.O.V. et margo

φρουρὰς Q.e.f. ἐκόμιζον i.

8. δέ]

πρόσπλους A.h.

αἱ]

15. πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη—ἠγγέλλετο]
“Reports came in from all quarters;
“and from their own officers, whom
“they had sent to see how things were
“going on, there came not mere re-
“ports, but actual information to be
“depended on.”

6. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους] The
omission of the conjunction τε in two
MSS. has induced me to enclose it in
brackets, as according to the present
construction it is superfluous. But per-
haps here also Thucydides meant to
write πρὸς τε τοὺς Ῥηγίους—ἐποίησαντο,
—καὶ πρὸς τὰ—πράγματα ἐσκόπουν, and
then changed the construction of the
latter clause, because of the words οἱ
δὲ οὐδὲ—ποιήσιν, which had inter-
rupted the original course of the sen-
tence.

17. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις] “On the suppo-
sition that these accounts were true.”
So at the end of the chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ
ταχεί πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι.

21. περιπόλια] “Stations of the περί-
πολοι, or national guard.” See the

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, ὅπλων ἐξετάσει καὶ ἵππων, ἐσκόπουν εἰ ἐντελῇ ἐστί·
καὶ τᾶλλα, ὥς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι,
καθίσταντο.

XLVI. Αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι
5 παραγίγνονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀγγέλλουσαι

RHEGIUM.

The Athenians at
Rhegium are joined
by the ships which had
been sent to Egesta to
see what aid in mo-
ney might be expected
from thence. It is
found that the Athe-
nian people had been
deceived by the Eges-
tan ambassadors, and
that the pretended
wealth of Egesta was
mere trickery.

10

15

20

ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα, ἃ ὑπ-
έσχοντο, τριάκοντα δὲ τάλαντα μόνα φαίνεται.
καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, ὅτι 2
αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ
Ῥηγῖνοι οὐκ ἐβελήσαντες ξυστρατεύειν, οὐς
πρῶτον ἤρξαντο πείθειν καὶ εἰκὸς ἦν μάλιστα,
Λεοντίνων τε ξυγγενεῖς ὄντας καὶ σφίσιν αἰὲ
ἐπιτηδεῖους. καὶ τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ
ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, τοῖν δὲ ἐτέροιον
καὶ ἀλογώτερα. οἱ δὲ Ἐγεσταῖοι τοιόνδε τι 3

ἐξετεχνήσαντο τότε, ὅτε οἱ πρῶτοι πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ἦλθον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν κατασκοπὴν τῶν χρημάτων. ἔς τε τὸ ἐν
Ἑρυκί ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγαγόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέδειξαν τὰ
ἀναθήματα, φιάλας τε καὶ οἰνοχόας, καὶ θυμιατήρια, καὶ
20 ἄλλην κατασκευὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἃ ὄντα ἀργυρᾷ πολλῷ πλείω
τὴν ὄψιν ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων παρείχετο· καὶ ἰδίᾳ
ξενίσσεις ποιούμενοι τῶν τριηριτῶν, τά τε ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἐγέστης
ἐκπώματα καὶ χρυσᾷ καὶ ἀργυρᾷ ξυλλέξαντες, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν

1. ἐσκόπουν in marg. habet N. ἐντέλει F. 2. τὰ ἄλλα K. 4. αἱ δ'
ἐκ] ἐκ δὲ L. πρόπλοιοι k. 6. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα N.V. ceteri τᾶλλα μὲν. 7. μόνα
τάλαντα N.Q.V.g. τάλαντα μόνον i. 10. Ῥήγιοι K. 11. ἤρξαντο πρῶτον K.
14. παρὰ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.g.k. Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
περί. τῶν δὲ ἐτέρων i. 16. ἐξετεχνήσαντο G.L.O.k.m. τότε] τε K.L.
πρῶτοι] om. f. 18. ἀπέδειξαν V. 19. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην O. 22. τριηριτῶν i.
τριηραρχῶν Q. 23. ἐκπώματα χρυσᾷ P. recte, opinor. Bekker. ξυλλέ-
ξαντες K.

note on IV. 67, 1. The temple of Jupiter
Olympius was made one of these posts:
see ch. 70, 4. Dionysius applies the term
to the several forts in the Roman terri-
tory to which the inhabitants used to
retire for refuge during the inroads of
the Æqui, Volsci, &c. See Antiq. Ro-
man. IX. 56. See also Thucyd. VII. 48, 5.

9. καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι] Scil. ἀντεκεκρού-
κεισαν. "And the Rhegians had also
"disappointed them, [or had run
"counter to their hopes,] by refusing
"to join them." For what follows, τῷ
μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, compare II.
60, 1. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. c.
Jelf, 599. 3.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐγγὺς πόλεων καὶ Φοινικικῶν καὶ Ἑλληνίδων αἰτησάμενοι,
 4 ἐσέφερον ἐς τὰς ἐστιάσεις ὡς οἰκεία ἕκαστοι. καὶ πάντων ὡς
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρωμένων, καὶ πανταχοῦ πολλῶν
 φαινομένων, μεγάλην τὴν ἑκπληξίν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν τριήρων
 Ἀθηναίοις παρείχε, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας διεθρόησαν 5
 5 ὡς χρήματα πολλὰ ἴδοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτοὶ τε ἀπατηθέντες,
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τότε πείσαντες, ἐπειδὴ διήλθεν ὁ λόγος ὅτι
 οὐκ εἴη ἐν τῇ Ἐγέστῃ τὰ χρήματα, πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον
 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα
 ἐβουλεύοντο, XLVII. καὶ Νικίου μὲν ἦν γνώμη πλεῖν ἐπὶ 10

Plans of the three generals on this discovery.

PLAN OF NICIAS.

Σελινουῦντα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἐφ' ὅπερ μάλιστα ἐπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἦν μὲν παρέχωσι
 χρήματα παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι Ἐγεσταῖοι,
 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶν,
 ὅσασπερ ᾗτήσαντο, ἀξιοῦν διδόναι αὐτοὺς τροφήν, καὶ παρα- 15
 μείναντας Σελινουντίους ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλλάξαι αὐτοῖς,
 καὶ οὕτω παραπλεύσαντας τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ ἐπιδεί-
 ξαντας μὲν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, δηλώσαντας
 δὲ τὴν ἐς τοὺς φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους προθυμίαν, ἀποπλεῖν
 οἴκαδε, ἦν μή τι δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκήτου ἢ Λεοντί- 20
 νους οἰοί τε ὧσιν ὠφελῆσαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινὰ πόλεων
 προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τῇ πόλει δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία μὴ

1. φοινικῶν c.g.k. φοινίκων B. 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ B.F.K.h. 4. ἐκ] om. Q.
 τριήρων E.F.H.V. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τριηρῶν. 5. ἐς] om. i. 7. ἦλθεν
 L.O.P.h. 8. τὰ] om. O. πολλοὶ P. 10. ἐπεβουλεύοντο G. ἦν ἡ
 γνώμη h.i. ἦν γνώμη μὴ B. 11. τῇ om. i. 13. τὰ χρήματα L.O.P.
 15. ὅσασπερ G.K. αὐταῖς i. αὐτοῖς V. παραμείναντες Q.f. 16. ξυμβι-
 βάσει L. διαλέξαι P.k. αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.R.c.f.g.h. 18. τῇς] τῶν L.O.
 20. ἀπὸ] ἐκ g.h.

22. καὶ τῇ πόλει—κινδυνεύειν] The infinitive, as Gøller rightly explains it, depends on ἦν γνώμη at the beginning of the chapter. "His opinion was, "that they should not endanger the very "safety of their country by wasting "its nearest and dearest resources in the "fond hope of foreign conquest." For κινδυνεύειν τῇ πόλει, compare VI. 10, 5, μετεώρῃ τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν: and

13. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχειροτονεῖν. And for δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία, compare again VI. 12, 1. ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε: and VII. 42, 5. ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν: and VII. 47, 4. ad finem.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κινδυνεύειν.

PLAN OF
ALCIBIADES.XLVIII. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι,
τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει ἐκπλεύσαντας, αἰσchrῶς καὶ
ἀπράκτως ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔς τε τὰς πόλεις

ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι, πλὴν Σελινούντος καὶ Συρακουσῶν, τὰς
5 ἄλλας, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς τοὺς μὲν ἀφι-
στάναι ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ποιεῖσθαι,
ἵνα σῖτον καὶ στρατιὰν ἔχωσι, πρῶτον δὲ πείθειν Μεσση-
νίους (ἐν πόρῳ γὰρ μάλιστα καὶ προσβολῇ εἶναι αὐτοὺς
τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανῶ-
10 τάτην ἔσεσθαι)· προσαγαγομένους δὲ τὰς πόλεις, εἰδότας μεθ'
ὧν τις πολεμήσει, οὕτως ἤδη Συρακούσας καὶ Σελινούντι
ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἣν μὴ οἱ μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις ξυμβαίνωσιν, οἱ δὲ
Λεοντίνους ἐῷσι κατοικίξειν. XLIX. Λάμαχος δὲ ἄντικρυς
ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας, καὶ πρὸς
15 τῇ πόλει ὡς τάχιστα τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, ἕως
ἔτι ἀπαράσκευοί τε εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι. τὸ γὰρ 2

PLAN OF
LAMACHUS.

15

1. δέ] om. d. 5. πειρᾶσθαι προσάγεσθαι correctus h. 9. ἐφόρμῃσιν
G.d.e.g.k. correctus C. Porpo. 10. προσαγομένους N.P.V.g. ἰδόντας
G.L.O.i.k.m. et correctus C. 11. τολμήσει L.O.P.Q. 12. συμβαίνωσιν E.
14. ἔφη] om. L.O.P. ante ἄντικρυς ponunt N.V.g. συρακούσας P.g.i.
16. καὶ] om. Q.

9. ἐφόρμησιν] Göller, in a very good note upon the word ὁρμός and its derivatives, (on the word ἐφορμισθέντας in ch. 49, 4.) contends that we should here read ἐφόρμῃσιν. He says that “ἐφόρμῃσις, i. e. *obsidio navium*, ibi quidem “ferri non potest:” and he interprets ἐφόρμῃσιν, “stationis opportunitatem.” But can ἐφόρμῃσιν express any thing more than is already expressed in the word λιμένα? We read in IV. 8, 5. of the Lacedæmonians wishing to prevent the Athenians ἐφορμίσασθαι ἐς τὸν λιμένα, that is, “from taking their station, or coming to their moorings, “within the harbour.” Now if the Athenians were in possession of Messena, and found it a most convenient harbour, it was quite certain, and needless to be added, that they would find it a convenient station, that is, “convenient for the mere purpose of accommodating their own ships,” for

such is the meaning of ἐφόρμῃσις. But if Göller means, “convenient for attacking an enemy, or watching movements,” which is the true sense required, this is ἐφόρμησιν, and not ἐφόρμῃσιν. The Syracusans, ten years before this, had feared lest the Athenians should occupy Messena, and μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμώμενοί ποτε σφίσι ἐπέλθωσιν. IV. 1, 2. And when the Athenians used Rhegium for the same purpose, Hermocrates said of them, τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ παρόντες. So at this time Alcibiades advised the taking possession of Messena, “as a “convenient harbour, and an excellent post from whence to watch the course “of affairs in Sicily, and proceed to “hostile operations when opportunity “should serve.” That is, λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανωτάτην ἔσεσθαι. Compare II. 89, 13. and the note there.

πρῶτον πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον εἶναι· ἦν δὲ χρονίῃσιν πρὶν
 ἐς ὄψιν ἐλθεῖν, τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσοῦντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ
 ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν,
 ἕως ἔτι περιδεεῖς προσδέχονται, μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περι-
 γενέσθαι καὶ κατὰ πάντα ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκφοβῆσαι, τῇ τε ὄψει
 (πλείστοι γὰρ ἂν νῦν φανῆναι) καὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ ὧν πεί-
 3 σονται, μάλιστα δ' ἂν τῷ αὐτίκα κινδύνῳ τῆς μάχης. εἰκὸς
 δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἔξω, διὰ
 τὸ ἀπιστεῖν σφᾶς μὴ ἥξειν· καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, τὴν
 στρατιὰν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν χρημάτων, ἦν πρὸς τῇ πόλει κρα- 10

1. πᾶν] om. i. χρονίσει K. 2. ἀναθαρσοῦντος E. 3. αἰφνίδιον
 A.B.C.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. προσπαίωσι d.i. 4. σφεῖς
 Goell. Bekker. Praefat. ad ed. min. pag. v. codices σφᾶς. 5. τε] δὲ L.O.P.k.
 6. νῦν] om. P. πῆσονται i.k. 8. ἐν] om. Q. ἀποληφθῆναι E.F.G. ἀπολειφθῆναι
 A.B.N.P.R.V.h.i. Bekk. 9. τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπορήσειν Q.

2. τῇ γνώμῃ—καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον] “Men recovering confidence in their
 “minds, when they see the armament
 “with their eyes are inclined rather to
 “despise it:” i. e. having had time to
 regain their courage, even the actual
 sight of the enemy, when he does at
 last appear, is regarded with indiffer-
 ence. It seems to me quite wrong to
 join τῇ ὄψει with ἀναθαρσοῦντας, for
 Lamachus did not mean that the Athe-
 nian armament would be *really* less
 imposing or numerous after two or
 three months’ interval, but that it would
appear so, because the enemy would
 look at it less under the influence of
 alarm, and so their minds would affect
 their eyes.

3. αἰφνίδιοι] I agree with Poppo in
 preferring this reading to that adopted
 by Bekker and Göller, αἰφνίδιον. The
 adverb αἰφνιδίως occurs five times in
 Thucydides, but αἰφνίδιον is nowhere
 found used adverbially; for in IV. 78, 4,
 αἰφνίδιον παραγεγόμενον, it is the accu-
 sative masculine of the adjective. But
 we have κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ ῥεύ-
 ματος, IV. 75, 2. ἀφικνοῦνται αἰφνίδιοι,
 VIII. 14, 2. and προσβαλόντες αἰφνίδιοι,
 VIII. 28, 2. And the neuter singular of
 the adjective used as an adverb, with
 some well known exceptions, is not
 common in the older writers. See IV.
 112, 1. and the note there.

4. μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι]
 One is strongly tempted here to read

σφεῖς with Bekker and Göller. But as
 I have defended the reading in V. 71, 3;
 δείσας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον,
 because the word σφῶν is meant both
 to include the general who was speak-
 ing, and the soldiers also; so here
 σφᾶς may be excused perhaps on the
 ground of its expressing the army rather
 than the speaker: Lamachus not in-
 tending to include himself particularly,
 but advising for the expedition as dis-
 tinct from himself. And the nomina-
 tive πλείστοι may have been used rather
 than πλείστους, in order, as Poppo says,
 to prevent ambiguity. I have retained
 σφᾶς therefore, although not without
 much doubt as to its genuineness.

8. ἀποληφθῆναι] This surely must be
 the true reading, rather than ἀπολει-
 φθῆναι. The words are so constantly
 confounded, that the authority of the
 MSS. is hardly worth any thing on this
 occasion; but the sense seems rather to
 be, “that many would be surprised
 “outside of the town,” than “that
 “many would be left behind,” a term
 which would rather apply to those who,
 endeavouring to get in the city, came too
 late, and found the gates closed against
 them. See V. 8, 4. 59, 3, 4. VII. 51, 2.

9. ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν] “While they
 “were carrying their property into the
 “city.” Compare II. 18, 5. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἐσκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ,
 καὶ ἐδόκουν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες
 ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα ἔτι ἔξω καταλαβεῖν.

τοῦσα καθέζηται. τοὺς τε ἄλλους Σικελιώτας οὕτως ἤδη 4
 μᾶλλον καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐ ξυμμαχήσειν καὶ σφίσι προσιέναι,
 καὶ οὐ διαμελλήσειν περισκοποῦντας ὁπότεροι κρατήσουσι.
 ναύσταθμον δὲ ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμισθέντας Μέγαρα
 5 ἔφη χρήναι ποιῆσθαι, ἃ ἦν ἔρημα, ἀπέχοντα Συρακουσῶν
 οὔτε πλοῦν πολὺν οὔτε ὁδόν.

L. Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ὅμως προσέθετο καὶ αὐτὸς
 τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης τῇ αὐτοῦ

COAST OF SICILY. νηὶ διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, καὶ λόγους ποιη-

10 Lamachus assents to
 the plan of Alcibia-
 des. Negotiation with
 MESSANA. The ar-
 mament leaves Rhe-
 gium. It proceeds to
 Catana; then passes
 on to reconnoitre the
 harbour of Syracuse,
 15 and returns to Catana,
 but is not received
 within the walls.

σάμενος περὶ ξυμμαχίας πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὥς οὐκ
 ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο πόλει μὲν ἂν οὐ
 δέξασθαι, ἀγορὰν δ' ἔξω παρέξιν, ἀπέπλει ἐς
 τὸ Ῥηγίον. καὶ εὐθὺς ξυμπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2
 κοντα ναῦς ἐκ πασῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, καὶ τὰ
 ἐπιτήδεια λαβόντες, παρέπλεον ἐς Νάξον, τὴν
 ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἐν Ῥηγίῳ καταλιπόντες καὶ
 ἓνα σφῶν αὐτῶν. Ναξίων δὲ δεξαμένων τῇ 3

1. καθέζηται F. 2. προίεναι A.B.E.F. 4. δέ] om. e.h. ἐφορμισθέντας
 Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐφορμηθέντας. ἐφορμῆν τὰ μέγαρα γρ. h. 7. μέν] δὲ
 μὲν K. τοσαῦτα N.V. καὶ] om. B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.
 8. ταῦτα L.O.Q. ταῦτα οὕτω P. τῇ αὐτῇ d.h.i. 9. μεσσήνην C.E.F.
 H.N.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεσσην. μεσσήνην λόγους i.
 12. δέξασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo δέξεσθαι.

4. [ἐφορμισθέντας. It seems to shew the difficulty of coming to a certain decision as to some passages in Thucydides, that my former note, defending the old reading ἐφορμηθέντας, should have seemed satisfactory to Göller, and should have induced him to restore ἐφορμηθέντας in his 2nd edition, whereas I myself on farther consideration believe it to be faulty. The aorist participles may not be confounded with the present, and the sense of ἐπαναχωρήσαντας cannot be "whilst retiring," or "in order to retire," but "having re-tired." The sense must be, "When they had retreated from their display of their force under the walls of Syracuse, and had brought their ships to land, Megara was to be the place which should be made the chief naval

"station." Lamachus did not expect the war to last till winter, but the fleet after landing the army could not remain off Syracuse, and it must retreat to some point where it might lie safely. And such a point Lamachus thought was to be found at Megara, as in fact the Athenians afterwards did find such an one at Thapsus.] It appears from this place, as well as from VI. 94, 1. VII. 25, 4. that Megara was on the sea-coast. And Cluverius says that the walls of an ancient city, of about a mile in circuit, and built of square blocks of stone of immense size, were existing in his time on the very sea-shore, close to the mouth of the river Alabus; and he considers it as certain that these were the ruins of the ancient Megara. Cluverius, Sicilia, p. 133.

CATANA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, παρέπλεον ἐς Κατάνην. καὶ ὥς αὐτοὺς οἱ Καταναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο (ἐνήσαν γὰρ αὐτόθι ἄνδρες τὰ Συρακοσίων 4 βουλόμενοι), ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐλισάμενοι, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως, ἔχοντες τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς· δέκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν προὔπεμψαν ἐς 5 τὸν μέγαν λιμένα πλεῦσαί τε, καὶ κατασκέψασθαι εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθειλκυσμένον, καὶ κηρῦξαι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, προσπλεύσαντας, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἤκουσι Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν κατοικιοῦντες κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ξυγγένειαν· τοὺς οὖν ὄντας ἐν Συρακούσαις Λεοντίνων ὥς παρὰ φίλους καὶ 10 5 εὐεργέτας † Ἀθηναίους† ἀδεῶς ἀπιέναι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκηρύχθη, καὶ κατεσκέψαντο τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἐξ ἧς αὐτοῖς ὀρμωμένοις πολεμητέα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς Κατάνην. LI. καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης τὴν

CATANA.

The soldiers accidentally effect an entrance. Catana becomes the ally of Athens. The whole armament takes up its quarters at Catana.

μὲν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Καταναῖοι, τοὺς 15 δὲ στρατηγούς ἐσελθόντας ἐκέλευον, εἴ τι βούλονται, εἰπεῖν. καὶ λέγοντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τετραμμένων, οἱ στρατιῶται πυλίδα τινὰ ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, καὶ ἐσελ- 20

3. τήριον B.h. τυρίαν e. 4. ἐπικαίρως A.B.C.F.G.H.R.e.g.h. 5. δέ] om. d.k. 6. μέγα F. 8. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 9. κατοικοῦντες B.K.O.V.g.h.i. 10. ὥσπερ φίλους N.V. 11. ἀθηναίους P. Poppo. Bekk. Dindorf. ceteri ἀθηναίων. 12. κατεσκάψαντο B.R.g. 13. χώραν] πόλιν O. ἐξῆς F. ὠρμημένοις V.g. πολεμώτεα e. 15. οἱ] om. f. 16. ἐξελθόντας K. εἴ τι B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὃ τι. βούλονται e. 19. τετραμμένων καὶ οἱ H. ἐνφοδομημένων C.E.F.c.g.k. 20. διελθόντες B.h.

3. τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν] Now "Fiume di Santo Leonardo." Cluver. Sicil. I. 10. Captain Smyth's Survey of Sicily, p. 158.

4. ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως κ. τ. λ.] "They sailed on towards Syracuse in a single file, having with them all the rest of their ships except ten, but ten they had sent on before," &c.

11. † Ἀθηναίους†] I have followed Bekker and Poppo in adopting this reading, although Göller defends Ἀθηναίων, and connects it with ἀδεῶς, "without fear of the Athenians." But this

is, I think, too harsh a construction to be admitted in a simple historical narrative like this part of Thucydides. The copyists who wrote the MSS. N and V read ὥσπερ φίλους, which would be well enough if εὐεργέτας did not follow it; but how could the Leontines be called "the benefactors" of the Athenians? The meaning is, "they called on the Leontines to come away without fear, as they would find friends and benefactors in the Athenians."

19. ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς] Ill walled

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

θόντες ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων οἱ μὲν τὰ 2
τῶν Συρακοσίων φρονοῦντες, ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα ἔνδον,
εὐθὺς περιδεεῖς γενόμενοι ὑπεξῆλθον, οὐ πολλοί τινες· οἱ δὲ
ἄλλοι ἐψηφίσαντό τε ξυμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο
5 στράτευμα ἐκέλευον ἐκ Ῥηγίου κομίζειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 3
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, πάσῃ ἤδη τῇ στρατιᾷ
ἄραντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο, κατεσκευάζοντο τὸ
στρατόπεδον.

LII. Ἐσηγγέλλετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἕκ τε Καμαρίνης ὥς, εἰ
10 ἔλθοιεν, προσχωροῖεν αὖν, καὶ ὅτι Συρακόσιοι πληροῦσι
Fruitless attempt to gain the alliance of
Camarina. ναυτικόν. ἀπάσῃ οὖν τῇ στρατιᾷ παρέπλευ-
σαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν
εὗρον ναυτικὸν πληρούμενον, παρεκομίζοντο αὖθις ἐπὶ Καμα-
ρίνης, καὶ σχόντες ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο. οἱ δ' οὐκ
15 ἐδέχοντο, λέγοντες σφίσι τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι μᾶ νῆ καταπλεόν-
των Ἀθηναίων δέχεσθαι, ἣν μὴ αὐτοὶ πλείους μεταπέμπωσιν.

1. τὰ] τὸ K. 2. τῶν] om. V. 4. τε] om. d. τοῖς] om. i. 5. ἐκ
ῤηγίου ἐκέλευον Q. 6. πλεύσαντες A.E.F.G. διαπλεύσαντες B.h. Bekker.
Goell. τῇ] om. A.B.Q.h. 7. κατεσκευάζον R. 9. ἐπηγγέλλετο e.
12. καὶ] om. g. 13. παρεσκευάζοντο Q. 14. χόντες F. 15. σφίσι καὶ
τὰ O.P. σφίσι κατὰ τὰ L.

ur. Arrian, Expedit. Alexand. VI. 29,
16. τὴν θυρίδα δὲ ἀφανίσαι, [of the
monument of Cyrus,] τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς
λίθῳ ἐνοικοδομήσαντα, τὰ δὲ πηλῷ ἐμ-
πλάσαντα. BLOOMFIELD. So also Do-
bree. The carelessness of the Anec-
dote collectors under the Roman empire
is well exemplified by the version which
Frontinus gives of this story: (Strate-
gemat. III. 2.) "Alcibiades dux Athe-
niensium, cum civitatem Agrigenti-
" norum egregie munitam obsideret,
" petito ab iis consilio," &c.

1. ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν] i. e. ἐς τὴν
πόλιν ἐσελθόντες ἡγόραζον ἐν αὐτῇ.
Ἀγοράζειν expresses the flocking to the
market-place, and standing or walking
about there to learn what was going
on, after the fashion of ancient times,
when the market-place, in the absence
of newspapers, was the general centre
of intelligence.

6. πλεύσαντες] Bekker and Göl-
ler read διαπλεύσαντες, and Poppo refers

to the first clause of ch. 50, διαπλεύσας
ἐς Μεσσήνην, as favouring the altera-
tion. But there Thucydides is speak-
ing of merely crossing the Strait from
Rhegium to Messina, which is prop-
erly διαπλεύσαι; whereas in going
from Catana to Rhegium the fleet would
keep along under the coast of Sicily for
the greater part of the distance, and
would only have to cross the Strait at
the end of the voyage. The simple
term πλεύσαντες seems therefore to suit
the description better than the com-
pound διαπλεύσαντες; as in fact the
Athenians first παρέπλευσαν τὴν Σικε-
λίαν, and only afterwards διέπλευσαν ἐς
τὸ Ῥήγιον.

13. αὖθις] That is, "they again con-
tinued to coast along from Syracuse
" to Camarina, as they had coasted
" from Catana to Syracuse." Παρε-
κομίζοντο is exactly equivalent to παρέ-
πλευσαν.

15. τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.] See II. 7, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἄπρακτοι δὲ γενόμενοι ἀπέπλεον· καὶ ἀποβάντες κατὰ τι τῆς Συρακοσίας, καὶ ἄρπαγὴν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέων βοηθησάντων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐσκεδασμένους διαφθειράντων, ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς Κατάνην. LIII. καὶ κατα-

ATHENS.

Officers arrive from Athens to summon Alcibiades to return to his trial. Great excitement at Athens, and dread of an oligarchical or tyrannical revolution, increased by the traditionary reports of the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.

λαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη- 5
νῶν ἤκουσαν ἐπὶ τε Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὥς κελεύ-
σοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐς ἀπολογία ὧν ἡ πόλις
ἐνεκάλει, καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν
τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, μεμνημμένων περὶ τῶν μυστη-
ρίων ὥς ἀσεβούντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 10
Ἑρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ
ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ζήτησιν ἐποιοῦντο

τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς δρασθέντων,
καὶ οὐ δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μηνυτὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὑπόπτως
ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς 15
τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγού-
μενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ εὐρεῖν, ἢ διὰ μηνυτοῦ
πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέ-

1. τι] om. P. τε L.O. 5. ναῦν] om. O. 6. κελεύσαντας A.B.F.H.g.h.
κελεύοντας i. 8. ἐπεκάλει G.K. 10. ὥς] om. f. περὶ Ἑρμῶν h.
12. ἦπτον E. 13. τῶν—καὶ] om. Q. καὶ τῶν] τῶν om. d. 14. τὰς
L.O.d.k. πάντα C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. 15. ὑπο-
δεχόμενοι P.g. 17. εὐρεῖν διὰ E.e. 18. αἰτιασθέντα d. ἀνέλεκτον V.g.

14. πάντας—ἀποδεχόμενοι] I agree with Bekker in preferring this reading to πάντα. It seems to me that πάντα ὑπόπτως λαμβάνειν at the end of the chapter cannot mean the same thing as πάντα—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Ἀποδέχεσθαι is not simply to take, but to approve, or, in old English, to allow. It is fitly opposed to δοκιμάζοντες. “Not sifting the character of the informers, but in their suspicious humour listening to [allowing as credible] all who came forward.” Compare I. 44, 1. III. 57, 1. and particularly VI. 29, 2. διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι. Poppo says that ὑπόπτως cannot signify δι’ ὑποψίαν; in other words, that ὑπόπτως must refer only to the action of the verb joined with it, and not to other things. Yet surely, as every one would understand an English writer who were to say, “suspi-

ciously allowing the evidence of every “informer”—the very word “allowing” shewing that the suspicion was not directed towards them, but towards others—so πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι is equally free from ambiguity, although the adverb is not used with exact propriety. There is a similar incorrectness in the use of δικαίως in IV. 62, 3. τιμωρία οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως, where δικαίως means ὥς ἂν βούλοιτο τὸ δίκαιον. If any alteration was required, I should prefer πάντα ὑπόπτως ὑποδεχόμενοι, as ὑποδέχεσθαι is a neutral word, signifying no more than λαμβάνειν; and the sense would then be, what it cannot be if we keep ἀποδεχόμενοι, “taking every thing that happened suspiciously.” Compare III. 12, 1. παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπεδεχόμεθα.

ATHENS.

λεγκτον διαφυγεῖν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ακοῇ τὴν Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην, καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου καταλυθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ 5 πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε.

LIV. Τὸ γὰρ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ Ἀρμοδίου τόλμημα δι' ἐρωτικὴν ξυντυχίαν ἐπεχειρήθη, ἣν ἐγὼ ἐπὶ πλεον διηγησάμενος ἀποφανῶ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῶν σφετέρων τυράννων, οὐδὲ περὶ τοῦ γενομένου, ἀκριβὲς οὐδὲν λέγοντας. Πεισιστράτου γὰρ γηραιοῦ τελευτήσαν- 2 τος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι, οὐχ Ἴππαρχος, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἀλλὰ Ἰππίας, πρεσβύτατος ὢν, ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένου δὲ Ἀρμοδίου ὥρα ἡλικίας 15 λαμπροῦ, Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστών, μέσος πολίτης,

4. καταλυθεῖσαν] om. K. ὑπὸ λακεδαιμονίων A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et G. ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμ. 8. ἐπιφανῶ i. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς L.O.P. 13. ἀλλὰ C.F.H.L.O.V.c.d.e.g.m. ["et haud dubie plures." Poppo.] Poppo. vulgo ἀλλ' ἰππίας.

13. Ἰππίας—ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν] However unimportant may be the question itself, whether Hippias or Hipparchus were the elder brother, yet that it should have been made a question even in modern times is a curious instance of the inability of persons in general to appreciate historical evidence aright. The author of the dialogue "Hipparchus," which used to be ascribed to Plato, calls Hipparchus the eldest son of Pisistratus. Now even if Plato had been the writer of it, still its historical authority would be good for very little, because the philosophers did not think themselves bound to ascertain the truth of the statements introduced into their dialogues, but merely took them as they found them, when they agreed with the general belief. And how little weight is to be given to the popular belief on this subject, may be seen from the famous ode in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, in which the assassins are said not only to have slain "the tyrant," but "to have given their country "liberty:"

ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην
ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας
ἐποιήσατήν.

Ælian, who, in his "Various History," VIII. 2, also calls Hipparchus "the "eldest son of Pisistratus," is an authority of no more value than the philosopher and the poet; being one of that class of Anecdote-mongers, whose carelessness I have just noticed in the note on ch. 51, 1. With Thucydides, on the other hand, agree Herodotus, V. 55, 2. Ἰππαρχον—Ἰππίῳ δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀδελφόν, and Clidemus, or Clitodemus, an old historian of the affairs of Athens, (Pausanias, X. 15, 3. and Clinton, Fasti Hellen. vol. I. Append. p. 236.) who says, καὶ Χάρμου—θυγατέρα ἔλαβεν [ὁ Πεισιστράτος] Ἰππία,—τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τυραννέουσιν. (quoted by Athenæus, XIII. 89. p. 609.)

15. μέσος πολίτης] Lucianus de Parasit. p. 262. τί δέ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, δημοτικὸς ὢν καὶ πένης, ὥσπερ Θουκυδίδης φησὶ, παράσιτος ἦν Ἀρμοδίου; Videtur verba Thucydidis ad argumentum, in quo versabatur, adcommodasse.

3 ἐραστὴς ὧν εἶχεν αὐτόν. πειραθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἀρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἰπ-
 πάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου, καὶ οὐ πεισθεὶς, καταγορεύει τῷ
 Ἀριστογείτονι. ὁ δὲ ἐρωτικῶς περιαλήσας, καὶ φοβηθεὶς
 τὴν Ἰππάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βία προσαγάγηται αὐτόν, ἐπιβου-
 λεύει εὐθύς, ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, κατάλυσιν 5
 4 τῇ τυραννίδι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Ἰππαρχος, ὥς αὖθις πειράσας
 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἔπειθε τὸν Ἀρμόδιον, βίαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐβού-
 λετο δρᾶν, ἐν †τόπῳ† δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ, ὥς οὐ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ,
 5 παρεσκευάζετο προπηλακιῶν αὐτόν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην
 ἀρχὴν ἐπαχθὴς ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀνεπιφθόνως κατε- 10
 στήσατο· καὶ ἐπετήδευσαν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι

I. πειρασθεὶς R.g. 4. προσαγάγηται Q.k. 6. τῆς τυραννίδος Q. 7. ἐβου-
 λεύετο E.F. 8. ἐν τόπῳ] τρόπῳ Levesquius. τούτῳ N.R. ὧς] om. pr.
 manu N. δὴ] om. R.f. 10. ἐς] πρὸς d. ἐπιφθόνως Q. κατεστή-
 σαιτο E. 11. δὴ] om. G.

Nam Aristoteles, IV. Polit. 11, 4. et 12, 4, 5. μέσους πολίτας medios inter πλου-
 σίους et πένητας ponit, et, eos esse, dicit, qui neque nimis divites, neque nimis pauperes sunt. Et Plutarchus Solon. princ. ἀνδρὸς οὐσία μὲν, ὥς φασὶ, καὶ δυνάμει μέσου τῶν πολιτῶν. Fortassis ex hoc genere civium sunt, quos Latini *patres familias* dicunt. Livius, I. 45. II. 36. Suetonius Aug. cap. 59. Calig. 26. et Domit. 10. et e Livio Valerius Max. VII. 3. 1. DUK.

5. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως] Ὡς κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ δύναμιν. ἣν γὰρ μέσος πολίτης. SCHOL.

8. ἐν †τόπῳ† δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ] Levéque conjectures that for τόπῳ we should read τρόπῳ, and this conjecture is approved of by Poppo and Göller. The same correction had also occurred to Dobree, who quotes VIII. 66, 2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου τεθνήκει. Göller also refers to I. 97, 3. ἐν οἷῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη. It certainly does not sound like the Greek of Thucydides, to say ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ ἀφανεῖ, as meaning, "on an occasion that should not be observed;" and the facts of the story do not allow us to interpret it literally, "in a place where it should not be observed." Yet χωρίον occurs in Herodotus, as signifying, "a passage in a book," II. 117. and although Valckenaer and others suspect the genuineness of the text, yet it seems to me that this sus-

picion has nothing to justify it, except the unusual use of this single word. I have not therefore thought right to alter the text in the present passage, although τρόπῳ seems much more in agreement with the style of Thucydides.

[τρόπῳ is confirmed almost beyond a doubt by a passage quoted by Poppo from Dion Cassius, XLIII. 13. p. 349. Reimar, where speaking of Cæsar's conduct towards those whom he wished to get rid of, he says, ὅσους μηδενὶ ἀξιόχρεω ἐγκλήματι μετελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, ἐν τρόπῳ δὴ τινι ἀφανεῖ ὑπεξήρει.]

10. κατεστήσατο] Scil. τὴν ἀρχήν. Immediately below we have τύραννοι οὗτοι, without the article. This, according to Poppo, cannot be right, and he has accordingly inserted it. See Middleton on the Gr. Article, p. 141. ed. 1808. But does τύραννοι οὗτοι signify the same thing as οἱ τύραννοι οὗτοι? The latter would mean, "these tyrants," being a part of the general notion of "tyrants;" which in common English is simply expressed by the words "these tyrants." But τύραννοι οὗτοι seems rather to be equivalent to οὗτοι δὲ τύραννοι ἐπικαλούμενοι, "these tyrants, as they are called; these individuals, who bear the name of the tyrants of Athens." And in this sense I conceive that the absence of the article is perfectly defensible.

[Göller in his second edit. interprets

ATHENS.

ἀρετὴν καὶ ξύνεσιν, καὶ Ἀθηναίους εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρασ-
 σόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων τὴν τε πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκό-
 σμησαν καὶ τοὺς πολέμους διέφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔθνον.
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις τοῖς πρὶν κειμένοις νόμοις ἐχρήτο, 6
 5 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον αἰεὶ τινα ἐπεμέλοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς
 ἀρχαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄλλοι τε αὐτῶν ἥρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν Ἀθη-
 ναίοις ἀρχὴν καὶ Πεισίστρατος ὁ Ἰππίου τοῦ τυραννεύσαντος
 υἱὸς, τοῦ πάππου ἔχων τοῦνομα, ὃς τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν βωμὸν
 τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἄρχων ἀνέθηκε, καὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν
 10 Πυθίου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προσοικοδομήσας ὕστερον 7
 ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων μείζον μῆκος, τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπί-
 γραμμα. τοῦ δὲ ἐν Πυθίου ἔτι καὶ νῦν δῆλόν ἐστιν, ἀμυδροῖς
 γράμμασι, λέγον τάδε.

μνημα τόδ' ἦς ἀρχῆς Πεισίστρατος Ἰππίου υἱὸς

15

θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν τεμένει.

2. τε] δὲ L. 4. αὕτη A.F.H.g. 6. ἐνιαυσίαν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekker. vulgo ἐνιαύσιον. 8. ὃς] Delendum censeo. BEKKER.
 θεῶν] ἐθνῶν k. 9. τὸν] τῶν L. ἄρχων] om. K. ἐκ πυθίου K. 10. τῷ]
 τὸν P.h. ἐν] om. g. 12. τοῦ δὲ C.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. ["et
 fortasse plures." Poppo.] vulgo et Bekk. τοῦ δ' ἐν. ἐκ K. 13. λέγων R.

the words as meaning ἐπετήδευσαν—
 καίπερ τύραννοι ὄντες οὗτοι. "These
 "men for tyrants, i.e. considered as
 "tyrants, paid very great attention to
 "virtue." ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι
 "in the greatest degree for tyrants,"
 or, "considered as tyrants."]

I. εἰκοστὴν—τῶν γιγνομένων] That
 is, only half as much as had been levied
 by Pisistratus himself, and was usually
 paid to kings, who, as sovereigns of
 the soil, claimed the tithe of the pro-
 duce for themselves. That this sove-
 reignty was not coeval with the exist-
 ence of the nation, but arose out of
 times of distress or misgovernment,
 which compelled the free proprietors to
 sell their estates to the crown, is ren-
 dered probable, in the absence of direct
 general testimony, by what we know
 to have happened in particular cases;
 in Egypt, for instance, (Genesis xlvii.
 19, &c.) and again in the ninth and
 tenth centuries of the Christian æra,
 when the small allodial proprietors fre-
 quently made over their lands to some

powerful baron, to be held of him in
 future as a fief, for the sake of obtain-
 ing his protection. Compare Böckh,
 Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. I. 351. (Eng.
 Translat. II. 42.)

4. αὕτη ἡ πόλις] Ipsa per se, nihil a
 tyrannis impeditenti experta. HAACK.

9. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Πυθίου] Πύθιον
 templum Apollinis apud Athenienses
 memorat Thucydides, II. 15, 5. De eo
 plura legi possunt in Meursii Pisistr.
 cap. 9. 17. et Athen. Attic. II. 12. Portus
 quidem pro Πυθίου conjicit Πυθίῳ, sed
 addit etiam retineri posse Πυθίου, nempe
 τεμένει, ut infra in Epigrammate; vel,
 ἱερῷ. Hoc præferendum est coniec-
 turæ. Philostratus I. de Vitis Sophistar.
 9. apud Meursium, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Πυθίου
 ἱερῷ. DUKER.

11. τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπίγραμμα]
 I have followed Haack and Poppo in
 joining τοῦ βωμοῦ with τοῦπίγραμμα
 rather than with μῆκος: "Nam quid
 "est," says Haack, "τῷ βωμῷ προσοικο-
 "δομεῖν μείζον μῆκος τοῦ βωμοῦ?"

LV. Ὅτι δὲ πρεσβύτατος ὢν Ἰππίας ἥρξεν, εἰδὼς μὲν καὶ ἀκοῇ ἀκριβέστερον ἄλλων ἰσχυρίζομαι, γνοίῃ δ' ἂν τις καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ· παῖδες γὰρ αὐτῷ μόνῳ φαίνονται τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν γενόμενοι, ὥς ὃ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας, ἡ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀκροπόλει σταθεῖσα, ἐν ᾗ Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς γέγραπται, Ἰππίου δὲ πέντε, οἱ αὐτῷ ἐκ Μυρρίνης τῆς Καλλίου τοῦ Ὑπερεχίδου θυγατρὸς ἐγένοντο· εἰκὸς 2 γὰρ ἦν τὸν πρεσβύτατον πρῶτον γῆμαι. καὶ ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ πρῶτος γέγραπται μετὰ τὸν πατέρα, οὐδὲ τοῦτο 10 ἀπεοικότως, διὰ τὸ πρεσβεύειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τυραννεῦσαι. 3 οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἂν κατασχεῖν μοι δοκεῖ ποτὲ Ἰππίας τὸ παρα- χρῆμα ῥαδίως τὴν τυραννίδα, εἰ Ἰππαρχος μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὢν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐθημερὸν καθίστατο· ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερὸν, ἐς δὲ τοὺς 15

2. ante γνοίῃ duas litteras deletas G. 3. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. 4. γιγνόμενοι d. 5. περὶ] An ἡ περὶ? Bekk. 2. τῆς δὲ Q. 6. ἐν τῇ θεσσ. C. 6. ἰππάρχου καὶ οὐδεὶς L.O. 7. αὐτοὶ E. μυρρίνης g. 8. ὑπερεχίδου A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπερεχίου Q. vulgo ὑπεροχίδου. 9. πρῶτον] om. N.V. πρώτη] αὐτῇ γρ. h. 12. δοκῇ E.F.H.N.Q.V. c.f.g. 14. ἀλλὰ διὰ C.e.

3. τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν] Quatuor Pisistratidas fuisse, dicit Scholiastes Aristoph. ad Vesp. v. 500. et Lysistr. 619. Ex his unus erat nothus, Hegesistratus. Meursius in Pisistr. c. 10. DUKER.

7. ἐκ Μυρρίνης] Vide Meursii Pisistratum, cap. 16. DUKER.

9. ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ] Πρώτη quid sibi velit nemo videt, quum una tantum columna affuerit. Valla, in ipso titulari lapide. Αὐτῇ verum videri jam in Ephemm. Lips. a. 1820. p. 401. declaravimus. POPPO.

[ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ. Is it possible that this can mean "on the first face or "front of the monument," supposing it to have been like a square pedestal, with the inscription continued in all the four sides.]

14. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον] Ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τοῖς μὲν πολίταις

σύνηθες ἐμπεποιηκέναι τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτὸν, τοῖς δορυφόροις δὲ τοῦ φυλάττειν ἐπιμελῶς, ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιόντος ἀσφαλῶς ἐκράτει. SCHOL.

διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες, κ. τ. λ.] "Owing to his habitually making the "people afraid of him, and keeping his "guards effective." Ξύνηθες refers equally to φοβερὸν and to ἀκριβές; and the latter word signifies taking all possible pains to keep his guards in an efficient state, by picking his men carefully, and conciliating them by regular pay and good treatment. Πολλῷ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς signifies, "with superabundant security." Compare V. 7, 3. and Livy, II. 27. "Adeo supererant animi ad sustinendam invidiam." After κατεκράτησε I should supply τῆς ἀρχῆς, "mastered "the government;" i. e. kept fast hold on it.

ATHENS.

ἐπικούρους ἀκριβὲς, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατε-
κράτησε, καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀδελφὸς νεώτερος ὢν ἠπόρησεν, ἐν ᾧ
οὐ πρότερον ξυνεχῶς ὠμιλήκει τῇ ἀρχῇ. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ 4
ξυνέβη τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν
5 τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν.

LVI. Τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀρμόδιον ἀπαρνηθέντα τὴν πείρασιν,
ὥσπερ διενοεῖτο, προῦπηλάκισεν· ἀδελφὴν γὰρ αὐτοῦ, κόρην,
ἐπαγγείλαντες ἦκειν κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινὶ, ἀπήλα-

1. τῷ πολλῶ K. 2. νέος K. 3. ἠπόρησεν H. 4. δυσταχίαι E. 5. ὀνομασθέντι G.P.Q.d.e.f.i.k.m. 6. οὖν] αὐ L.O.P.Q. 7. πειρασίαν E. 8. ἀπαγγείλαντες B.h. 9. ἐπαγγείλαντος f.k.

2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—τῇ ἀρχῇ] Valla ita ver-
tit, ac si negationem post ἐν ᾧ non in-
venisset. PORRO. There is a difficulty
in the negative οὐ, which may seem
hardly to belong to a case purely hypo-
thetical, and expressed besides in a
subordinate clause of the sentence.
But possibly Thucydides avoided writ-
ing ἐν ᾧ μὴ πρότερον, κ. τ. λ. lest his
meaning should have been supposed to
be, “Unless he had been before familiar
“with the exercise of supreme power:”
whereas what he does mean is, “He
“was not at a loss, as a younger bro-
“ther must have been, because he had
“not previously become familiar with
“power.” In fact, the whole sentence,
from ὡς ἀδελφὸς down to τῇ ἀρχῇ, must
be taken as one single proposition,
which the negative at the beginning
denies altogether. And then the use
of οὐ in the words ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον is
right, because the meaning is, not,
“that a younger brother would be per-
“plexed what to do, *supposing* he had
“not been in power before;” but,
“because he had not been in power be-
“fore.” Göller, I think, cannot be
right in saying, “ἐν ᾧ est *dum* ut sem-
“per apud Thucyd., nisi quod ἐν ᾧ μὴ
“in loco suspecto est dictum pro εἰ μὴ,”
III. 84, 2. It seems to me that ἐν ᾧ
signifies simply, “in which case,” or
“in which thing,” the meaning being
qualified by the words which accom-
pany it. Thus in this passage, and
again in VIII. 89, 3. ἐν ᾧ περ—ὀλιγαρχία

—ἀπόλλυται, the assertion is simply
positive, “in which case he had not
“been familiar;” “in which thing
“lies the ruin of an oligarchy.” But
in VIII. 86, 4. the imperfect tense fol-
lowing ἐν ᾧ gives a conditional sense to
the passage; ἐν ᾧ σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν
εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι: “In which
“case the enemy was going immedi-
“ately to get possession of Ionia,” i. e.
“would have got possession of it.”
And again in VII. 29, 4. τὸ γένος ἐν ᾧ
ἂν θαρσῇ φονικώτατόν ἐστιν: “The
“race, in whatever case it is in spirits,
“is most bloody,” i. e. “wherever it is
“in spirits.”

8. κανοῦν οἴσουσαν] Φιλόχορος [an
Athenian historian, who flourished
about 306 B.C. See Clinton's Fasti
Hellenici, B.C. 306. Olymp. 118. 3.]
ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀτθίδος φησὶν ὡς Ἐριχθονίου
βασιλεύοντος πρῶτον κατέστησαν αἱ ἐν
ἀξιώματι παρθένοι φέρειν τὰ κανὰ τῇ
θεῷ, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέκειτο τὰ πρὸς θυσίαν,
τοῖς τε Παναθηναίοις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις
πομπαῖς. Harpocration, in κανηφόροι,
Αὐταὶ δὲ [αἱ κανηφόροι] τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ
τῶν εὐγενῶν ἦσαν. Photius, in κανη-
φόροι. According to Herodotus, the
assassins of Hipparchus were of Phæ-
nician extraction, and their ancestors
having migrated from Bœotia to A-
thens, and being received there as citi-
zens, were yet excluded from several
privileges enjoyed by the pure Athe-
nians. Now if the κανηφόροι were se-
lected, according to Photius, ἐξ εὐγενῶν,

σαν, λέγοντες οὐδὲ ἐπαγγεῖλαι τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν
 2 εἶναι. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐνεγκόντος τοῦ Ἀρμοδίου, πολλῶ δὴ
 μᾶλλον δι' ἐκείνον καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων παρωξύνετο· καὶ
 αὐτοῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς ξυνεπιθησομένους τῷ ἔργῳ
 ἐπέπρακτο, περιέμενον δὲ Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα, ἐν ᾗ μόνον 5
 ἡμέρᾳ οὐχ ὑποπτον ἐγίγνετο ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς τὴν
 πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔδει ἄρξαι μὲν
 αὐτοὺς, ξυνεπαμύνειν δὲ εὐθὺς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς δορυφόρους
 3 ἐκείνους. ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομομοκότες, ἀσφαλείας
 ἔνεκα· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς μὴ προειδότες, εἰ καὶ ὀποσοιοῦν 10
 τολμήσειαν, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα, ἔχοντάς γε ὅπλα, ἐθελήσειν
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνελευθεροῦν. LVII. Καὶ ὥς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ
 ἑορτὴ, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ μετὰ

3. καὶ ὁ ἀριστογείτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.h.i.k Haack. Poppo. Goell. δι' ἐκείνον post ἀριστογ. transponunt Q.R. vulgo καὶ ἀριστογείτων. 4. τῶν ἔργων K. 6. ἐγένετο G.V. 7. πέμψοντας corr. F.L.O.Q.c. 9. δὲ πολλοὶ ξυνομομοκότες G.L.O.P.k.m. articulum om. et Q.R. ξυνομοκότες H. ξυνομοκότες K. 10. εἰ καὶ ὀποσοιοῦν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. οὐνεκα Bekk. εἰ] om. B.h. καὶ] om. d.i. ὀποσοιοῦν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ὀπόσοι οὖν F.H.K.h. Haack. ὀπόσοι οὐ E. ὀπόσοι ἂν L. ὀποσοῦν P. ὀπωσοῦν C.d.i.k. vulgo ὀπωστιοῦν. 11. γε δὴ ὅπλα h.

the sister of Harmodius, being in some respects ἄτιμος, could not properly be eligible to that office; and this may be the meaning of the objection made by the tyrants, μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι: her foreign blood disqualified her from ministering in the worship of the gods of Athens.

6. ἐν ὅπλοις] Etiam apud alias gentes morem fuisse, ut solennibus quibusdam sacris pompæ ab armatis ducerentur, ostendit e Dionysio Halic. VII. 72. et Polybio, IV. 35. Luisinus, II. Parerg. I. DUK.

9. ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα] Θουκυδίδης αἰεὶ, ἔνεκα. Thom. Magist. And in this matter, to use Bekker's words in the preface to his smaller edition, although in the present instance he has not complied with them himself, "grammaticis "sine controversia obtemperandum "esse duxi." Οὐνεκα occurs nowhere else in Thucydides, and even here two of the MSS. read ἔνεκα. Besides οὐνεκα

has a different meaning, and one which does not suit the present passage, although in the instances quoted by Wasse it has been carelessly used for ἔνεκα, unless the text, as here in Thucydides, should be corrupt.

οὐνεκα] Gr. ἔνεκα, quomodo semper Thucydides, inquit T. Magister, pro οὐ ἔνεκα: sed hæc ejus interpretatio huic loco disconvenit. Apud Homerum, sed in capite sententiæ, valet quoniam. Aristoph. Plut. v. 991. ἀλλὰ φιλίας οὐνεκα. et sic Bat. 1461. Lysias, τῆς ἀδελφῆς οὐνεκα. Et pro quia Sophocles Ajace. Noster vix alibi. WASS. Itaque non in universum verum est, quod scribit Ammonius: οὐνεκα μὲν σημαίνει τὸ ὅτι, ἔνεκα δὲ χάριν. DUK.

10. εἰ καὶ ὀποσοιοῦν τολμήσειαν] "If "any number, however small, should "venture on any attempt." Ὀποσοιοῦν refers to what was said just above, ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομομοκότες.

ATHENS.

τῶν δορυφόρων διεκόσμει, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προ-
 ἶναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ἔχοντες ἤδη τὰ
 ἐγχειρίδια, ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήεσαν. καὶ ὡς εἰδόν τινα τῶν 2
 ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως τῷ Ἰππία (ἦν δὲ
 5 πᾶσιν εὐπρόσοδος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδεισαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν μεμη-
 νῦσθαί τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ξυλληφθήσεσθαι. τὸν λυπή- 3
 σαντα οὖν σφᾶς, καὶ δι' ὄνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνεον, ἐβούλοντο
 πρότερον, εἰ δύναιτο, προτιμωρήσεσθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον,
 ὥρμησαν εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ
 10 †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπερισκέπτως
 προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα δι' ὀργῆς, ὁ μὲν ἐρώτικῆς,
 ὁ δὲ ὑβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον, καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ 4
 μὲν τοὺς δορυφόρους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων,
 ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου, καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ ραδίως

2. καὶ ἀριστογείτων B.R.h. 3. ὡς] om. d.i. 4. σφίσι] om. d. οἰκείως]
 om. Q. 6. τι καὶ Q. οὖν λυπήσαντα h. 7. ὄνπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.
 R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐπερ. 8. προτιμωρή-
 σεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πρότερον τιμωρή-
 σεσθαι K. ceteri προτιμωρήσεσθαι. 10. περὶ h. κατὰ Q. καὶ N.V.g. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittitur. 14. ὕστερον δὲ G.

8. προτιμωρήσεσθαι] In Gr. πρότε-
 ρον τιμωρ. est apertum vitium librarii:
 nam sufficiebat, semel poni πρότερον.
 πρότερον προτιμωρήσεσθαι eodem pleo-
 nasmo dicit, quo I. 3, 1. πρὸ γὰρ τῶν
 Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ
 ἐργασαμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς. Et V. 84, 3. πρὶν
 ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς λόγους πρῶτον ποιησο-
 μένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις. Sophocles
 Ajax. v. 108. πρὶν ἂν—μάστιγι πρῶτον
 νῶτα φοινηθεὶς θάνῃ. Sic Virg. IV.
 Aen. 24. prius ante quam. DUK.

10. †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον] This is
 suspicious, παρὰ not often occurring
 with an accusative case, in the simple
 sense of “at” or “near,” unless the
 idea of juxta-position, being *by the side*
 of a thing, is intended to be insisted
 on. Παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυραμὶς
 (Xenoph. Anab. III. 4, 9.) is, I ima-
 gine, “close by the side of the city
 “stood a pyramid.” In Xenoph. Anab.
 I. 4, 3. where the common reading was
 παρὰ τὴν σκηνὴν, Schneider and Schäfer
 rightly, as I think, read κατὰ τὴν σκη-
 νήν. The passage quoted by Thom.
 Magister from Thucyd. IV. 11, 1. ἐτά-

ξαντο παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν, has clearly
 a different meaning, and signifies, not
 simply “by the sea-side,” but, “along
 “the edge of the sea.” Perhaps we
 should read here, as in I. 20, 3. περὶ τὸ
 Λεωκόριον; the two prepositions being
 frequently confused in the MSS.

Λεωκόριον] Leocorium (ut dicit Æli-
 anus Var. Hist. lib. XII. c. 28.) Athe-
 nis erat templum filiarum Leo, (sc.)
 Praxithæ, Theopæ, Eubulæ. Has pro
 salute civitatis Minervæ occisas esse
 fama est, quum Leos pater eas tradi-
 disset propter oraculum Delphicum,
 quod monebat, aliter non posse servari
 urbem, nisi illæ mactarentur. Vide
 Suidam, Ciceronem, lib. III. de Nat.
 Deor. Meursii Panath. p. 30. et Cera-
 micum Gem. c. 17. HUDS.

14. οὐ ραδίως διετέθη] Ἦτοι χαλεπῶς
 διετέθη, ἢ οὐ ραδίως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ἀν-
 ῥέθη. ἤγουν οὐ διάθεσιν τιμωριῶν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν ραδίαν ἐνεγκεῖν. SCHOL. Accord-
 ing to the grammarians, “was roughly
 “dealt with.” οὐ ραδίως, κακῶς, Θουκυ-
 δίδης. Hesychius. Photius.

διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα ἀπόλλυται. LVIII. ἀγγελθέντος δὲ Ἰππία ἐς τὸν Κεραμεικὸν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ γερόμενον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς πομπέας τοὺς ὀπλίτας, πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτοὺς ἄποθεν ὄντας, εὐθὺς ἐχώρησε, καὶ ἀδήλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς, 5
2 δείξας τι χωρίον, ἀπελθεῖν ἐς αὐτὸ ἄνευ τῶν ὀπλων. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν, οἰόμενοί τι ἐρεῖν αὐτόν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικούροις φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐξελέγετο εὐθὺς οὓς ἐπηγιάτο καὶ εἴ τις εὐρέθη ἐγχειρίδιον ἔχων· μετὰ γὰρ ἀσπίδος καὶ δόρατος εἰώθεσαν τὰς πομπὰς ποιεῖν. 10

LIX. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἥ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα 2 περιδεοῦς, Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἡ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἰππίας διὰ φόβου ἤδη μᾶλλον ὢν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς 15 ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἴ ποθεν ἀσφά- 3 λειάν τινα ὁρῶη μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἰππόκλου γοῦν τοῦ Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ 20 Δαρείῳ δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστίν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τόδε·

ἄνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ

Ἰππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἥδε κέκευθε κόνις·

2. τὸ L.O. 3. αἰσθῆσθαι A.E.F. 6. τι] τὸ d.i. 7. τι] τε L. εὐρεῖν C.i.k.
8. ἀπολαβεῖν L.O.P.i.k. φέρειν Q.R.f. 9. εὐρεθείη L. 10. εἰώθεσαν
A.B.F.G.H.K.N.P.R.V.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰώθησαν.
πομπὰς A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προπομπάς. πέμπειν
γρ. h. 13. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. V. 15. ἥδη] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. 17. τινα] om. g.
ὀρώϊ F. γινομένης e. ὑπόκλου f. 18. αἰαντίδι C.K.P.V.b.f.k. 20. αἰ-
σθόμενος O. αὐτὸς F. 21. λαψάκῳ F.H. 22. τάδε i. 24. ἀρχεδίκης
A.F. κεύθει K.

4. ἀδήλως—ξυμφορὰν] “Without
“betraying any thing in his counte-
“nance, having composed it upon the
“news of his loss.” Αὐτὴν, scil. τὴν
ὄψιν, is to be supplied after πλασάμενος.
Αδήλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος resembles

III. 59, 1, φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σώφρονι λα-
βόντας, where see the note. For the
device practised on this occasion by
Hippias, compare the notes on II. 2, 5,
and IV. 74, 2.

23. ἀνδρὸς] Epig. Simonidis. Hephaest.

ATHENS.

ἡ πατρός τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν τ' οὔσα τυράννων
παίδων τ', οὐκ ἦρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

τυραννέουσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ παυθεὶς 4
ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν τῶν
5 Olymp. 67. 3. A.C. 510. φευγόντων, ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος ἔς τε Σίγειον
καὶ παρ' Αἰαντίδην ἐς Λάμψακον, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ
ὡς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον, ὅθεν καὶ ὀρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα
ὕστερον ἔτει εἰκοστῷ, ἥδη γέρων ὢν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστρά-
τευσεν.

10 LX. Ὡν ἐνθυμούμενος ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
μιμνησκόμενος ὅσα ἀκοῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἠπίστατο, χαλεπὸς ἦν
A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2. τότε καὶ ὑπόπτῃς ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν
τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, καὶ πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει
ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ὀλιγαρχικῇ καὶ τυραννικῇ πε-
15 Information given about the plot of the Mercuries. Those im-
prisoned on suspicion
are released, and the
persons implicated in
the information are
arrested. πράχθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὀργι- 2
ζομένων, πολλοί τε καὶ ἀξιόλογοι ἄνθρωποι
ἥδη ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ ἦσαν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ
ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπεδίδουσαν μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀγριώ-

1. καὶ] om. G.R. τ'] om. i. 2. νοῦνεασα στασθαλίην E. 4. παυθεὶς
A.B.L.O.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πανσθεὶς. 4. ἀλδ' B; nec in
F. pluribus litteris locus. ἀλδῶν h. qui supra. γρ. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. ἀλκμεωνιδῶν C.
5. ὑπεχώρει h. 7. καὶ] om. R. 8. μετὰ μῆδον P. om. k. 10. δῆμος]
μῆδος P. 11. αὐτὸν g. ὑπίστατο e. 12. ὑποπτος B.K.h. sed margo B.
σημ. ὑπόπτῃς. 14. καὶ τυραννικῇ] om. Q. καὶ τυραννίδι correctus h. 15. αὐτὸν
G.m. 17. ἐν παύλῃ] ἀνάπαυλα Toupus (I. p. 257.) post Reiskium.

et hic legit ἀτασθαλίαν. WASS. Vide
Casauboni Epistolam CCCCLXVII.
Edit. Roterod. DUKER.

4. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνι-
δῶν. See the story in Herodotus, V.
55, &c.

5. ἐς Σίγειον] Sigæum had been
taken from the Mitylenæans by Pisis-
tratus, and given by him to his natural
son Hegesistratus; and it was still in his
possession, although the Mitylenæans
had long tried to recover it. See Hero-
dot. V. 94, 95.

12. ὑπόπτῃς] Imitatur Ælianus Var.
Hist. 4, 18. ὑπόπτῃς ὢν εἰς πάντας ὁ
Διονύσιος. De iis, quæ Scholiastes hic

adnotat, adi Interpretes Pollucis, I. 197.
DUKER.

17. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο] The word
παῦλα is condemned by the gram-
marian Thomas Magister: τὸ δὲ παῦλα,
ἀδόκιμον. But the commentators on
his work quote instances of its occur-
rence in Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato,
and Theophrastus. And for the con-
struction ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, Poppo re-
fers to a similar expression in III. 33, 4.
ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο.

18. ἐπεδίδουσαν—ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον]
Compare Herodotus, II. 13, 4. ἦν οὕτω
ἡ χώρα—ἐπεδίδου ἐς ὕψος.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τερόν τε καὶ πλείους ἔτι ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἀναπείθεται
 εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων, ὅσπερ ἐδόκει αἰτιώτατος εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῶν
 ξυνδесμωτῶν τινὸς, εἴτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ ὄντα μηνῦσαι εἴτε καὶ
 οὐ· ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται, τὸ δὲ σαφές οὐδεὶς οὔτε
 τότε οὔτε ὕστερον ἔχει εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν δρασάντων τὸ ἔργον. 5
 3 λέγων δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν, ὥς χρῆ, εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν, αὐτόν
 τε ἄδειαν ποιησάμενον σῶσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῆς παρούσης
 ὑποψίας παῦσαι· βεβαιότεραν γὰρ αὐτῷ σωτηρίαν εἶναι
 4 ὁμολογήσαντι μετ' ἀδείας, ἢ ἀρνηθέντι διὰ δίκης ἐλθεῖν. καὶ
 ὁ μὲν αὐτός τε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κατ' ἄλλων μηνύει τὸ τῶν 10
 Ἑρμῶν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄσμενος λαβὼν, ὥς
 ᾤετο, τὸ σαφές, καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι πρότερον, εἰ τοὺς
 ἐπιβουλεύοντας σφῶν τῷ πλήθει μὴ εἴσονται, τὸν μὲν μηνυ-
 τὴν εὐθύς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὅσων μὴ κατηγορή-
 κει, ἔλυσαν, τοὺς δὲ καταιτιαθέντας, κρίσεις ποιήσαντες, τοὺς 15
 μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι ξυνελήφθησαν, τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων
 θάνατον καταγνόντες ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι.

2. ὥσπερ A.B.L. ὅπερ G.m. 3. εἴτε οὐ P. 4. δικάζεται E. οὐδεὶς L.O.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. cæteri οὐθείς. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 181. 6. εἰ
 καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν αὐτὸν δὲ d. αὐτὸν F.H.K.L.N.O.m. 8. παῦσαι] σῶσαι γρ. h.
 βεβαιότεραν m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βεβαιωτέραν. γὰρ] om. O. 9. μετὰ
 ἀδείας V. ἀρθέντι O. διὰ] μετὰ g. δίκης] θήκης k.m. "θήκης, opinor, G."
 BEKK. 10. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.E.F.P. κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων Q. 12. ᾤετο σαφές δεινὸν
 καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι e. ποιησάμενοι L. 13. οἴσονται g. 14. προκατηγορήκει L.
 15. καταιτιωθέντας A.E.F.H.c.g.h. 16. ὅσοι] om. k.

2. εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων] Andocides Ora-
 tor. Plutarchus Alcib. qui ei Timæum
 quemdam, singularis calliditatis et au-
 daciæ hominem, hujus consilii aucto-
 rem fuisse, et decreto publico iis, qui
 se ipsi indicassent, impunitatem pro-
 missam, scribit. DUK. Vid. de tota
 hac historia Andocidis de Mysteriis ora-
 tionem.

6. εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν] I agree with
 Porpo in thinking that this order of
 the words cannot be the right one.
 It would mean, not what the sense of
 the passage requires, "even if he had
 "not done it," but, "unless he had
 "done it," the conjunction καὶ being
 expressed in English by a stress laid on
 the auxiliary verb. See note on IV.

92, 2. I have no doubt therefore
 that the true reading is εἰ καὶ μὴ δέ-
 δρακεν.

17. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι] Ad hunc locum fortassis re-
 spexit Pollux, II. 118. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύ-
 ριον, οἷον ἐπικηρύξας. Videtur pro eo-
 dem habuisse ἐπανεῖπειν et ἐπικηρύττειν
 ἀργύριον τινί. Sed est inter hæc discrimen.
 Nam in illo dativus refertur ad
 eum, cui præmium promittitur, in hoc
 ad eum, in cujus caput pecunia statui-
 tur; nam usitatius est de hac re ἐπικη-
 ρύξαι. Vide Ammonium in ἐπικηρύξαι,
 et Valesium ad notas Maussaci in Har-
 pocrationem, v. ἐπικηρυχέναι. Pollux,
 IV. 93. ἐπικηρύττειν χρήματα τινί.
 DUKER.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κὰν τούτῳ οἱ μὲν παθόντες ἄδηλον ἦν εἰ ἀδίκως ἐτετιμώρηντο, 5
ἢ μέντοι ἄλλη πόλις ἐν τῷ παρόντι περιφανῶς ὠφέλητο.

LXI. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐναγόντων τῶν ἐχθρῶν
οἷπερ καὶ πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπέθεντο, χαλεπῶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

5 The alarm and excitement still continue at Athens. Extreme dread of aristocratical plots, and strong prejudice against Alcibiades. He escapes from the officers on his way home, and takes 10 refuge in Peloponnesus.

ἐλάμβανον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ῥόντο σαφὲς ἔχειν, πολὺ δὴ μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ μυστικά, ὧν ἐπαίτιος ἦν, μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐδόκει 2
πραχθῆναι. καὶ γάρ τις καὶ στρατιὰ Λακεδαι-
μονίων οὐ πολλὴ ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ-
τον, ἐν ᾧ περὶ ταῦτα ἐθορυβοῦντο, μέχρι ἰσθμοῦ
παρελθοῦσα, πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες. ἐδόκει οὖν
ἐκείνου πράξαντος, καὶ οὐ Βοιωτῶν ἕνεκα, ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος
ἦκειν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔφθασαν δὴ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μήνυμα ξυλλα-
15 βόντες τοὺς ἄνδρας, προδοθῆναι ἂν ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινα μίαν
νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει ἐν ὅπλοις. οἷ
3 τε ξένοι τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου οἱ ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
ὑπωπτεύθησαν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους τῶν

1. κὰν] καὶ e. παθοῦντες K. πείθοντες e. ἐνδίκως L.O.P. 2. περι-
φανῶς ἐν τῷ παρόντι e. 4. ἐπετίθεντο γρ. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς N.V.
6. σαφῶς G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 9. παραχθῆναι g. τις στρατιὰ E. 10. πολὺ
G.k.m. 12. πρὸς] ὡς g. πρὸς τοὺς h. βιωτοὺς F. πράσσοντας A.E.F.h.
13. πράξαντος G.m. ἐκείνου] om. h. 14. ἔφασαν B.h. 16. καὶ] om. R.d.e.
τῇ πόλει G. 17. οἷ] om. R. 18. καὶ ὁμήρους O. καὶ δὴ ὁμήρους Q.

7. μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυν-
ωμοσίας] “With the same meaning
“and connected with the plot against
“the commons’ government;” namely,
the plot which they so firmly believed
to have a real existence, and to which
they attributed the mutilation of the
Mercuries. ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—δή-
μου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι. VI. 27, 3.

12. πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες]
Valla πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς vertit, cum Bæotis.
Recte accepit de clandestino aliquo con-
silio et conatu cum Bæotis adversus
Athenienses, quibus utrique inimici,
ipsi autem inter se socii et amici erant,
ut e lib. V. constat. Sic, πρὸς τινα
πράσσειν, adversus alium scilicet, dixit
Thucydides, III. 28, 2. IV. 68, 4. 74, 2.

103, 3. et 114, 3. DUK.

16. ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει] This is
the temple of Theseus now in existence,
and converted into a Christian church.
Its situation in the north-west part of
the city, near the gates which led to
Corinth and Eleusis, pointed it out on
this occasion as the fittest place in
which the Athenians could keep their
watch. Of course the men slept, not in
the actual temple, but within the sacred
precinct, τέμενος: and the expression
ἐν ὅπλοις means that the spears and
shields were piled as in a camp, in an
open space within the τέμενος, while the
men lay, either in some of the sacred
buildings, or on the ground, close at
hand.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀργείων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε
 παρέδωσαν τῷ Ἀργείων δήμῳ διὰ ταῦτα διαχρήσασθαι.
 4 πανταχόθεν τε περιεστήκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ὥστε
 βυλόμενοι αὐτὸν ἐς κρίσιν ἀγαγόντες ἀποκτείνειν, πέμπουσιν
 οὕτω τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνους 5
 5 καὶ ὧν πέρι ἄλλων ἐμεμήνυτο. εἴρητο δὲ προειπεῖν αὐτῷ
 ἀπολογησομένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν, ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μὴ, θεραπεύ-
 οντες τό τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατιώτας τε σφετέ-
 ρους καὶ πολεμίους μὴ θορυβεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Μαν-
 τινέας καὶ Ἀργείους βυλόμενοι παραμεῖναι, δι' ἐκείνου 10
 6 νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ἔχων
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ναῦν, καὶ οἱ ξυνδιαβεβλημένοι ἀπέπλεον μετὰ
 τῆς Σαλαμινίας ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ
 ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο ἐν Θουρίοις, οὐκέτι ξυνείποντο, ἀλλ' ἀπελ-
 θόντες ἀπὸ τῆς νεὼς οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, δέισαντες τὸ ἐπὶ 15
 7 διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμινίας τέως
 μὲν ἐζήτουν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ· ὡς δ'
 οὐδαμοῦ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, ὥχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιά-

1. τότε] om. Q. 2. διαχρήσεσθαι A.C.E.F.H.K.V.d.e.g.k.m. χρῆσεσθαι
 B.h.i. 3. περιεστήκει F.L.O.Q.h.k. 6. προειπεῖν N.V. 7. ἀπολογη-
 σαμένῳ A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g.h. ἀκολουθησομένῳ d.i. 8. πρὸς] om. f. τῇ] om. G.
 d.i.m. στρατιώτας σφετέρους L. στρατιώτας τε τοὺς σφετέρους f. 11. πει-
 σθῆναι σφᾶς] om. d.i. suspectum utique σφᾶς. Bekker. σφᾶς "immo σφίσι."
 Bekk. ed. 1832. σφᾶς—ἐς τὰς] om. N. in textu, sed habet in marg. a manu re-
 centiori addita. ξυστρατεύειν C. 13. ὡς] om. H.V.i. 14. ἐπελθόντες C.

1. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους] See V. 84, 1.

3. περιεστήκει—ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην] "Gathered round against Alcibiades;" i. e. "beset Alcibiades." Compare III. 54, 5. φόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην. Or the construction may be, "From every side there resulted suspicion against Alcibiades." And this the order of the words seems to favour.

6. εἴρητο—θεραπεύοντες] Compare V. 70, 1. ξύνδοδος ἦν, —χωροῦντες, κ. τ. λ. and Herodot. III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν, δι' ὅπερ εἴρηται λέγοντες, κ. τ. λ.

11. πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν] Here, as in V. 49, 1, σφᾶς, if the text be genuine, is clearly equivalent to αὐτούς; for neither in that passage nor in this

can I admit the most forced interpretations by which some have tried to make the word keep its proper meaning. But I do not believe that the text is genuine; and as in V. 49, 1, I should read σφῶν instead of σφᾶς, so here I should read σφίσι, according to the conjecture of Lindau and of Dobree; or else omit both the words πεισθῆναι σφᾶς, with two of the Paris MSS., d. and i.

15. τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ—καταπλεῦσαι] "The going home to trial with a preju-
 "dice existing against him." Compare the expression ζῆν ἐπὶ παισὶν, "to live
 "with a family of children;" i. e. having a family. See Hermann on Viger, note 397. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 586.

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δης, ἥδη φυγὰς ὦν, οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐπεραιώθη ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρα-
5 τηγοὶ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, δύο μέρη ποιήσαντες τοῦ στρατεύματος

SICILY.

Various unimportant
movements of the
Athenian armament.
Its head quarters still
continue at Catana.

καὶ λαχὼν ἐκάτερος, ἔπλεον ξὺν παντὶ ἐπὶ
Σελινούντος καὶ Ἐγέστης, βουλόμενοι μὲν εἰ-
δέναι τὰ χρήματα εἰ δώσουσιν οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι,
κατασκέψασθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν Σελινουντίων τὰ

10 πράγματα, καὶ τὰ διάφορα μαθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Ἐγεσταίους.
παραπλέοντες δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Σικελίαν, τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς 2
τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν κόλπον, ἔσχον ἐς Ἰμέραν, ἥπερ μόνῃ ἐν
τούτῳ τῷ μέρει τῆς Σικελίας Ἑλλὰς πόλις ἐστί· καὶ ὥς οὐκ

1. πολὺ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V. c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo πολλῶ. 3. τε] om. i. 4. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ K. ἐν τῇ σικ. στρα-
τηγοὶ N.V. 6. ξύμπαντι k. 7. μὲν] δὲ Q. 8. οἱ] om. K.f. 10. παρ'
C.K.R.e. πρὸς παρ' d.i.k. 11. παραπλεύσαντες A.B.V.h. et correct. N. ἐπ'
ἀριστερᾷ V. 12. ἰμέραν K.L.f. ἡμέραν g.

2. ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας] Poppo understands this as meaning "the country of Thurii." But τὴν Θουρίαν in ch. 104, 2. must mean the city, and the country is rightly called in VII. 35, 1. ἡ Θουρίας. Stephanus Byzantinus says that the name was written Θουρία, and Θούριον, as well as Θούριοι; and Eckhel describes a coin in which the inscription is ΘΟΥΡΙΑ. Whether Thucydides wrote the name variously, or whether Θουρία is owing to the copyists, cannot be decided: but I think that the town is certainly meant, and not the country.

ἐρήμη δίκη] "Trying him when he
"was not forthcoming." Under similar circumstances in England, of the non-appearance of a person when indicted for treason, he is outlawed; and the "outlawing in treason or felony amounts "to a conviction and attainder of the "offence charged in the indictment, as "much as if the offender had been "found guilty by his country." [Blackstone, Comment. IV. p. 319.] And any one may arrest him, even without a warrant, in order to bring him to execution; but he may not kill him, be-

cause, according to Bracton's most admirable words, "licet juste occidatur "iste, tamen occisor peccat mortaliter, "propter intentionem corruptam." (Blackstone, IV. p. 178.) Now this was the judgment of religion even in heathen countries; for in the famous definition of "Sacer," (Festus in voce,) it is said expressly, "Neque fas est eum immo-
"lari, sed qui occidit, parricidii non
"damnatur, nam lege tribunicia prima
"cavetur, Si quis eum qui eo plebeiscito
"sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit." The difference then is, that with us the law has learnt the wisdom of religion, and punishes as murder what religion declares to be sinful: whereas in heathen countries the two being distinct, religion vainly declared "that it was
"wicked to slay an outlaw," since the law, acting on other principles, adjudged the religious wickedness to be no legal crime.

For the construction θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, see the note on I. 95, 3.

13. Ἑλλὰς πόλις] Compare Herodot. V. 93, 3. περὶ πόλιν Ἑλλάδα. VII. 22, 5. Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάς. VI. 98, 4. κατὰ Ἑλ-

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

3 ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, παρεκομίζοντο. καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ αἰρουῦσιν
 Ὑκκαρα, πόλισμα Σικανικὸν μὲν, Ἐγεσταίοις δὲ πολέμιον·
 ἣν δὲ παραθαλασσίδιον. καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν πόλιν
 παρέδωσαν Ἐγεσταίοις (παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱππῆς),
 αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν τῷ μὲν πεζῷ ἐχώρουν διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἕως 5
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Κατάνην, αἱ δὲ νῆες περιέπλευσαν, τὰ ἀνδρά-
 4 ποδα ἄγουσαι. Νικίας δὲ εὐθὺς ἐξ Ὑκκάρων ἐπὶ Ἐγέστης
 παραπλεύσας, καὶ τᾶλλα χρηματίσας καὶ λαβὼν τάλαντα
 τριάκοντα παρῆν ἐς τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τὰνδράποδα †ἀπέ-
 10 δωσαν,† καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα.
 5 καὶ ἐς τοὺς τῶν Σικελῶν ξυμμάχους περιέπλευσαν, στρατιὰν
 κελεύοντες πέμπειν· τῇ τε ἡμισείᾳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἦλθον ἐπὶ
 Ὑβλαν τὴν Γελεᾶτιν, πολεμίαν οὖσαν, καὶ οὐχ εἶλον. καὶ τὸ
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς τὴν ἔφοδον 15
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ Συρακούσας παρεσκευάζοντο, οἱ δὲ Συρα-
 2 ^{The Syracusans are} ^{emboldened by the in-} ^{activity of the enemy.} ^{κόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὥς ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἰόντες. ἐπειδὴ}
 γὰρ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον φόβον καὶ τὴν
 προσδοκίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐπέκειντο,
 20 κατὰ τε τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προϋοῦσαν ἀνεθάρσουν μᾶλλον,

1. ἐδέχετο K.d. 2. ὕκκαρα g.i. ὕκκαρα O. σικανὸν C.G.K.R.e.f. 4. τοῖς
 ante ἐγεστ. inserunt. K.N.V. γὰρ] δὲ d. 5. αὐτοῖς f. σικελικῶν P.
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim
 "ἀπέδοντο." Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοὺς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.
 13. πολεμίων P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τὴν] om. E.

λάδα γλῶσσαν. Compare the forms Ὀλυμπιάς, Τρωάς, &c. which, like Ἐλλάς, are properly adjectives. So μαινὰς, φοιβὰς. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. vol. I. p. 252. ed. 1830. and Jelf, 439. 1.

2. Σικανικὸν μὲν—πολέμιον] "This is mentioned, because, as being of Sicanian origin, it might have been expected to have been on good terms with Eggesta, seeing that it was of the same origin." BLOOMFIELD.

9. †ἀπέδωσαν†] Bekker, in the preface to his smaller edition, suggests that we should read ἀπέδοντο. There is no authority, that I am aware of, for giving to the active voice the signifi-

cation of "selling." If the text be genuine, the sense would seem to be, "they produced, or gave up their slaves;" i. e. produced them to be disposed of for the public benefit, instead of keeping them as their own property. Compare VII. 85, 3. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ.

10. ἐγένοντο—τάλαντα] A departure from the common practice of joining a singular verb to a plural nominative case, when of the neuter gender. Compare I. 126, 5. v. l. and note, and V. 26, 2. note.

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας πολὺν
 ἄπο σφῶν ἐφαίνοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ὑβλαν ἐλθόντες καὶ
 πειράσαντες οὐχ εἶλον βία, ἔτι πλεόν καταφρόνησαν, καὶ
 ἡξίουں τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, οἷον δὲ ὄχλος φιλεῖ θαρσήσας
 5 ποιεῖν, ἄγειν σφᾶς ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐκείνοι ἐφ' ἐαυ-
 τοὺς ἔρχονται. ἱππῆς τε προσελαύνοντες αἰὲ κατὰσκοποι τῶν 3
 Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὸ στρατεύμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐφύβριζον
 ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ ξυνοικήσαντες σφίσιν αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον ἥκοιεν ἐν
 τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ, ἢ Λεοντίους ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν κατοικιοῦντες.
 10 LXIV. Ἄ γινώσκοντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄγειν πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὅτι πλεί-
 στον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσούτῳ ὑπὸ
 νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλα-
 βεῖν ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν
 15 to Catana, while they, ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

Which leads th the-
 nian generals to form
 and successfully exe-
 cute a plan for drawing
 away the Syracusans

15 to Catana, while they,

2. ἐφαίνοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐφαίνετο. 3. πλεόν] μᾶλλον Q. 5. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.
 P.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδή γε. 6. καὶ ἱππεῖς
 προσελαύνοντες L.O.Q. ἱππῆς (vel ἱππεῖς) προσελαύνοντες A.B.E.F.G.H.K.R.b.c.d.
 e.g.k.m. ἱππεῖς δὲ N.V. 8. καὶ εἰ] καὶ A.B.k. ὡς O.P. καὶ ὡς C.G.d.e.m. αὐτοὶ
 Bekk. 2. Libri αὐτοῖς. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B. 11. πανδημὶ Q. 13. καταλαβεῖν
 βεῖν

A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταλαμβάνειν G.
 vulgo καταλαμβάνειν. 14. ἐν] om. V. 15. εἰ] om. Q. οἱ B.h. νεῶν] ἀθη-
 ναίων d. ἀθηνῶν i. πρὸς παρασκευασμένους C.G.d.k.m. προπαρασκευασμένους N.f.

1. πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα] “Ma-
 “lim πλείοντες τε ἐς τὰπέκεινα, κ. τ. λ.
 DOBREE. “Ες τε τὰ ἐπέκεινα was the
 conjecture of Reiske. What, if we
 read πλείοντες τότε ἐς τὰπέκεινα? But
 πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας is as sus-
 picious as the old reading in V. 2, 3.
 περιέπεμψε δέκα τὸν λιμένα περιπλεῖν,
 where all the later editors read ἐς τὸν
 λιμένα. So in the Acts of the Apostles,
 xxvii. 2, where the common reading is
 μέλλοντες πλείν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τό-
 πους, both the Alexandrian and Vatican
 MSS. read εἰς τοὺς—τόπους. The ex-
 pression in Herodotus, IV. 42, 5, ἔπλεον
 τὴν νοτὶν θάλασσαν, must not be con-
 founded with the cases which I have
 alluded to.

[At Thucydides hic non vult dicere,
 navigare in partem ulteriorem Siciliæ,
 sed præternavigare oram Siciliæ ulte-
 riorem.—** Hæc autem significatione

πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας æque
 Græcum videtur ac περιοριμίζεσθαι τὸ
 πρὸς νότον, περιοριμῆν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλα-
 γος, et similia, de quibus vid. adnot. ad
 III. 6, 1. Perspexit idem nuper Goeller.
 POPPO.]

14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
 τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν· εἰδότες ὅτι
 οὐχ ὁμοίως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δυνησονται στρα-
 τόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ θάλασ-
 σαν φανερώς καὶ προησθημένων τῶν
 Συρακουσίων ἐπιπλείον, (χαλεπὴν γὰρ
 ἔσεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ἀντιταχθησομένων
 τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶν ὄν-
 των,) οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν ἐκ τοῦ
 φανεροῦ· (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἐδόκουν
 βλαβήσεσθαι·) διὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἀπάτη ἐβού-
 λοντο χρῆσασθαι, καὶ παρασχεῖν δόκησιν
 τοῖς Συρακουσίοις ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες,
 ὅπως ἐπεξελθόντες ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ παρα-
 τάξονται. SCHOL.

15. καὶ εἰ—ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ—γνωσθείη-

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

availing themselves of
their absence, land
their whole army with-
out opposition under
the walls of Syracuse.

(64, 65.)

παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ κατὰ γῆνιόντες
γνωσθείησαν (τοὺς γὰρ ἂν ψιλοὺς τοὺς σφῶν
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς ἱππέας
πολλοὺς ὄντας, σφίσι δ' οὐ παρόντων ἱππέων,
βλάπτειν ἂν μέγала,) οὕτω δὲ λήψεσθαι χωρίον 5
ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάφονται ἄξια λόγου (ἐδίδασκον
δ' αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπείῳ χωρίου, ὅπερ καὶ
κατέλαβον, Συρακοσίων φυγάδες, οἱ ξυνείποντο,) τοιόνδε τι
2 οὖν, πρὸς ᾧ ἐβούλοντο, οἱ στρατηγοὶ μηχανῶνται. πέμπουσιν
ἄνδρα σφίσι μὲν πιστὸν, τοῖς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη- 10
γοῖς τῇ δοκῇσιν οὐχ ἥσσον ἐπιτήδειον· ἦν δὲ Καταναῖος ὁ
ἀνὴρ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης ἦκειν ἔφη, ὧν ἐκείνοι
τὰ ὀνόματα ἐγίγνωσκον, καὶ ἠπίσταντο ἐν τῇ πόλει ἔτι ὑπο-
3 λοίπους ὄντας τῶν σφίσιν εὐνόων. ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
αὐλίζεσθαι ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ εἰ βούλονται 15
ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥήτῃ ἅμα ἔω ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα

1. ἐκβιάζοιεν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.c.f.g. et pr. manu N. βιάζοιεν G. 2. γνω-
σθείημεν e. τοὺς σφῶν] τῶν σφῶν K.R.V.g. 3. καὶ ὄχλον καὶ τῶν σ. Q.
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον σ. R.f. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς L.O.P.Q. 5. βλάπτειν—ἱππέων] om.
L.O. 6. ἀξιολόγου V. 7. ὀλυμπεῖον O. ὀλυμπίον L.Q.R. καὶ om.
L.O.P.k. 9. πέμπουσιν δ' ἄνδρα A.B. 11. τῇ om. G. 12. ἔφη A.B.C.E.
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔφησεν.
14. σφίσι τῶν e. εὐνόων A.B.C.E.F.H.N.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
εὐνων. 15. ἅπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. 16. στρατοπαίδων Q.

σαν] The Scholiast interprets this, οὕτ' εἰ—ἐπιπλέοιεν—οὕτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν. But can καὶ εἰ—ἦ be equivalent to εἴτε—εἴτε, “both if they were to land from their ships, or to be known to be coming by land?” Poppo has marked the conjunction καὶ with brackets, adding, “hæc depravant sententiam.”

[Göller also has inclosed the conjunction καὶ in brackets, in his 2nd edition.]

15. ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων] The regular camp of the Athenians, in which the spears and shields were kept piled as usual in an open space within the inclosure, was on the outside of the city of Catana; but the men were mostly in the habit of getting quarters in the town, and sleeping there. Accordingly the plan proposed was that the Catanæans should set off all the Athenians that were in

the town, while the Syracusans forced the entrenchments of the camp, and made themselves masters of all within it. The text varies, and the words τὸ στράτευμα are suspicious. Perhaps the true reading is, προσβαλόντας τῷ στρατεύματι αἰρήσειν. The word στράτευμα had been used in ch. 63, 3. to express the Athenians in their camp as distinguished from those who might happen to be in Catana. Another correction has also been suggested to me, that we should read τῷ στρατεύματι for τὸ στράτευμα, “that they with their army should attack the palisade, and take it.” This suits very well with the order of the words, and is rendered probable by a similar passage in IV. 11, 2. which has also been pointed out to me, τῷ—στρατῷ προσέβαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι.

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐλθεῖν, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι καὶ τὰς ναὺς
 ἐμπρήσειν, ἐκείνους δὲ ῥαδίως † τὸ στράτευμα † προσβαλόν-
 τας † τῷ σταυρώματι † αἰρήσειν· εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ξυνδρά-
 σοντας πολλοὺς Καταναίων, καὶ ἡτοιμάσθαι ἤδη, ἀφ' ὧν
 5 αὐτὸς ἤκειν. LXV. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων, μετὰ
 τοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα θαρσεῖν καὶ εἶναι ἐν διανοίᾳ καὶ ἄνευ
 τούτων ἰέναι † παρεσκευάσθαι † ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπίστευσάν τε
 τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πολλῷ ἀπερισκεπτότερον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἡμέραν
 ξυνθέμενοι ἢ παρέσονται, ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ (ἡδη
 10 γὰρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων Σελινούντιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς παρῆ-
 σαν) προεῖπον πανδημεὶ πᾶσιν ἐξίέναι Συρακοσίοις. ἐπεὶ δὲ
 ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν, καὶ αἱ ἡμέραι ἐν
 αἷς ξυνέθεντο ἥξειν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ Κατάνης
 ὑπὸ λίσαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συμαίθῳ ποταμῷ ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. οἱ δ' 2
 15 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσιόντας, ἀναλαβόντες τό-
 τε στράτευμα ἅπαν τὸ ἐαυτῶν καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν αὐτοῖς, ἢ
 ἄλλος τις προσεληλύθει, καὶ ἐπιβιβάσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς καὶ
 τὰ πλοῖα, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας. καὶ οἱ τε

1. ἀποκλήσειν C.F.H.K.N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσειν.
 τοὺς] αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. παρὰ σφίσι] om. L. 3. στρα-
 τεύματι C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.f.i.m. ξυνδράσαντας i. ξυνδράσσοντας P. ξυμπράσ-
 σοντας G. 5. μετ' αὐτοὺς k. 6. post τοῦ deletas duas F. καὶ ἐς] καὶ om. R.
 7. παρεσκευάσθαι G.K.k.m. παρεσκευάσασθαι N.V.e.f. παρεσκευᾶσθαι C. 9. αὐτοὶ
 δὴ ἡδη h. 12. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.H.K. αἱ] om. G. ἐν] om. f. 13. ξυνέ-
 θετο G.H. ἐγγὺς ἦσαν] ἥγγισαν E. [ἥγγισαν secundum alios.] 14. ἐπὶ τῷ]
 ἐν τῷ e. σιμαίθῳ N.g. συμμαίθῳ e. σημαίθῳ L. 15. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς i.
 προσιόντες F. 16. τε] om. V.

7. ἰέναι παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην] Portus: cum apparatu proficisci, sequutus Vallam. Considerent alii, an Græca ita verti possint. Mihi, si ea est sententia, quam illi expresserunt, potius participium, quam infinitivus παρεσκευάσθαι, requiri videtur. Acacius nullam illius rationem habuit: nam vertit, *Catanam ducere*. Unde colligere licet, ei suspectum fuisse παρεσκευάσθαι, tamquam ab aliquo intrusum. Et sufficiebat ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Nam, hoc sine adparatu fieri non potuisse, facile quilibet intelligit. Thucydides III. 62, 2. τῇ μέντοι αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ, ὕστερον

Ἀθηναίων ἰόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Et IV. 93, 1. ἐπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Omnino suspectum habeo hunc locum. DUK.

[Quidni vero recte dictum sit; und ausserdem dass sie auch ohnedies gedachten, mit der Rüstung fertig zu seyn (perfect.), um nach Katana zu gehen? Quare statim subjicit, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν. GÖLLER. Göller's German translation runs thus in English, "And besides that they proposed even without this, to be in readiness with their baggage to march to Catana."]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἔω ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ Συρακοσίων πρῶτοι προσελάσαντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν ἀνήκται, ἀποστρέψαντες ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ ξύμπαντες ἤδη ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐβόηθουν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. LXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῖς, καθ' ἡσυχίαν καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans, on their return from Catania, find the enemy already established in a favourable position, and in vain offer them

χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μάχης τε ἄρξειν ἔμελλον ὁπότε βούλονται, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἥκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ λυπήσειν· τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον καὶ δένδρα καὶ λίμνη,

2 παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί. καὶ τὰ ἐγγὺς δένδρα κόψαντες καὶ

1. ἐς τὸ E.k. Poppo. vulgo ἐς τόν. τὸν μέγαν λιμένα R.g.h. inter versus. ὀλύμπιον K.L. ὀλύμπειον O. ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ὥς στρατόπεδον. 3. τὴν] om. Q. 5. ἀποτρεπόμενοι Q. ἀποστρεφόμενοι i. 7. καθίσαν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθίσαν C.E.F. G.H.K.L.O.P.b.c.g.k.m. καθεῖσαν h. καθίσαντο d. καθίσαντες e. vulgo ἐκάθισαν. ἐς] om. B. 10. ἔργῳ πρὸ L.O. 11. λυπήσαι m. 12. τε] om. K. οἰκία E.G.c.d.m. οἰκίαι f. 13. καὶ τὰ] τὰ δὲ d.

1. ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Scholiastes vulgatus, (nam in Cass. hoc scholion non legitur,) ita scribit, quasi putaverit, deesse τόπον· idque in interpretatione sua expressit Portus. Hoc quoque non magnopere probo, ob eam causam, quod, cum hæc vox κατ' ἔλλειψιν deest, fere adjectivum aut pronomen ponitur, cum quo conjungi possit, ut ἐν φανερώ, ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ, et alia, non articulus solus. Fortassis legendum est, ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, per ellipsin τοῦ χωρίου, vel μέρος, ut IV. 78, 1. et alibi, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης. Cap. seq. §. 1. τῇ μὲν, τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον—παρὰ δὲ τὸ, κρημνοί. Cap. 75, 1. παρὰ πάν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὄρων. Cap. 64, 1. περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖῳ χωρίου. Duk.

ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Such, I think, must be the true reading, for ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον can signify nothing. See Duker's note. The preposition, if taken strictly, would express that the point where the Athenians landed was exactly in a line with the Olympiæum; i. e. that a straight line drawn from the Olympiæum at

right angles with the coast would exactly fall on the landing place. See Herodot. I. 76, 1. ἡ Πτερίη ἐστὶ—κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν τὴν ἐν Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ μάλιστά κη κειμένη.

ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι] “As with a view to secure their camp.” Τὸ στρατόπεδον, with reference to what had been said in ch. 64, 1. βουλόμενοι—στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν.

7. καθίσαν] This is the regular form of the augment in the verb καθίζω, as it occurs in the older Attic writers: imperf. καθίζον, aorist καθίσα. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 114. in ἴζω.

10. ἥκιστ' ἂν—λυπήσειν] Dele ἂν. DOBREE.

11. τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία, κ. τ. λ.] See the memoir on the map of the neighbourhood of Syracuse.

13. παρὰ δὲ τὸ] This is an unusual position for the article, to be placed in a situation where the voice must rest on it, and where it becomes entirely equivalent to a pronoun. Compare, however, III. 61, 2. πρὸς μὲν τὰ, ἀντειπεῖν, and III. 82, 15. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, ἀγάλλονται.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κατενεγκόντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, παρά τε τὰς ναῦς σταύρωμα ἔπηξαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Δάσκωνι ἔρυσά τε, ἣ ἐφοδώτατον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις, λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις διὰ ταχέων ὥρθωσαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀνάπου γέφυραν ἔλυσαν. παρασκευα- 3
5 ζομένων δὲ, ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδείς ἐξιὼν ἐκώλυε, πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων προσεβοήθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν ἅπαν ξυνελέγη. καὶ προσήλθον μὲν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ, ὥς οὐκ ἀντιπροήεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ δια-
10 βάντες τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν ἠύλισαντο.

LXVII. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὥς ἐς μάχην, καὶ ξυνετάξαντο ὧδε. δεξιὸν
On the next day, how- μὲν κέρας Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Μαντινῆς, Ἀθη-
ever, both parties pre- ναῖοι δὲ τὸ μέσον, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ
pare for action. The
15 dispositions of the two αἱλοῖ. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ αὐτοῖς τοῦ στρατεύ-
armies. ματος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἦν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ,
τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασίῳ, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ καὶ τοῦτο

1. μετενεγκόντες L. τὴν] om. h. περί h. σταυρώματα g. 2. τε] om. d. ἐφοδώτατον A. B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνεφοδώτατον K. vulgo εὐεφοδώτατον. "An εὐοδώτατον?" Bekk. 2. 3. λογάσι N. V. 4. ἀνάπλου A. B. E. F. H. L. O. R. f. g. k. 5. ἐκ τῆς μὲν πόλεως K. ἐκ μὲν τῶν πόλεων g. οὐδείς L. O. P. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐθείς. ἐκώλυσε h. 7. ὕστερον] om. G. 9. ἀντιπροήεσαν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. N. c. f. g. k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιπροσήεσαν. 10. ἐλωρινὴν H. N. g. Poppo. Goell. ἐλωρινὴν A. B. E. F. L. O. P. V. Bekk. ἐλωρίκην Q. ἐλωρίδην C. K. ἐλωρίδην e. k. ἐλωρίδα f. vulgo ἐλωρίνην. 16. τεταγμένον ἦν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν N. V. ἐπὶ] ἐν f. g. 17. πλησίῳ A. B. C. F. g. k. et corr. G.

3. λογάδην] See the note on IV. 4, 2.

17. ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασίῳ] Because the Athenians not having yet completely fortified their camp, the followers of the army might have been exposed to danger during the action, had they not been received into the square of the heavy-armed infantry. The words ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς are interpreted by Photius, (in εὐνάς,) "the cables run out from the sterns of the vessels when drawn up on the beach, by which they were made fast to the land." But Thucydides twice uses the word in its common sense, III. 112, 4. IV. 32, 1. and there seems no reason why it should not be so understood here:

"Drawn up close upon their tents, or places where they slept." Πλαίσιον is a hollow square, of which the front and rear were lines drawn up eight deep, and the sides were columns, each consisting of eight files; so that if the square were attacked in flank, the men facing about formed a line of eight deep also. Within this square the non-combatants of the army were received for shelter. See IV. 125, 2. VII. 78, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. III. 2, 36. 3, 6. 4, 19, &c. For the reason why the Syracusan line was formed sixteen deep, while the Athenians and Lacedæmonians usually formed theirs only eight deep, see the note on IV. 93, 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τεταγμένον· οἷς εἶρητο, ἥ ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματός τι πονῇ
 μάλιστα, ἐφορῶντας παραγίγνεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους
 2 ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποίησαντο. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι
 ἔταξαν τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἐφ' ἐκκαίδεκα, ὄντας πανδημεὶ
 Συρακοσίους καὶ ὅσοι ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν (ἐβοήθησαν δὲ 5
 αὐτοῖς Σελινούντιοι μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ Γελῶων
 ἱππῆς, τὸ ξύμπαν ἐς διακοσίους, καὶ Καμαριναίων ἱππῆς
 ὅσον εἴκοσι, καὶ τοξόται ὡς πεντήκοντα), τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας
 ἐπετάξαντο ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντας ἢ διακοσίους
 3 καὶ χιλίους, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς. μέλλουσι 10
 δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προτέροις ἐπιχειρήσειν ὁ Νικίας, κατὰ τε
 ἔθνη ἐπιπαριῶν ἕκαστα καὶ ξύμπασι, τοιάδε παρεκελεύετο.

LXVIII. 'ΠΟΛΛΗι μὲν παραινέσει, ὦ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ
 " χρῆσθαι, οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ
 SPEECH of NICIAS, " παρασκευὴ ἱκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος 15
 encouraging his men. " παρασχεῖν, ἢ καλῶς λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ
 2 " ἀσθενοῦς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς,
 " καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ πρῶτοί ἐσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρῆ
 " μετὰ τοιῶνδε καὶ τοσῶνδε ξυμμάχων πάντα τινὰ μεγάλην
 " τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας 20
 " πανδημεὶ τε ἀμυνομένους καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους, ὥσπερ. καὶ
 " ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικελιώτας, οἱ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς,
 " ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ, διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἥσσω
 3 " ἔχειν. παραστήτω δέ τινι καὶ τόδε, πολὺ τε ἄπο τῆς ἡμε-

2. σκευοφόρους τούτων ἐνδὸν τῶν d. 3. ἐπιτάκτων A.C.F.H.P.g.m. Porro.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιτακτῶν. 4. ἐτάξαντο h. ὀπλίτας] ὀπλίτας πάντας G.K.
 Q.R. ἐπ' ἐκκαίδεκα A.C.E.F.G.N.V.e.g.k.m. ἐς ἐκκαίδεκα B.h. ἐπτακαίδεκα d.i.
 6. δέ] om. R.f. καὶ] om. i. 7. τὸ—ἱππῆς] om. K. 9. διεπετάξαντο i.
 ἐλάσσους f. 11. κατὰ τε] om. f. 12. ἔθνη] om. B.i. 13. μὲν οὖν
 παραινέσει P. 14. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. αὐτὴ A.B.E.F.K.L.M.N.O.V.g. Haack.
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὕτη. 15. εἶναι] om. i. 18. χρῆ μετὰ] χρήματα B.
 20. τὴν] om. G. 21. ἐπιλεκτους h. 22. ἡμεῖς f. ὑμᾶς L. οἷδ' Q.
 23. ὑπομενοῦσι A.F.G.H.f.g.m. 24. παραστήσω i.

2. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους—ἐποίησαντο] προεπιτεταγμένοι. WASS.
 Suidas in ἐπιτακτοί. Huic ἐπιτακτοὶ
 sunt οἱ προτεταγμένοι τὴν μάχην ἐφορᾶν
 καὶ τῷ πονοῦντι μέρει βοηθεῖν. Portus,
 laudante Kustero, ἐπιτεταγμένοι· imo
 14. οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα]
 " We are all engaged in one common
 " cause, and the sight of each other
 " should mutually encourage us."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

“τέρας αὐτῶν εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμιᾷ φιλίᾳ ἦντινα μὴ
 “αὐτοὶ μαχόμενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τοῦναντίον ὑπομιμνήσκω
 “ὑμᾶς, ἢ οἱ πολέμοιοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι παρακελεύον-
 “ται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι
 5 “οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποχωρεῖν·
 “οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικείσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας 4
 “αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύμως,
 “καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβερωτέραν
 “ἡγησάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

10 LXIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος ἐπήγε
 τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐθύς. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπροσδόκητοι μὲν
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ ἦσαν ὡς ἥδη μαχομένοι,
 καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ
 †ἀπεληλύθεσαν· † οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ σπουδῆς προσ-
 15 βοηθοῦντες δρόμῳ ὑστέριζον μὲν, ὡς δὲ ἑκα-
 στὸς πη τοῖς πλείοσι προσμίξειε, καθίσταντο· (οὐ γὰρ δὴ
 προθυμία ἐλλειπεῖς ἦσαν οὐδὲ τόλμη, οὔτ’ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ
 οὔτ’ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ἀνδρίᾳ οὐχ ἥσσους, ἐς
 ὅσον ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἀντέχοι, τῷ δὲ ἐλλείποντι αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν
 20 βούλησιν ἄκοντες προϋδίδουσιν) ὅμως δὲ οὐκ ἂν οἴομενοι
 σφίσιν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, καὶ διὰ τάχους
 ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα εὐθύς ἀντε-
 πήγσαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκατέρων οἳ τε λιθοβόλοι 2

1. αὐτὴν e.	3. ἡμᾶς C.K.M.b.k.m.	4. οἱ] ὁ A.F.	γὰρ περὶ Q.
6. τε] om. d.i.	7. ἀπέλθετε k.	10. τοσαῦτα Q.	12. ὡς] om. e.
13. αὐτῶν V.	14. ἀπεληλύθεσαν d.i. Reisk. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.		vulgo ἐπελη-
λυθεσαν.	15. μὲν] om. d.i.	16. ποι e. τις d.g.i.	προσμίξειεν C.E.
H.K.c. προσμίξει h.k.	προσμίξοιεν f.	ἐκαθίσταντο L.k.	ἐκαθίσταντο A.
ἐκαθίσταντο h.	17. προθυμία γε h.	ἐλλειπεῖς A.	18. ταῖς] om. O.
ἀνδρία L.O.V.g.k.	ἥσσον e.	19. ἀντέχει G.g.k.m.	αὐτοῖς i.
20. ἀκοντὶ i.	21. ἀπελθεῖν A.B.C.F.e.h.		22. ἀμύνεσθαι h.i.
23. ἐαυτῶν R.			

1. ἦντινα μὴ—κτῆσεσθε] “Nisi quam
 “quaesieritis.”

5. οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι] i. e. ἐν οὐ πατρίδι.
 Compare IV. 126, 2.

20. οὐκ ἂν οἴομενοι, κ. τ. λ.] “Though
 “they never thought that the Athe-

nians would be the first to attack,
 “and though they were obliged to
 “oppose them on short notice, they
 “took up their arms, and advanced to
 “meet them.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.2.

καὶ σφενδονῆται καὶ τοξόται προὔμαχοντο, καὶ τροπὰς, οἷας
 εἰκὸς ψιλοὺς, ἀλλήλων ἐποίουν· ἔπειτα δὲ μάντεις τε σφάγια
 προὔφερον τὰ νομιζόμενα, καὶ σαλπικταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον
 3 τοῖς ὀπλίταις. Οἱ δ' ἐχώρουν, Συρακόσιοι μὲν περί τε πα-
 τρίδος μαχοῦμενοι καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἕκαστος τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα σωτη- 5
 ρίας, τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἐλευθερίας· τῶν δὲ ἐναντίων Ἀθηναῖοι
 μὲν περί τε τῆς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκείαν σχεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν μὴ
 βλάψαι ἡσώμενοι, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οἱ αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυγκτήσασθαι τε ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ἃ ἦλθον, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρ-
 χουσιν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν· τὸ δ' 10
 ὑπήκοον τῶν ξυμμάχων μέγιστον μὲν περὶ τῆς αὐτίκα ἀνελ-
 πίστου σωτηρίας, ἣν μὴ κρατῶσι, τὸ πρόθυμον εἶχον, ἔπειτα
 δὲ ἐν παρέργῳ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ξυγκαταστρεψαμένοις ῥᾶον
 αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται. LXX. γενομένης δ' ἐν χερσὶ τῆς
 μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντεῖχον ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ξυνέβη 15
 βροντάς τε ἅμα τινὰς γενέσθαι καὶ ἀστραπὰς
 καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺν, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν πρῶτον μαχο-
 μένοις καὶ ἐλάχιστα πολέμῳ ὠμιληκόσι καὶ τοῦτο ξυνεπιλα-
 βέσθαι τοῦ φόβου, τοῖς δ' ἐμπειροτέροις τὰ μὲν γιγνόμενα
 καὶ ὥρα ἔτους περαίνεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθεστῶτας πολὺν 20

The Syracusans, after
 an obstinate conflict,
 are defeated.

1. οἷα A.B.E.F.H.V.g.h.i. Porpo. οἷα Q. 2. ἀλλήλων ψιλοὺς G.L.O.R.c.f.
 k.m. ἀλλήλους ψιλοὺς P. ἐποίουντο h. τε] καὶ Q. 5. ἰδίας ἕκαστος
 A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὡς
 ἕκαστος. 6. ἀντίων A.E.F.H.R. 7. οἰκείαν K.Q. 9. τε] τι L.
 11. ξυμμάχων καὶ οἱ αὐτόνομοι μέγιστον f. ἀνελπίστου] om. B.h. 12. τὸ]
 om. d.i. ἔχειν Q. 13. εἰ μὴ τι d. συγκαταστρεψόμενοις F. συγκατα-
 στρεψόμενοις B.H.f.g. sic et m. sed cum ξ et ita V. συγκαταστρεψόμενοι E. [sed,
 teste Frommelio, ξυγκαταστρεψάμενοι.] 14. ὑπακούσαι Q. 16. τινὰς om. d.
 18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι Goell. ed. 2. 19. τοῦ φόβου] om. P.

13. εἴ τι ἄλλο—ὑπακούσεται] “If by
 “having aided the Athenians to sub-
 “due others, their own yoke should be
 “any the lighter.” This is the general
 sense, but there is some uncertainty
 about particular words, and the Scho-
 liast and Valla appear to have read the
 passage somewhat differently.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-
 σεται is here used in a passive and im-
 personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

the dative of the agent, and not of the
 object: εἰ ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται is,
 “If they should have to obey on easier
 “terms.”]

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι τοῦ φόβου] “Help-
 “ed their fear,” i. e. tended to increase
 it. Compare III. 36, 1. προσξυνεβάλετο
 τῆς ὀρμῆς, and VIII. 26, 1. Compare
 Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 656. “Their
 “armour help’d their harm.”

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

μείζω ἔκπληξιν μὴ νικωμένους παρέχειν. ὡσαμένων δὲ τῶν 2
 Ἀργείων πρῶτον τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ
 μετ' αὐτοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, παρερ-
 ρήγνυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐς
 5 φυγὴν κατέστη. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 3
 (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀήσσητοι
 εἶργον, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τοὺς ὀπλίτας αὐτῶν, εἴ τινας προ-
 διώκοντας ἴδοιεν, ἀνέστελλον), ἐπακολουθήσαντες δὲ ἀθρόοι
 ὅσον ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν καὶ τροπαῖον ἵστα-
 10 σαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, ἀθροισθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν 4
 καὶ ὡς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ξυνταξάμενοι, ἐς τε τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον
 ὁμῶς σφῶν αὐτῶν παρέπεμψαν φυλακὴν, δείσαντες μὴ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ ἦν αὐτόθι, κινήσωσι, καὶ οἱ λοι-
 ποὶ ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXXI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι

15 SICILY.
 Loss on both sides.
 The Athenians re-
 embark their army,
 and return to Catana
 to winter. They send
 for fresh supplies to
 Athens.

πρὸς μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν οὐκ ἦλθον, ξυγκομίσαντες
 δὲ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν νεκροὺς καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὰν ἐπιθέντες
 ηὐλίσαντο αὐτοῦ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ τοῖς μὲν
 Συρακοσίοις ἀπέδωκαν ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νε-
 κροὺς, (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

1. μείζων N.V.g. τῶν ἀργείων πρῶτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.R? V.d.e.f.g.h.
 k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παρερήγνυτο K. περιρήγνυτο h. 5. ἐπὶ] om. d.
 ἐξεδίωξαν V. 7. τινες A.B.C.F.G.H.K.R.f.g.k.m. προδιώκοντας A.C.E.
 F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προδιώκοντες B. vulgo προσδιώκοντας.
 8. ἀνέστελλον f. 9. ἐπανεχώρησαν L. ἔστησαν Q. 10. ἐλωρινὴν A.L.R.
 Bekk. ἐλωρικὴν B. 11. ταξάμενοι d.i. ὀλυμπιεῖον A.F.H.L.f.g. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ὀλυμπίον O. ὀλύμπιον G.K. 12. οἱ] om. b. 13. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ O.
 19. αὐτῶν τε καὶ f.

3. παρερρήγνυτο] See notes on IV.
 96, 5. V. 73, 1.

12. ὁμῶς] "Although they were de-
 "feated, still they were not so dismayed
 "as to neglect what was required to be
 "done."

15. ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν
 νεκροὺς] Acacius et Portus recte:
 "congestis suorum cadaveribus." Xe-
 nophon. VI. Ἀνάβ. pag. 384. [VI. 3, 6.]
 ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἦκον τὴν ἐκ τῶν
 κωμῶν, ἔνθα ἕκειντο ἀθρόοι, συννεγκόν-
 τες αὐτοὺς ἔθαψαν. Nam ita mos erat

in bello. Livius, XXVII. 2. "Spolia
 "per otium legere, et congestos in
 "unum locum cremavere suos." Et
 cap. 42. "Spolia legi cæsurum ho-
 "stium, et suorum corpora collata in
 "unum sepeliri jussit." Add. XXXVI.
 8. Et sic accipiendum puto locum
 Plutarchi in Agesil. p. 606. ed. Fran-
 cof. οὐ πρότερον ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἀπῆλθεν, ἢ
 φοράδην ἐνεχθῆναι πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα,
 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἰδεῖν ἐντὸς τῶν ὀπλῶν
 συγκεκομισμένους. Duk.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

περὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους), τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὅστᾳ
 ξυνέλεξαν (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὡς πεν-
 τήκοντα), καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων σκῦλα ἔχοντες ἀπέπλευσαν
 2 ἐς Κατάνην. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἦν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτόθεν
 ποιεῖσθαι οὐπὼ ἐδόκει δυνατόν εἶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἱππέας τε μετα- 5
 πέμψωσιν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων
 ἀγείρωσιν, ὅπως μὴ παντάπασιν ἱπποκρατῶνται, καὶ χρήματα
 δὲ ἅμα αὐτόθεν τε ξυλλέξωνται καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων ἔλθῃ,
 τῶν τε πόλεων τινὰς προσαγάγωνται, ἃς ἡλπιζον μετὰ τὴν
 μάχην μᾶλλον σφῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον 10
 καὶ ὄσων δέοι παρασκευάζωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντες
 ταῖς Συρακούσαις.

LXXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν
 Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην διαχειμάσοντες. Συρακόσιοι δὲ τοὺς

A. C. 415—4. Ol. 91. 2. σφετέρους αὐτῶν νεκροὺς θάψαντες ἐκκλησίαν 15

SYRACUSE.

2 Proceedings at Syra-
 cuse. Hermocrates
 encourages the Syra-
 cusan.

ἐποιοῦν. καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ
 Ἑρμωνος, ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς
 λειπόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐμπειρία τε
 ἱκανὸς γενόμενος καὶ ἀνδρία ἐπιφανής, ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ

1. περὶ—ξυμμάχων] om. P. περὶ ἐξήκοντα] ὡς πενήκοντα K. 2. συνέλεξαν
 B.E.F.V.d.h.k. ἀνέλεξαν C.G.K.e. αὐτῶν ἀθηναίων καὶ f. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων]
 om. N.V. 3. σκῦλα E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σκύλα. 4. αὐτόθι e.
 6. ἀθηναίων K. καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν N. p. manu. 8. ἅμα] om. h. αὐτόθεν τε
 ἅμα N.V. τε] om. K.R. ξυλλέξωνται E. συλλέξωνται h. 9. πολεμίων Q.
 προσαγάγονται E. προσάγωνται k. ἡλπιζον καὶ μετὰ K. 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν
 ὑπακούσεσθαι c. 11. ὅσον K.f. παρασκευάζωνται E.G.R.m. et correctus C.
 ἐς] τε A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. 14. διαχειμάσαντες C.P.f.
 16. ὁ ἑρμοκράτης ὁ K. 19. ἀνδρία N.V.g.m. vulgo ἀνδρεία.

1. τὰ ὅστᾳ ξυνέλεξαν] Ut in patriam
 relata ibi sepelirentur, ut arbitror: quod
 et de Themistoclis ossibus quidam pro-
 diderunt, I. 88. [Thucyd. I. 138, 9.] et
 de Eumene Plutarchus et Corn. Nepos
 Eum. in fin. Notus est ex omnibus
 scriptoribus hic mos veterum. DUK.

19. οὐκ εἶα] "Apud Herodotum οὐκ
 "εἶν nuspian est imperantis, at miti-
 "bus verbis dissuadentis." Valckenaer
 on Herodot. II. 30, 7. He should have

said, "οὐκ εἶα nuspian est imperantis;"
 for the peculiarity of the signification
 belongs entirely to the tense. Οὐκ εἶα
 is literally, "was not for letting, tried
 "not to let," the tense properly ex-
 pressing an incomplete rather than a
 complete action. But οὐκ εἶασε is a
 very different thing, and signifies ab-
 solutely, "did not let." See VI. 41, 1.
 80, 2. &c.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

εἶα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόναι· τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην αὐτῶν οὐχ ἡσσησθαι, τὴν δὲ ἀταξίαν βλάψαι. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτόν γε λειφθῆναι ὅσον εἰκὸς εἶναι, ἄλλως τε τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμπειρία, ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις, ἀντα-
 5 γωνισαμένους. μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῶν στρατη-
 γῶν καὶ τὴν πολυαρχίαν (ἦσαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρα-
 τηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν. ἦν
 δὲ ὀλίγοι τε στρατηγοὶ γένωνται ἔμπειροι, καὶ ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι
 τούτῳ παρασκευάσωσι τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν,
 10 ἐκπορίζοντες, ὅπως ὡς πλείστοι ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ
 προσαναγκάζοντες, ἔφη κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς κρατήσιν σφᾶς τῶν
 ἐναντίων, ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν ὑπαρχούσης, εὐταξίας δὲ ἐς

3. ληφθῆναι e. εἶναι] ἦν K. τε καὶ τοῖς G. et correctus h. 4. ἐμ-
 πειρία] ἐν πείρᾳ γρ. h. χειροτέχναις corr. F. et γρ. G. et m. Goell. Dobree.
 Bloomf. ceteri χειροτέχναις. 5. στρατιωτῶν L.O.P. 6. γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα c.
 8. τε] om. L. ἔμπειροι] om. P. 10. ἐκπορίζοντες g. ἔσονται f.

1. τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην, κ. τ. λ.] Com-
 pare II. 87, 3. οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης τὸ
 μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικηθῆν—ἀμβλύνεσθαι.

3. ἄλλως τε] “Et insuper.” Quasi
 dicas, *per se*, (quod non additum cogi-
 tatione suppletur) *alioque modo*. Quod
 quum denique nihil aliud sit quam *et*
insuper, sive *adde quod*, eundem sensum
 præbet quem ἄλλως τε καὶ, sed alio
 modo enunciatum. HERMANN, on Vi-
 ger, note 232.

4. ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις]
 “If one may so speak, like men with
 “no knowledge of a trade opposed to
 “those who have made it their busi-
 “ness.” So Valla seems to have un-
 derstood the passage, and also Pollux,
 I. 156. Compare Aristotle, Ethics, III.
 11, 7, 8. ed. Bekker, where he says that
 disciplined soldiers fighting with un-
 disciplined ones are like ἀθληταὶ ἰδιώ-
 ταις—μαχόμενοι It is objected, that
 χειροτέχνης is continually opposed to a
 soldier, as signifying a mere artizan.
 So Herodot. II. 167, 2. where χειροτέχνας
 is opposed to τοὺς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀνεί-
 μένους. But ἰδιώτης being “a person
 “not trained to the business,” let that
 business be what it will, χειροτέχνης is
 taken simply as “a workman,” or one
 who has had practice in the use of his
 hands, distinguished from one who has

not. And the point of inferiority in
 the Syracusans not being a want of
 courage, but of familiarity with their
 arms, it was appropriate enough to
 compare their awkwardness to that of
 men who should take up a workman’s
 tools for the first time; whilst the com-
 plete practice of the Athenians resem-
 bled the skill of the regularly bred
 workman.

9. οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες]
 It should be remembered that the poorer
 citizens in the ancient commonwealths
 were not exempted from military ser-
 vice, but from the obligation of pro-
 viding themselves with arms. When
 arms were furnished to them, they
 served, as a matter of course, like other
 citizens. But it was a natural conse-
 quence of arms being put into their
 hands on this occasion, that they ob-
 tained greater political influence, and
 that the constitution of Syracuse after
 the war became more democratical.
 Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

12. ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν, κ. τ. λ.] Com-
 pare I. 121, 5. ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ
 ἶσον καταστήσωμεν, κ. τ. λ. And for
 the words τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελε-
 τωμένην, compare I. 18, 7. ἐμπειρότεροι
 ἐγένοντο, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποι-
 ούμενοι.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

τὰ ἔργα προσγενομένης· ἐπιδώσειν γὰρ ἀμφότερα αὐτὰ, τὴν
 μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, τὴν δ' εὐψυχίαν αὐτὴν ἑαυτῆς
 μετὰ τοῦ πιστοῦ τῆς ἐπιστήμης θαρσαλεωτέραν ἔσεσθαι.
 4 τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοκράτορας χρῆναι
 ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὁμόσαι αὐτοῖς τὸ ὄρκιον ἢ μὴν ἑάσειν ἄρχειν 5
 ὅπῃ ἂν ἐπίστωνται· οὕτω γὰρ ἅ τε κρύπτεσθαι δεῖ, μᾶλλον
 ἂν στέγασθαι, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως
 παρασκευασθῆναι. LXXIII. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῦ ἀκού-
 He himself, with two σαντες ἐψηφίσαντό τε πάντα ὡς ἐκέλευε, καὶ
 colleagues, is created στρατηγὸν αὐτόν τε εἶλοντο τὸν Ἑρμοκρά- 10
 general, and invested την, καὶ Ἡρακλείδην τὸν Λυσιμάχου, καὶ
 with sovereign com- Σικανὸν τὸν Ἐξηκέστου, τοὺτους τρεῖς, καὶ
 mand. Ambassadors, ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα
 requesting aid, are πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς
 sent to Corinth and παραγένηται, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον βεβαιότερον 15
 to Lacedæmon. πείθωσι ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ σφῶν τοὺς Λακε-
 δαιμονίους, ἵνα ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπαγάγωσιν αὐτοὺς, ἢ
 πρὸς τὸ ἐν Σικελίᾳ στράτευμα ἦσσον ὠφελίαν ἄλλην ἐπι-
 πέμπωσιν.

LXXIV. Τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ Κατάνῃ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων 20
 ἔπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ὡς προδοθησομένην. καὶ ἃ
 SICILY. μὲν ἐπράσσετο, οὐκ ἐγένετο· Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ,
 Fruitless attempt of ὅτε ἀπῆει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἥδη μετάπεμptos,
 the Athenians to gain ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι φεύξοιτο, μηνύει τοῖς τῶν
 possession of Messana.

1. γενομένης B.h. αὐτὰ ἀμφότερα f. ἀμφότερα ταῦτα γρ. h. 2. μετὰ
 τῶν κινδύνων h. μεμετωμένην f. 5. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 6. ὅπῃ] ὅσοι Q.
 ἐπίστωνται A. 8. αὐτοῦ] om. i. 9. ἐψηφίσαντο πάντα N.P.V. ἐκέ-
 λευσε L. 10. αὐτόν εἶλοντο g. 12. τοὺτους τοὺς τρεῖς P. 13. ἐς τὴν]
 om. g. 15. καὶ πρὸς Q. 16. ποιεῖσθαι] προεῖσθαι B. 17. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.
 18. τό τε ἐν Q. 23. ὅταν K.b. ὅτ' Bekk. ἀπεῖη C.G.P.d.k.m.

5. τὸ ὄρκιον] *The usual oath of unlimited obedience, taken when any commander was invested with unlimited powers.*

12. τοὺτους τρεῖς] "These as three;" i. e. they elected Hermocrates, Heraclides, and Sicanus, as being three, to

which number they wished their generals now to be reduced.

14. ξυμμαχία—παραγένηται] *The abstract is here used for the concrete, as ἡ δουλεία in V. 23, 4. and φυγή in VIII. 64, 4. "that an allied force might join "them."*

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Συρακοσίων φίλοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ ξυνειδὼς τὸ μέλλον οἱ δὲ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας διέφθειραν πρότερον, καὶ τότε στασιάζοντες καὶ ἐν ὅπλοις ὄντες ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες περὶ 2
5 τρεῖς καὶ δέκα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ἐχειμάζοντο καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ εἶχον καὶ προὐχώρει οὐδέν, ἀπελθόντες ἐς Νάξον καὶ σταύρωμα περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ποιησάμενοι, αὐτοῦ διεχείμαζον· καὶ τριήρη ἀπέστειλαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας, ὅπως ἅμα τῷ ἡρι παραγένωνται.

10 LXXV. Ἐτείχιζον δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει, τὸν Τεμενίτην ἐντὸς ποιησάμενοι, τείχος παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτείχιστοι ᾖσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλωνται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἥ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ 2
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χειμάζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναὶς καὶ τὸ

1. τοὺς L.O. ? ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 2. διέφθειρον Q.g.
4. περὶ τρεῖς μέιναντες καὶ δέκα N.V.g. μέιναντες περὶ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα E.H.K.d.i. Bekk. vulgo μέιναντες περὶ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα. 6. καὶ σταύρωμα g. Bekk. ceteri καὶ θρᾶκας σταύρωμα. fuisse χάρακας hujus σταύρωμα interpretamentum probabiliter opinatur F. Portus. σταυρώματα C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo.
11. τεμενίτην F. 12. παράπαν A.F. ἐπιπολὰς G.K.R. 14. σφάλλωνται A.B.C.E.F.H.Q.e.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σφάλλωνται jam prius ediderat Elmsleius. vulgo σφάλωνται. 18. ἐς d. τε] γε N.g. 19. αὐτῶν om. P. τὸ] om. L.O.

4. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες] This answers to the sentence at the beginning of the chapter, ἃ μὲν ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο. The words from Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ down to οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι are a sort of parenthesis, to explain why the Athenians failed in their attempt on Messana, and the narrative then proceeds as before.

11. τὸν Τεμενίτην] The statue of Apollo Temenites, of considerable size and beauty, which stood in this quarter. See Cicero, Verres, IV. 53. Suetonius

in Tiber. Cæsar. 74. As the quarter was not yet built over, the extent of the new walls could not be better marked than by saying that they were carried far enough to include this statue. For this manner of speaking of the statue, as if it were the god himself, compare the notes on IV. 67, 1. and IV. 118, 3.

14. τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον] Scil. ἐτείχιζον. "They fortified Megara to serve "as a garrison." The place was at this time in ruins. See ch. 49, 4. and the note.

3 στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον. καὶ πυν-
 θανόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ
 Λάχηςτος γενομένην ξυμμαχίαν πρεσβεύεσθαι, εἴ πως προσα-
 γάγοιντο αὐτοὺς, ἀντεπρεσβεύοντο καὶ αὐτοί. ἦσαν γὰρ
 ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μήτ' ἐπὶ 5
 τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι ἃ ἔπεμψαν, ἔς τε τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ
 οὐκέτι βούλονται ἀμύνειν, ὁρῶντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ
 μάχῃ εὖ πράξαντας, προσχωρῶσι δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν προτέ-
 4 ραν φιλίαν πεισθέντες. ἀφικομένων οὖν ἐκ μὲν Συρακουσῶν
 Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ ἄλλων ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν 10
 Ἀθηναίων Εὐφῆμου μεθ' ἐτέρων, ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ξυλλόγου
 γενομένου τῶν Καμαριναίων, βουλόμενος προδιαβαλεῖν τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXVI. “ ΟΥ τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 “ ὧ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ αὐτὴν καταπλαγῆτε, δείσαντες ἐπρεσ- 15

SPEECH OF
 HERMOCRATES.

(76—80.)

1 I fear the words of the
 2 Athenians more than
 their power. They call
 themselves the protec-
 tors of the Ionians
 against the Dorians:
 but see how they have
 enslaved the Ionians
 in Greece and Asia,
 whom they professed
 to deliver from the
 power of Persia.

“ βευσάμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τοὺς μέλλοντας
 “ ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους, πρίν τι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκοῦσαι,
 “ μὴ ὑμᾶς πείσωσιν. ἤκουσι γὰρ ἐς τὴν Σικε-
 “ λίαν προφάσει μὲν ἢ πυνθάνεσθε, διανοία δὲ
 “ ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν· καί μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐ 20
 “ Λεοντίνους βούλεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς
 “ μᾶλλον ἐξοικίσαι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εὐλογον τὰς μὲν
 “ ἐκεῖ πόλεις ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἐνθάδε
 “ κατοικίζειν, καὶ Λεοντίνων μὲν Χαλκιδέων
 “ ὄντων κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς κήδεσθαι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ τοὺς ἐν 25
 “ Εὐβοίᾳ, ὧν οἶδε ἄποικοί εἰσι, δουλωσαμένους ἔχειν. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ
 “ ἰδέα ἐκείνᾳ τε ἔσχον καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται ἡγεμόνες

1. ἀνεχώρου g. 3. προσάγοιντο L.O.k. προσαγάγοιεν e.i. 5. αὐτῆς Q.
 om. P. οἱ] αἰ οἱ correctus h. 6. ἔς] ὥς P. μὴ] om. K. μήτε f.
 7. βούλονται R. 8. εὖ] οὐ E. πράξοντας b. προσχωροῦσι E.f. 9. μὲν
 τῶν συρ. K. 12. προδιαβαλεῖν G.K.f. Goell. Bekk. προδιαβάλλειν A.B.C.E.
 F.H.L.N.O.P.c.g.h.k. Haack. Porro. προσδιαβάλλειν V. vulgo προδιαβαλεῖν.
 15. ὧ καμαριναῖοι] om. g. 17. καὶ] om. Q. 19. δέ] μὲν g. 21. βου-
 λεύεσθαι i. κατοικῆσαι Q.g. 22. ἐξοικῆσαι g. δὴ] om. N.V. 26. οἶδε]
 οὔτοι R.f.

2. κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχηςτος—ξυμμαχίαν] See III. 86.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ γὰρ γενόμενοι ἐκόντων τῶν τε Ἰώνων, καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν
 “ ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Μήδου τιμωρία, τοὺς μὲν, λιπο-
 “ στρατίαν, τοὺς δὲ, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους στρατεύειν, τοῖς δ’ ὡς ἐκά-
 “ στοις τινὰ εἶχον αἰτίαν εὐπρεπῇ, ἐπενεγκόντες, κατεστρέψαν-
 5 “ το. καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἄρα, οὔτε οὗτοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων 4
 “ οὔθ’ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς ἐαυτῶν, τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν, περὶ
 “ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ
 “ δεσπότου μεταβολῇ, οὐκ ἀξυνετωτέρου, κακοξυνετωτέρου δέ.
 “ LXXVII. ἀλλ’ οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐκατη-
 10 “ γόρητον οὔσαν, πόλιν νῦν ἤκομεν ἀποφανοῦντες ἐν εἰδόσιν
 “ ὅσα ἀδικεῖ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς
 “ αἰτιασόμενοι, ὅτι ἔχοντες παραδείγματα τῶν
 “ τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, ὡς ἐδουλώθησαν οὐκ
 “ ἀμύνοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς
 “ ταῦτα παρόντα σοφίσματα, Λεοντίνων τε
 “ ξυγγενῶν κατοικίσεις καὶ Ἐγεσταίων ξυμ-
 “ μάχων ἐπικουρίας, οὐ ξυστραφέντες βουλό-
 “ μεθα προθυμότερον δεῖξαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐκ
 “ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσὶν, οὐδ’ Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται, οἳ

Not that I am come
 here to prove the am-
 bition of Athens, but
 rather to accuse the
 folly of us Sicilians,
 if, in spite of warning,
 15 we suffer ourselves to
 be deceived by their
 professions, and allow
 them first to divide,
 and then enslave us.

2. ἦσαν] om. b. μίδου Q. δήμου M.O.k. τιμωρία] om. g. λιποστρατίαν
 A.E.G.K.R.f. Bekk. 2. λειποστρατίαν c. vulgo λειποστρατίαν. 3. ἀλλήλων f.
 ἄλλους g. 4. εὐπρεπῇ] om. d. 5. οὔτοι] οἷδε Dionysius, pag. 161. Wechel.
 6. οἳ] οὐ e.k. 8. κακοξυνετωτέρου] om. Q.f.g. et pr. manu N. cum cod. Dionysii.
 9. τὴν] om. d.i. τῶν] om. Dionysius. 11. αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς R.f. 12. παράδειγμα
 L.O. τῶν L.O.P. cum Dionysio, Bekker. Goell. 13. ἐκέισε A.B.E.F. Goell.
 ἐκεῖ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g. et Dionysius, Bekker. Haack. ἐδουλώθησαν ὡς G.
 14. ἀμυνόντες L.g. ἀμύνουντες F. ἀμύνοντες (es corr.) G. ἀμύνοντας M.O.Q.i. ἀμύ-
 ναντες K. ἀμύνονται G.P.k. ἀμύνεσθε d. qui et ὑμῖν, non σφίσιν. 15. ταῦτα
 C.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Dionysio: vulgo ταῦτα. 16. κατοικήσεις Q.f.
 17. βουλευσόμεθα c. 19. τάδε] ταῦτα Dionysius et Aristides 3. p. 651. ed. Canter.
 ἑλλησπόντιοι V.

1. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι]
 “ All who were allies from their own
 “ free choice.” So Göller; while the
 Scholiast and Portus translate the
 words, “All who being descended from
 “ them became their allies.” The ex-
 pression, if taken in the former way,
 resembles V. 60, 1. ἀφ’ ἐαυτῶν—εἶπον,
 and VIII. 47, 2. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν—ῥο-
 μνητο ἐς τὸ καταλύειν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.
 If taken in the latter way, it is like VII.
 57, 4. Ἴωνες ὄντες καὶ ἀπ’ Ἀθηναίων.

[And this is probably the true sense;
 the islanders of the Ægean being chiefly
 alluded to, most of whom were of Athe-
 nian origin. See Thucyd. I. 12, 4.]

12. τῶν τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων] The con-
 junction is merely a little out of its place;
 the construction being, ἔχοντες παρα-
 δείγματά τε τῶν ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, καὶ νῦν
 ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ταῦτα παρόντα σοφίσματα. For
 the confused use of ἐκέισε instead of
 ἐκεῖ, see Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 44.

18. οὐκ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσὶν] Verbum se-

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ δεσπότην ἢ Μῆδον ἢ ἓνα γέ τινα αἰὲ μεταβάλλοντες
 “ δουλούνται, ἀλλὰ Δωριῆς ἐλεύθεροι ἀπ’ αὐτονόμου τῆς
 2 “ Πελοποννήσου τὴν Σικελίαν οἰκοῦντες. ἢ μένομεν ἕως ἂν
 “ ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις ληφθῶμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι ταύτῃ μόνον
 “ ἄλωτοί ἐσμεν, καὶ ὀρῶντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρε- 5
 “ πομένους, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν λόγοις ἡμῶν διστάναι, τοὺς δὲ
 “ ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δὲ ὡς
 “ ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν ; καὶ
 “ οἰόμεθα, τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοίκου προαπολλυμένου, οὐ καὶ ἐς
 “ αὐτόν τινα ἤξειν τὸ δεινόν, πρὸ δὲ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον τὸν 10
 “ πάσχοντα καθ’ αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν ; LXXVIII. καὶ εἴ τῳ
 You may say, “ This is the quarrel of the
 Syracusans, and not
 ours :” but in truth it
 is yours also. You
 may wish us to be
 humbled, though not
 conquered ; but you
 cannot fix so nicely
 the exact point at
 which our humiliation
 shall stop, if you once
- “ ἄρα παρέστηκεν τὸν μὲν Συρακόσιον, ἑαυτὸν
 “ δ’ οὐ, πολέμιον εἶναι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, καὶ δει-
 “ νὸν ἡγεῖται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν,
 “ ἐνθυμηθήτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15
 “ ἴσῳ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἅμα ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ μαχού-
 “ μενος, τοσούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον, ὅσῳ,
 “ οὐ προδιεφθαρμένου ἐμοῦ, ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον

1. ἢ δεσπότην e. Dionys. μεταβαλόντες B.h. μεταβάλλονται Q. omisso δουλύν-
 ται, pro quo δηλοῦνται habet i. 3. ἢ] οἱ L.g.i. 6. διστάναι K. 9. οὐ καὶ ἐς
 E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. οὐδὲ ἐς h. vulgo οὐκ ἐς.
 10. αὐτόν τέ τινα E. 11. αὐτόν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἑαυτόν. 12. ἄρα] om. K. τῶν μὲν συρακουσίων ἑαυτοῦ δ’ οὐ
 πολέμιον εἶναι τὸν ἀθηναῖον P. 14. κινδυνεύειν] μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν C.Q.f. χώρας
 μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν G.L.O.d.e.i.k.m. 16. καὶ] om. Q. μαχόμενος A.B.E.F.
 H.N.T.V.f.g.h. 17. ἀσφαλέστατον e. ὅσον Dionys. Halic. 18. προσ-
 διεφθαρμένου R.

quitar structuram prædicati "Ιῶνες. Hæc in memoriam revocant columnam illam a Theseo in Isthmo erectam cum his inscriptionibus, τάδ' οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος ἀλλ' Ἰωνία, et, τάδ' ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος οὐκ Ἰωνία. Apud Plutarch. Vit. Thes. c. 25. Τάδε in his Græcis usitatum, ubi dicere volunt; hæc quæ hic vides circum te jacentia, sive præsentia, et tragicis maxime consuetum. GÖLLER.

7. τοῖς δὲ—κακουργεῖν] The conjunction is, τοῖς δὲ προσηνὲς τι λέγοντες, κακουργεῖν, ὡς ἐκάστοις δύνανται λέγειν. The participle and verb λέγοντες κακουργεῖν both referring to the same

object, that object is put in the case required by the former word, and not in that which answers to the latter. See note on V. 1.

9. ἄποθεν] For the orthography of this word, see Lobeck on Phrynichus, p. 10.

11. καθ' αὐτόν δυστυχεῖν] “ Keeps his “ misfortune to himself ;” “ is unfor- “ tunate for himself alone, without “ transmitting his ill fortune to others.” Compare Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. IX. 9, 3. οὐθεὶς γὰρ ἔλοιτ' ἂν καθ' αὐτόν τὰ πάντ' ἔχειν ἀγαθὰ. See Viger, ch. IX. sect. 5. §. 4.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

allow the Athenians to
get the better of us.
Aid us then as you
would wish us to aid
you, if you were the
first invaded.

“ ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρρημος ἀγωνιέται· τὸν τε Ἀθη-
“ ναῖον μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολά-
“ σασθαι, τῇ δ’ ἐμῇ προφάσει τὴν ἐκείνου
“ φιλίαν οὐχ ἥσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι.

5 “ εἰ τέ τις φθονεῖ μὲν ἢ καὶ φοβεῖται (ἀμφότερα γὰρ τάδε
“ πάσχει τὰ μείζω,) διὰ δὲ αὐτὰ τὰς Συρακούσας κακωθῆναι
“ μὲν ἵνα σωφρονισθῶμεν βούλεται, περιγενέσθαι δὲ ἕνεκα
“ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλείας, οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως βούλησιν
“ ἐλπίζει. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς
10 “ τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ εἰ γνώμη
“ ἀμάρτοι, τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς, τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως καὶ
“ τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ βουληθείη αὐθις φθονῆσαι. ἀδύ-
“ νατον δὲ προεμένω, καὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους, οὐ περὶ
“ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν ἔργων, ἐβελήσαντι προσλα-

1. ἔρρημον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio,
Haack. et Poppon. ἐρῆμος Bekk. 4. οὐχ] οὗς A.C.E.F.d.e.h.i.k. βούλεσθε P.
5. εἴτε καὶ τις δ. ἢ φοβεῖται L.R. γὰρ] om. N.V. 6. πάσχει τάδε g.
αὐτὸ f. 8. ἐαυτοῦ L. cum Dionysio. ἀνθρωπίνης A.B.C.E.R.V.d.e.f.h.i.k.m.
Poppo. Bekk. ceteri ἀνθρωπείας. 9. ἐλπίζειν E. 11. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς Q.i.
12. ἀγαθοῖς] om. d.i. βουληθεῖς P. 14. θελήσαντι E.

1. οὐκ ἔρρημος] Almost all the MSS. read ἔρρημον, and the same error has crept into some at least, if not all, the MSS. of Dionysius, who quotes the passage at length. (De Thucyd. Histor. Judicium, c. 48.) It is strange that Poppo and Haack should have adopted a reading so evidently corrupt; for to suppose that ἔρρημον can refer to ἐμὲ, and to interpret it, “he will have me as his ally, and an ally not destitute of friends,” seems to me not only unnatural in itself, but inconsistent with the words of the sentence, which, had Thucydides meant this, would surely have run, καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔρρημον, or ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔρρημον. The mistake of the copyists arose from the similar termination of the word ξύμμαχον; unless perhaps some of them, possessed with the notion that a neuter adjective might be used as an adverb, supposed οὐκ ἔρρημον to be equivalent, as far as the sense goes, to οὐκ ἔρρημος. Compare the false reading in IV. 111, 1. ἐμβοήσαντας ἀθρόον, which seems to

have arisen from the same notion, that the neuter ἀθρόον might be used as an adverb. See the note there.

3. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν—βεβαιώσασθαι] i. e. “The Athenians do not so much care to chastise our enmity” [compare IV. 61, 3. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν—τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν] “as to secure for ever the friendship of him who is their friend now;” that is, “so to reduce the power of every state in the island, that none shall have any alternative but to remain the faithful ally of Athens.” [τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφιέμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. IV. 61, 3.]

9. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε, κ. τ. λ.] Compare IV. 64, 1. μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι, καὶ ἧς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης.

10. καὶ εἰ γνώμη ἀμάρτοι] Καὶ εἰ, ὡν ἐπιθυμεῖ, τούτων διαμάρτοι δυστυχήσας, βουληθείη ἂν ποτε τοῖς νῦν ἡμετέροις ἀγαθοῖς φθονῆσαι αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις συμφοραῖς ὀλοφυρόμενος. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ βεῖν· λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἡμετέραν δύναμιν σῶζοι ἂν τις,
 4 “ ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σωτηρίαν. καὶ μάλιστα εἰκὸς ἦν, ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὦ Καμαριναῖοι, ὁμόρους ὄντας, καὶ τὰ δεύτερα κινδυνεύ-
 “ σοντας, προορᾶσθαι αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μαλακῶς ὥσπερ νῦν
 “ ξυμμαχεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον ἰόντας, ἅπερ εἰ ἐς 5
 “ τὴν Καμαριναίαν πρῶτον ἀφίκοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δεόμενοι
 “ ἂν ἐπεκαλείσθε, ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου καὶ νῦν παρακε-
 “ λευομένους, ὅπως μηδὲν ἐνδώσομεν, φαίνεσθαι. ἀλλ’ οὐθ’
 “ ὑμεῖς νῦν γέ πω, οὐθ’ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ταῦτα ὥρμησθε.
 “ LXXIX. δειλία δὲ ἴσως τὸ δίκαιον πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς 10
 “ τοὺς ἐπιόντας θεραπεύσετε, λέγοντες ξυμμαχίαν εἶναι ὑμῖν
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις
 “ ἐποιήσασθε, τῶν δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἦν τις ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς
 “ ἦν, καὶ τοῖς γε Ἀθηναίοις βοηθεῖν, ὅταν ὑπ’
 “ ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ αὐτοὶ ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς πέλας 15
 “ ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι, ὄντες Χαλ-
 “ κιδῆς, Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Λεοντίνους ἐθέλουσι
 “ ξυγκατοικίζειν. καὶ δεινὸν, εἰ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν τὸ
 “ ἔργον τοῦ καλοῦ δικαιώματος ὑποπτεύοντες
 “ ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δ’ εὐλόγῳ προ- 20
 “ φάσει τοὺς μὲν φύσει πολεμίους βούλεσθε

Perhaps you may be afraid, and cloke your fears under a show of fairness—"The Athenians are our allies, and we must aid them." Yes, when they are the invaded party, not when they are the invaders. But you need not be afraid; for even after their late victory they found themselves unable to besiege Syracuse.

2. αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτῶν h. ἦν] om. g. 3. τὰ] om. G.K.e. κινδυνεύσαντας f.
 5. ἅπερ εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ö.P.Q.V.c.d.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 ἅπερ ἂν εἰ. 6. ἀφίκοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.g.h. οἱ] om. f.g. 7. ἐπι-
 καλείσθε P.G. ἐπεκαλείσθαι E. 8. μὴ Q. ἐνδώσομεν C.E.F.H.K.L.M.Ö.R.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνδώσωμεν. 9. ὥρμησθε g. 10. καὶ πρὸς]
 πρὸς om. i. 11. θεραπεύετε L.Ö.P.e. ἡμῖν L. 12. ἦν] οἱ Q. 13. εἴ τις V.
 ἡμᾶς g. 14. βοηθῇ e. ἐπ’ G.P.k.m. 15. ἀλλήλων h. 20. δ’ A.B.E.F.G.
 H.K.N.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δ’ ἐν. εὐλόγῳ
 λόγου προφάσει L.Ö.P. οὐ λόγῳ προφάσει E. 21. φύσει] om. L.Ö.P.

5. ἅπερ εἰ ἐς τὴν Καμαριν. κ. τ. λ.]
 “The prayer which you would have
 “addressed to us, had the Athenians
 “attacked your country first, you
 “ought now to put into the form of
 “an encouragement to us, not to yield
 “to the enemy.”

12. ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, κ. τ. λ.]

Compare III. 63, 3. οὐκοῦν χρὴν τὰ πρὸς
 ἡμᾶς μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ
 μὴ ξυνεπιέναι μετ’ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις.

20. ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν] “They
 “are wise without reason; you, with a
 “seeming reasonable pretext, act fool-
 “ishly.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ὠφελεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον φύσει ξυγγενεῖς μετὰ τῶν
 “ ἐχθίστων διαφθεῖραι. ἀλλ’ οὐ δίκαιον, ἀμύνειν δὲ καὶ μὴ 3
 “ φοβεῖσθαι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμεῖς ξυστῶ-
 “ μεν πάντες, δεινὴ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ ἦν ὅπερ οὗτοι σπεύδουσι,
 5 “ τάναντία διαστῶμεν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνους ἐλθόντες,
 “ καὶ μάχῃ περιγενόμενοι, ἔπραξαν ἃ ἡβούλονται, ἀπῆλθον δὲ
 “ διὰ τάχους. LXXX. ὥστε οὐκ ἀθρόους γε ὄντας εἰκὸς
 Nor shelter yourselves “ ἀθυμεῖν, ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προθυμό-
 under a specious neu- “ τερον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου πα-
 trality; for if we fall, “ ρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ
 10 for want of your aid, “ τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμια· καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην τὴν
 you will be the cause “ προμήθειαν δοκεῖν τῷ ἡμῖν μὲν ἴσην εἶναι,
 of our ruin, and the “ ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῆ, τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ, ὥς καὶ
 Athenians will reward “ ἀμφοτέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους, βοηθεῖν. οὐ 2
 you by making you “ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἴσον ὥσπερ τῷ δικαιώματί ἐστιν.
 their slaves. Should “ εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὁ τε
 we triumph, the de- “ παθὼν σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῇ
 sertion which so ag- “ αὐτῇ ἀπουσία τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνατε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ
 gravated our danger “ ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-
 15 shall be repaid by our “ μένοις καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενέσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κοινὴν
 lasting enmity.

1. ξυγγενείας A.B.F.h. ξυγγενεῖς φύσει N.V. 2. μὴ] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i.
 k.m. 3. ξυστῶμεν F. 4. ὅπερ] om. A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, g.h.
 ὥς οἵπερ f. σπεύδωσι B. 5. ἐπειδὴ i. μόνον i. 6. ἐβούλονται V. 8. ἐς]
 πρὸς g. προθυμότεροι L. 9. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 12. προμήθειαν A.B.E.G.N.d.h.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προμηθίαν C. pr. manu, F.H.K.c.f.g. προμυθίαν M.
 vulgo προθυμίαν. δοκεῖν τῷ Duker. Reiske. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δο-
 κείτω correctus H. vulgo δοκεῖν τῷ. 16. μὴ] om. e. ὁ τε] ὥστε g.
 18. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀπουσία om. g. οὐκ] om. e. 20. προσθεμένους g.

10. οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ, κ. τ. λ.] Another construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαινόμενον, for ὠφελίας being equivalent to ξυμμάχων, the relative is naturally put in the plural masculine.

11. καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην, κ. τ. λ.] “And “let none consider that boasted pru-
 “dence of yours to be fair to us, while
 “it is safe to you; your profession, I
 “mean, of aiding neither party, be-
 “cause you are the allies of both.”
 Such is the sense of the passage ac-
 cording to Duker’s correction, adopted

by the later editors, of δοκεῖν τῷ instead
 of δοκεῖν, τῷ—εἶναι. Dobree proposes
 to read, μὴ ἐκείνην προμήθειαν δοκεῖν,
 τῷ—ἴσην εἶναι, “Judge not that to be
 “prudence, because you say it is fair
 “to us, and safe for you; I mean your
 “aiding neither party,” &c. But might
 not nearly the same sense be drawn
 from the words even without omitting
 the article? “Judge not that to be your
 “wisdom,” &c. i. e. the wisdom which
 your circumstances require. Dobree
 compares VI. 16, 3. αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ὠφελίαν τῇ Σικελίᾳ φυλάξαι, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φί-
 3 “λους δὴ ὄντας, μὴ ἑᾶσαι ἁμαρτεῖν. ξυνελόντες τε λέγομεν
 “οἱ Συρακόσιοι, ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς,
 “οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους, περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον
 “γινώσκετε· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα, εἰ μὴ πεί- 5
 “σομεν, ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύομεθα μὲν ὑπὸ Ἰώνων αἰὲ πολεμίων,
 4 “προδιδόμεθα δὲ ὑπὸ ὑμῶν Δωριῆς Δωριέων. καὶ εἰ κατα-
 “στρέφονται ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῖς μὲν ὑμετέραις γνώμας
 “κρατήσουσι, τῷ δ’ αὐτῶν ὀνόματι τιμηθήσονται, καὶ τῆς
 “νίκης οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ ἄθλον ἢ τὸν τὴν νίκην παρασχόντα 10
 “λήψονται· καὶ εἰ αὖ ἡμεῖς περιεσόμεθα, τῆς αἰτίας τῶν
 5 “κινδύνων οἱ αὐτοὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. σκοπεῖτε οὖν,
 “καὶ αἰρεῖσθε ἥδη ἢ τὴν αὐτίκα ἀκινδύνως δουλείαν, ἢ κἂν
 “περιγενόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν τούσδε τε μὴ αἰσchrῶς δεσπότας
 “λαβεῖν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, μὴ ἂν βραχείαν γενο- 15
 “μένην, διαφυγεῖν.”

LXXXI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης εἶπεν· ὁ δ’ Εὐφρη-
 μος, ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβευτής, μετ’ αὐτὸν τοιαύδε.

LXXXII. “ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΘΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον οὔσης
 “ξυμμαχίας ἀνανεώσει, τοῦ δὲ Συρακοσίου καθαψαμένου, 20

2. ὄντας] om. K. ξυνελόντες] ἐλθόντες γρ. h. 3. ἐκδιδάξιν h. 4. χεῖρον
 R.f. 5. δὲ] οὖν Dionysius, qui mox om. ἅμα. 7. προδιδόμεθα Q. εἰ] η F.
 εἰ μὴ καταστρέφονται K. 9. αὐτῷ L.O.P.Q. 11. αὖ g. αὖ εἰ N.V.
 12. μωρίαν G. 13. αὐτίκα] αἰτίαν Q. 15. βραχείαν καὶ γενομένην e.
 17. μὲν] om. E.e. εἶπεν] om. d. ἔφημος R. 19. πρότερον μὲν G.k.m.

3. οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι] “There is no
 “use, nothing to be gained by doing
 “it.” Compare Herodotus, I. 17, 5.
 ὥστε ἐπέδρῃς μὴ εἶναι ἔργον, and III.
 127, 4. βίης ἔργον οὐδέν.

11. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων, κ. τ. λ.]
 “You will no less have to suffer the
 “penalty of having been the authors
 “of our dangers,” that is, according
 to Hermocrates’ reasoning, because τῇ
 ἀπουσίᾳ οὐκ ἡμύνατε ἡμῖν σωθῆναι.

13. ἢ κἂν περιγενόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,
 κ. τ. λ.] “Or choose to run the chance
 “of escaping with us the threatened

“danger, and so to avoid disgracefully
 “submitting to the yoke of Athens,
 “and that enmity on our parts which
 “would be likely to be neither slight
 “nor short-lived.” Αἰρεῖσθε κἂν μὴ λα-
 βεῖν, “Choose the chance of not having
 “the Athenians for your masters.” Αἰ-
 ρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν would signify, “choose
 “not to have.” Τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν,
 i. e. ὅσον ὑμῖν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ, τὴν ἀφ’
 ἡμῶν ἔχθραν. Compare for the con-
 densed construction, IV. 51. and V. 105,
 1, with the notes there.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

SPEECH OF

EUPHEMUS, the
Athenian ambassador,
in reply. (82—87.)

We might defend our
alleged ambition on
the grounds of justice;
but it is enough to
plead its necessity.
Self-defence made us
acquire a dominion in
Greece, lest we should
become slaves to the
Dorians of Pelopon-
nesus; and the same
cause makes it needful
for us to strengthen
our power in Sicily.

(82, 83.)

- “ ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν, ὥς εἰκό-
 “ τως ἔχομεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν μέγιστον μαρτύριον 2
 “ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ Ἴωνες αἰεὶ ποτε πολέμιοι
 “ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν εἰσίν. ἔχει δὲ καὶ οὕτως·
 “ ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις Δω-
 “ ριεῦσι, καὶ πλείοσιν οὖσι καὶ παροικουῖσιν,
 “ ἔσκεψάμεθα ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἥκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπα-
 “ κουσόμεθα, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ ναῦς κτησά-
 “ μενοι τῆς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ ἡγε-
 “ μονίας ἀπηλλάγημεν, οὐδὲν προσῆκον μάλ-
 “ λόν τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνοις
 “ ἐπιτάσσειν, πλὴν καθ’ ὅσον ἐν τῷ παρόντι
 “ μείζον ἴσχυον· αὐτοὶ δὲ τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ πρότερον ὄντων
 “ ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν, νομίσαντες ἥκιστ’ ἂν ὑπὸ
 15 “ Πελοποννησίοις οὕτως εἶναι, δύναμιν ἔχοντες ἢ ἀμυνού-
 “ μεθα, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ ἀδίκως καταστρεψά-
 “ μενοι τοὺς τε Ἴωνας καὶ νησιώτας, οὓς ξυγγενεῖς φασὶν
 “ ὄντας ἡμᾶς Συρακόσιοι δεδουλώσθαι. ἦλθον γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν 3
 “ μητρόπολιν, ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, μετὰ τοῦ Μήδου, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν
 20 “ ἀποστάντες τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς ἐκλιπόντες
 “ τὴν πόλιν, δουλείαν δὲ αὐτοὶ τε ἐβούλοντο καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ
 “ αὐτὸ ἐπενεγκεῖν. LXXXIII. Ἄνθ’ ὧν ἄξιόί τε ὄντες

4. εἰσι τοῖς δωριεῦσιν d. καὶ] om. K. Q. f. 6. καὶ παροικουῖσιν] om. Q.
 7. ἥκιστ’ ἂν αὐτῶν F. H. Q. c. g. ἥκιστ’ [ἂν] αὐτῶν Poppo. 8. κτησάμενοι] om. P.
 10. μᾶλλον] om. Q. 13. ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ A. B. C. E. F. H. K. L. M. O. P. R. b. c. d. e. f. g.
 h. i. k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 15. ἀμυνόμεθα
 A. B. C. E. F. G. H. L. O. R. V. c. e. h. i. 18. συρακουσίοις B. 19. μήδου]
 δήμου g. k. ἐτόλμησεν F. 21. δουλεύειν h. δὲ] τε A. B. h. τε] γὰρ P.
 ἡμῖν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὑμῖν.

5. Πελοποννησίοις — ὑπακουσόμεθα]
 The genitive αὐτῶν is added to make it
 more clear what is the object to which
 the verb ὑπακουσόμεθα refers. But
 when the sentence was begun, the da-
 tive Πελοποννησίοις was intended to be
 made dependent on some word similar
 in sense to ὑπακουσόμεθα, and it is only
 owing to the length of the sentence

that the pronoun αὐτῶν was inserted.
 The verb ὑπακούειν is used either with
 the genitive or the dative, as is also the
 verb πείθεσθαι.

14. οἰκοῦμεν] “We having been ap-
 pointed chiefs of the confederacy,
 “continue to go on so,” &c. Οἰκεῖν is
 equivalent to “vitam degere,” διάγειν.
 See the note on II. 37, 2.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ ἅμα ἄρχομεν, ὅτι τε ναυτικὸν πλείστον τε καὶ προθυμίας
 “ ἀπροφάσιστον παρεσχόμεθα ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, καὶ διότι
 “ καὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ἐτοίμως τοῦτο δρῶντες οὗτοι ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον,
 2 “ ἅμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίου ισχύος ὀρεγόμενοι. καὶ
 “ οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα, ὥς ἢ τὸν βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες;
 “ εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, ἢ ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῇ τῶνδε μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν
 “ ξυμπάντων τε καὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν κινδυνεύσαντες. πᾶσι
 “ δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι.
 “ καὶ νῦν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα καὶ ἐνθάδε παρόντες,
 3 “ ὁρῶμεν καὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα. ἀποφαίνομεν δὲ ἐξ 10
 “ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι καὶ ὑμεῖς μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερῶ-
 “ τερον ὑπονοεῖτε, εἰδότες τοὺς περιδεῶς ὑποπτεύοντάς τι,
 “ λόγου μὲν ἡδονῇ τὸ παραντικά τερπομένους, τῇ δ’ ἐγχει-
 4 “ ρήσει ὕστερον τὰ ξυμφέροντα πράσσοντας. τήν τε γὰρ
 “ ἐκεῖ ἀρχὴν εἰρήκαμεν διὰ δέος ἔχειν, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε διὰ τὸ 15
 “ αὐτὸ ἦκειν μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀσφαλῶς καταστησόμενοι, καὶ
 “ οὐ δουλωσόμενοι, μὴ παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦτο κωλύσοντες.

1. πλείστον καὶ L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. Q. 3. οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς H. ἐβλεπον k.
 4. τῇ πρὸς Q. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους i. 5. οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα G.K.f. Haack.
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. (Conf. Valckenar. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 291. B.) οὐκ ἄλλο
 ἐπόμεθα A.N.V. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπόμεθα B. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπομεθα E. vulgo et F. οὐκ
 ἄλλῳ ἐπόμεθα. 6. ἄρχομεν f. τῶνδε] τῶν B.F.g. 10. ἡμῖν C.L.M.
 O.P.i.k. ταυτὰ E. Haack. Porro. 12. ὑπενόεῖτε i. 13. λόγων i.
 15. τὸ] om. G. 16. τὰ τῶν φίλων C. 17. τοῦτο μᾶλλον V.f.g.

4. ἅμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίου, κ. τ. λ.] Compare for the whole of this argument, the speech of the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta, I. 75, &c. Immediately below, the correction οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα for οὐκ ἄλλῳ ἐπόμεθα is one of those which every one would admit as soon as it was presented to him. Compare V. 89. ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὕτε αὐτοὶ μετ’ ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἢ δικαίως τὸν Μήδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν, κ. τ. λ.

8. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν] “Their own safety;” i. e. the safety that it belongs to them to endeavour to maintain.

10. ἐξ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι, κ. τ. λ.] Hermocrates had endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Camarinæans, by telling them, that the Athenians did

but pretend to aid the Leontines, while their real object was the subjugation of all Sicily. “Such language,” says Euphemus, “may possibly beguile you for the moment; but when you come to act, you will follow your real interests. And then you will prefer our alliance to that of the Syracusans, as it is your clear interest to join with those who may save you from the ambition of Syracuse. Nor have you any thing to fear from us, seeing that our interest, which Hermocrates taxes us with always pursuing, directs us to promote your power to the utmost, in order that you may be a balance to the power of the Syracusans.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ LXXXIV. ὑπολάβῃ δὲ μηδεὶς ὥς οὐδὲν προσῆκον ὑμῶν
 “ κηδόμεθα, γνούς ὅτι σωζομένων ὑμῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ, μὴ ἀσθε-

Now it is our interest
 that you should be
 powerful, to balance
 the power of our ene-
 my Syracuse; and as
 our interest makes us
 subjugate the Ionians
 in Greece, so the same
 motive leads us to de-
 sire the independence
 of those in Sicily.

5 “ νεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, ἥσσον
 “ ἂν, τούτων πεμφάντων τινὰ δύναμιν Πελο-
 “ ποννησίοις, ἡμεῖς βλαπτοίμεθα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ
 “ προσήκετε ἤδη ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα. διόπερ 2
 “ καὶ τοὺς Λεοντίνους εὐλογον κατοικίξιν, μὴ
 “ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς αὐτῶν τοὺς
 “ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, ἀλλ’ ὥς δυνατωτάτους, ἵνα ἐκ τῆς
 10 “ σφετέρας ὁμοροι ὄντες τοῖσδε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν
 “ λυπηροὶ ᾧσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν πρὸς 3
 “ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὃν ἀλόγως ἡμᾶς φησὶ
 “ δουλωσαμένους τοὺς ἐνθάδε ἐλευθεροῦν, ξύμφορος ἡμῖν
 “ ἀπαράσκευος ὢν καὶ χρήματα μόνον φέρων, τὰ δὲ ἐνθάδε,
 15 “ καὶ Λεοντῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτονομού-
 “ μενοι. LXXXV. Ἄνδρὶ δὲ τυράννῳ ἢ πόλει ἀρχὴν
 “ ἐχούσῃ οὐδὲν ἄλογον ὅ τι ξυμφέρων, οὐδ’ οἰκεῖον ὅ τι μὴ

1. ὑπολάβοι H.f. ἡμῶν Q.g.k. 2. μὴ] om. e. 4. πεμφάντων] om. g.
 11. λυπηροὶ] λαμπροὶ B.h. 12. φησὶν ἡμᾶς Q.R.f. 13. ἡμῖν] ἡμῶν Thomas
 M. v. συμφέρων. 15. ὅτι μάλιστα] om. B.h.

2. διὰ τὸ—Συρακοσίοις] The construction varies, from the genitive absolute, σωζομένων ὑμῶν, to the infinitive with a preposition, διὰ τὸ ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις. I have separated the words μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, in order to make the construction regular; “and “from your resisting the Syracusans, “not being too weak to do so.” But I believe that the participle ὄντας is confused with the infinitive εἶναι, as in V. 7, 2. διὰ τὸ—καθημένους, and that the construction was meant to be, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς εἶναι ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, “by your not being too weak “to resist the Syracusans.”

7. μὴ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς] Μὴ οὕτως ὑπηκόους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν ὑπακούουσιν Εὐβοεῖς. ὕποπτος γὰρ ὢν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς Λεοντίνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι κα-

τοικίξιν, φησὶν ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς κατοικιοῦμεν τοῖς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὥς ἐλευθέρους καὶ δυνατωτάτους. SCHOL.

11. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ] Τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους Ἀθηναίους διαβαλόντος ὥς οὐχ ἡγιῶς τοὺς μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς καταδεδουλωμένους, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπαγγελλομένους ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐκ ἀρνούμενος, ἀλλὰ ὁμολογῶν, τεχνικῶς διαλύει τὸ ἐπιχείρημα. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν] Πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἐκεῖ (φησὶ) πόλεμον αὐτοὶ τε ἀρκοῦμεν καὶ οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως ἡμῖν δεδουλωμένοι, ὥστε δύναμιν μὲν καὶ παρασκευὴν οὐκ ἔχειν, δι’ ἧς ἐπιθήσονται ἡμῖν, χρήματα δὲ ἔχοντες εἰσφέρειν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον. οἱ δὲ ἐνθάδε, ἐλευθεροὶ τε καὶ αὐτόνομοι ὄντες καὶ δύναμιν ἔχοντες, μάλιστα ἡμῖν εἰσὶν ὠφέλιμοι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Neglect not then the opportunity of strengthening yourselves, through our aid, against the Syracusans. Their power is far more dangerous
2 to you than ours can be; and if they force us to relinquish our enterprise for want of your aid, you will hereafter bitterly repent your inactivity.

(85, 86.)

“πιστόν· πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ ἐχθρόν ἢ φίλον
“μετὰ καιροῦ γίγνεσθαι. καὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦτο ὠφε-
“λεῖ ἐνθάδε, οὐκ ἦν τοὺς φίλους κακώσωμεν,
“ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φίλων ῥώμην
“ἀδύνατοι ὦσιν. ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή. καὶ 5
“γὰρ † τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους, † ὥς ἕκαστοι
“χρήσιμοι, ἐξηγούμεθα, Χίους μὲν καὶ Μη-
“θυμναίους νεῶν παροχῇ αὐτονόμους, τοὺς δὲ
“πολλοὺς χρημάτων βιαίτερον φορᾶ, ἄλλους
“δὲ καὶ πάννυ ἐλευθέρως ξυμμαχοῦντας, καίπερ νησιώτας 10
“ὄντας καὶ εὐλήπτους, διότι ἐν χωρίοις ἐπικαίροις εἰσὶ περὶ
3 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ὥστε καὶ τὰνθάδε εἰκὸς πρὸς τὸ λυσι-
“τελοῦν, καὶ ὃ λέγομεν, ἐς Συρακοσίους δέος, καθίστασθαι.
“ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἐφίενται ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ
“ξυστήσαντες ὑμᾶς ὑπόπτῳ, βία ἢ κατ’ ἐρημίαν, ἀπράκτων 15
“ἡμῶν ἀπελθόντων, αὐτοὶ ἄρξαι τῆς Σικελίας. ἀνάγκη δὲ,
“ἦν ξυστήτε πρὸς αὐτούς· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔτι ἔσται ἰσχύς
“τοσαύτη ἐς ἐν ξυστᾶσα εὐμεταχείριστος, οὔθ’ οἷδ’ ἀσθενεῖς

1. δεῖν Stobæus, Gaisf. vol. II. p. 118. omissa ἦ. 2. ὑμᾶς M. 3. τοῖς φίλοις Q. 4. οἱ] om. G.L.R.f. τῶν] om. G. 6. τοῖς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχοις A.B. E.F.H.L.O.P.c.d.f.g.h.k. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχοις τοῖς ἐκεῖ R. 8. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ i. 9. βεβαιοτέρων B. βιαιότερα h.i. φθορὰ i. φθορὰ F. 10. ἐλευθέρους i. ξυμμάχους f. 11. καὶ] om. Q. ἐν] ἐπὶ g. 12. ἐνθάδε E.F.H.V.c.g.h. 13. φ g. ἐς—ὑμῶν] om. E. “δέος—ὑμῶν om. E.” Bekk. ed. 1832. καθίσταται A.B. C.K.L.M.O.b.d.e.f.h.i.k. καθίστανται F.H.P.g. 14. ἀφίενται ἡμῶν g. βούλονται ἐπὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλονται μὲν ἐπὶ. 15. ἦ] καὶ A. ἦ καὶ B.E.F.H.P.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 17. ἦν] εἰ L. 18. συστᾶσα B.E.F.G.h.i.k. ξυστῶσα g.

6. τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους—ἐξηγούμεθα] Ἐξηγοῦμαι ea significatione, quam hic locus postulat, sine dubio usitatius genitivum adjunctum habet. Accusativum tamen ei etiam I. 71, 7. adponit Thucydides: τὴν Πελοπόννησον περᾶσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγέισθαι, ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῖν παρέδοσαν· ubi Scholiastes ἐξηγέισθαι exponit ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἢ ἀγειν. Sed ibi Stephanus probat scripturam Marg. τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cum dativo est in Thucydide, III. 55, 5. ἀ δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐξηγέισθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod Interpretes itidem imperandi, ducendi, et præeundi notione

accipiunt. Verum hic τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod est in plerisque MSS. non potest recipi propter sequentes accusativos, Χίους, Μηθυμναίους, et alios. Duk.

18. εὐμεταχείριστος] “Easy to deal with or to manage.” So in Herodotus, VII. 236, 5. δυσμεταχείριστος signifies, “Hard to deal with or to manage.” “Neither shall we be any longer able to readily to manage,” i. e. to get the better of, “so great a force when united; nor would they, so soon as we were gone, find themselves at a loss how to deal with you.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ ἂν, ἡμῶν μὴ παρόντων, πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἶεν. LXXXVI. καὶ
 “ ὅτῳ ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἐλέγχει. τὸ γὰρ πρό-
 “ τερον ἡμᾶς ἐπηγάγεσθε οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ προσεείοντες φόβον,
 “ ἢ εἰ περιψόμεθα ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις γενέσθαι, ὅτι καὶ
 5 “ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν. καὶ νῦν οὐ δίκαιον, ὥπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς 2
 “ ἡξιούτε λόγῳ πείθειν, τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπιστεῖν, οὐδ’ ὅτι δυνάμει
 “ μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν, ὑποπτεύεσθαι,
 “ πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖσδε ἀπιστεῖν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γε οὔτε ἐμ- 3
 “ μῆναι δυνατοὶ μὴ μεθ’ ὑμῶν, εἴ τε καὶ γενόμενοι κακοὶ
 10 “ κατεργασαίμεθα, ἀδύνατοι κατασχεῖν, διὰ μῆκός τε πλοῦ,
 “ καὶ ἀπορία φυλακῆς πόλεων μεγάλων καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ
 “ ἡπειρωτίδων· οἶδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς
 “ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, αἰεὶ τε ἐπιβουλεύ-
 “ ουσιν, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸν λάβωσιν ἐκάστου, οὐκ ἀνιάσιν
 15 “ (ἔδειξαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἥδη καὶ τὰ ἐς Λεοντίνους), καὶ νῦν
 “ τολμῶσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ταῦτα κωλύοντας, καὶ ἀνέχοντας τὴν
 “ Σικελίαν μέχρι τοῦδε μὴ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εἶναι, παρακαλεῖν ὑμᾶς
 “ ὥς ἀναισθήτους. πολὺ δὲ ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν 4
 “ ἡμεῖς ἀντιπαρακαλοῦμεν, δεόμενοι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ’
 20 “ ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροις μὴ προδιδόναι, νομίσαι τε τοῖσδε μὲν
 “ καὶ ἄνευ ξυμμάχων αἰεὶ ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἐτοίμην διὰ τὸ πλῆθος

1. μὴ om. O. ἦεν E. 2. δοκῇ A.B.Q.h. κατὰ τὸ m. 3. προσείοντες
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.Q.V. h.i. 4. συρακουσίους E. συρακουσίαν g. 5. ὥπερ
 H.g.m. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅπερ. καὶ] om. Q. 6. ἀξι-
 οὔτε B.e.h. ἡξιούται E.F. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ N.V. μὲν] δὲ d.i. 9. μὴ] in
 litura F, deletum G. om. H.R.f.g.m. εἶγε i. κακοὶ καὶ κατεργ. L.O.Q.k.
 12. οἶδε] οἱ b. πολὺ d. 13. ἡμῖν Q.R.f.g. 14. καὶ] om. M. ἀνιάσιν A.
 ἀνιώσιν d. 15. ἄλλα εἶδη V. et marg. N. τὰ] om. P. 16. κωλύσαντας B.
 κωλύοντας h. 19. δεόμενοι τε G. ἐπ’ K. 20. ἀμφοτέρους g. ἐκατέροις
 γρ. h. τε] δὲ f. 21. καὶ εἰ ἄνευ e. αἰεὶ] εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.e.k.g.m.
 εἰς d.i. om. N.O.Q.V.

3. προσείοντες φόβον] Προσεῖεν di-
 cuntur pastores, quum, frondem manu
 quatientes, pecus, quo volunt, ducunt.
 Vid. Casaubonum ad Athen. I. 19.
 Hinc fortassis potest duci προσεῖεν
 φόβον, quasi dicas, *metu ostenso aliquo*
compellere. DUK. In addition to Du-
 ker's note on the word προσεῖεν, the
 reader may consult Ruhnken's excel-

lent explanation of its origin and vari-
 ous meanings in his note on the word
 θαλλός, in the *Lexicon Platonicum* of
 Timæus.

12. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας] i. e. τοῦ
 ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, the
 abstract term being again used for the
 concrete. See the note on ch. 73. ὅπως
 ξυμμαχία παραγίνεται.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ εἶναι ὁδὸν, ὑμῖν δ' οὐ πολλάκις παρασχέσειν μετὰ τοσῆσδε
 “ ἐπικουρίας ἀμύνασθαι· ἣν εἰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ ἢ ἄπρακτον
 “ ἐάσετε ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν, ἔτι βουλήσεσθε καὶ
 “ πολλοστὸν μόριον αὐτῆς ἰδεῖν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ἔτι περανεῖ παρα-
 “ γενόμενον ὑμῖν. LXXXVII. Ἀλλὰ μήτε ὑμεῖς, ὧ Κα- 5

Remember, then, that if we act only from selfish motives, yet our very interest will lead us to protect your independence. If we are restless in our interference with foreign nations, it is for you to turn this disposition of ours to your own account, by availing yourselves of the aid we offer.

“ μαριναῖοι, ταῖς τῶνδε διαβολαῖς ἀναπείθεσθε,
 “ μήτε οἱ ἄλλοι· εἰρήκαμεν δ' ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν
 “ ἀλήθειαν περὶ ὧν ὑποπτευόμεθα, καὶ ἔτι ἐν
 “ κεφαλαίοις ὑπομνήσαντες ἀξιόσωμεν πείθειν.
 “ φαμέν γὰρ ἄρχειν μὲν τῶν ἐκεί, ἵνα μὴ 10
 “ ὑπακούωμεν ἄλλου, ἐλευθεροῦν δὲ τὰ ἐνθάδε,
 “ ὅπως μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν βλαπτώμεθα, πολλὰ
 “ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν, διότι καὶ πολλὰ
 “ φυλασσόμεθα, ξύμμαχοι δὲ καὶ νῦν καὶ πρό-
 “ τερον τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις οὐκ ἄκλητοι παρακλη- 15
 3 “ θέντες δὲ ἤκειν. καὶ ὑμεῖς μήθ' ὥς δικασταὶ γενόμενοι τῶν
 “ ἡμῖν ποιουμένων μήθ' ὥς σωφρονισταὶ, ὃ χαλεπὸν ἤδη,
 “ ἀποτρέπειν πειρᾶσθε, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμετέρας
 “ πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τούτω

2. ἀμύνεσθαι E.d.i. εἰ] ἐν f. 3. ἐάσατε Q. καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖ-
 σαν A. καὶ σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖσαν h. βουλεύσεσθε g. καὶ] ποτε καὶ G.f.h.
 4. πολλοστὸν μόριον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo πολλοστημόριον. ὅτε] οὔτε A.B.C.R.e.k. οὔτε E.F. Sed Frommelio
 teste, E. habet οὔτε. ὅτι i. 11. ἐλευθεροῦντες L. 18. δ' ἔτι B. ὑμε-
 τέρας C.e.k.

2. ἢ ἄπρακτον—ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν.] Compare ch. 33, 4. ἣν ἄρα ἢ κατεργα-
 σώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἢ ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίενται
 ἀπώσωμεν.

4. πολλοστὸν μόριον] Πολλοστὸς sig-
 nifies, “one of many;” ὀλιγοστὸς, “one
 “of few.” Πολλοστὸν μόριον therefore
 is, “a part out of many parts;” in
 other words, “a fraction with a large
 “denominator;” which must necessa-
 rily be a proportionably small part of
 the integer, or whole number. See
 Buttmann's Gr. Grammar, §. 71. 7.
 obs. 5.

12. πολλὰ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν]
 Erat quidem in hac expeditione Athe-
 niensium in Siciliam πολυπραγμοσύνη

reprehendenda: sed legatus Athenien-
 sis hic πολλὰ πράσσειν, et paullo post
 πολυπραγμοσύνην Atheniensium, non
 magis in vitio videtur ponere, quam,
 quum πολυπράγμονες prima et propria
 significatione vocabuli dicuntur, quos
 reipublicæ, vel cujuscumque muneris,
 administratio multis negotiis implicat,
 et multarum rerum varietate distrahit.
 Suidas in πολυπραγμοσύνη· Ὁ πολυ-
 πράγμων οὐδέπω φανεράν ἀμαρτίαν ση-
 μαίνειν δοκεῖ· εἴγε πολυπράγμων μὲν
 ἐστὶν ὁ ἐν πολλοῖς κυλιόμενος πράγμασι.
 δύναται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης τινὶ περι-
 γενέσθαι. DUK.

19. πολυπραγμοσύνης] Multarum re-
 rum studium πολυπραγμοσύνην appello,

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ἀπολαμβάνετε χρήσασθε, καὶ νομίζατε μὴ πάντας ἐν ἴσῳ
 “βλάπτειν αὐτὰ, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὥφε-
 “λεῖν. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ πᾶς χωρίῳ, καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν, ὃ τε 4
 “οἴομενος ἀδικήσεσθαι καὶ ὁ ἐπιβουλευὼν, διὰ τὸ ἐτοίμην
 5 “ὑπεῖναι ἐλπίδα τῷ μὲν ἀντιτυχεῖν ἐπικουρίας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν, τῷ
 “δὲ, εἰ ἥξομεν, μὴ †ἀδεεῖς† εἶναι κινδυνεύειν, ἀμφότεροι
 “ἀναγκάζονται ὁ μὲν ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, ὁ δ’ ἀπραγμόνως
 “σώζεσθαι. ταύτην οὖν τὴν κοινὴν τῷ τε δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν 5
 “νῦν παροῦσαν ἀσφάλειαν μὴ ἀπώσῃσθε, ἀλλ’ ἐξισώσαντες
 10 “τοῖς ἄλλοις, μεθ’ ἡμῶν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀεὶ φυ-
 “λάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀντεπιβουλευσαί ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου
 “μεταλάβετε.”

1. ἀπολαύοντες L. 3. ἄρχομεν γρ. h. 5. εἶναι K. ἀντισχεῖν g. τὸ E.
 τῶνδε Q. 7. ἄκων] ἀν i. 8. τε] δὲ G.Q.m. om. L.O. 10. τοῖς] om. g.
 12. λάβετε G.

quæ non potest uno exprimi vocabulo Latino: ut A. Gellius, lib. XI. cap. 16. docet. Is ibidem πολυπραγμοσύνην ait esse ad multas res aggressionem earumque actionem. ACAC.

τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει] *Idem simul.* “So far as any thing of our enterprising and restless spirit is also advantageous to you, take it, and make the most of it.”

3. καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν] “Even where we are not at hand.” In Greece they were at hand, ready on the spot to answer any appeal that might be made to them. In Sicily they were not at hand indeed, in the common course of things, but their well known readiness to interfere wherever they were applied to for aid, made it almost the same as if they had been previously on the spot. And ὑπάρχειν thus keeps its proper meaning, “to be at hand to begin with,” just as εἶναι is simply “to be,” and γίνεσθαι, the opposite to ὑπάρχειν, signifies “to come into being,” as opposed to that which was in being beforehand. Compare the famous passage in Philippians ii. 6, 7. ἐν μορφῇ Θεοῦ ὑπάρχων—ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος.

6. μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν] *Lege*

ἀδεεῖς, ut Demosth. pro Megalop. p. 207. 22. Reiske, οὐ γὰρ ἀδεεῖς τοῦθ’ ὑπολαμβάνω. Verte, “Huic autem in promptu sit expectare ut si venerimus periculum sit ne id sibi sit formidabile.” DOBREE. If the common reading be kept, the sense seems to be as follows: “Both he who expects to suffer wrong, and he who is meditating to do it, having a near prospect ever at hand, the one, of getting aid from us, the other, that, if we come, we are likely to put him in some jeopardy, are equally forced, the one to forbear against his will, the other to be saved with no trouble of his own.” “That we are likely to be not unalarming to him.” Suidas interprets the word ἀδεεῖς by οὐ φοβερόν, and ἀδεέστερον seems to be used actively in Thucydides, I. 36, 1. But I should greatly prefer Dobree’s correction ἀδεεῖς.

8. τῷ τε δεομένῳ] The conjunction is again out of its place: it should be τὴν κοινὴν τε τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν νῦν παροῦσαν ἀσφάλειαν. A little below, ἐξισώσαντες is taken in a neutral sense; “making yourselves like others; doing as others do.” So in Sophocles, Electr. 1194. μητρὶ δ’ οὐδὲν ἐξισοῖ.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Εὐφῆμος εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Καμα-
 ριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιόνδε. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν,
 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ τὴν Σικελίαν ᾤοντο αὐτοὺς
 δουλώσεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις αἰὲ κατὰ τὸ
 ὁμορον διάφοροι· δεδιότες δ' οὐχ ἦσσαν τοὺς 5
 Συρακοσίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, μὴ καὶ ἄνευ σφῶν
 περιγένωνται, τό τε πρῶτον αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἐπεμ-
 ψαν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ὑπουργεῖν μὲν τοῖς Συρα-
 κοσίοις μᾶλλον ἔργῳ, ὥς ἂν δύνωνται μετρίωτατα, ἐν δὲ τῷ
 παρόντι, ἵνα μηδὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νεῖμαι, 10
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένοντο, λόγῳ ἀποκρί-
 νασθαι ἴσα ἀμφοτέροις. καὶ οὕτω βουλευσάμενοι ἀπεκρί-
 ναντο, ἐπειδὴ τυγχάνει ἀμφοτέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις σφῶν
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμος ὢν, εὖορκον δοκεῖν εἶναι σφίσιν ἐν
 τῷ παρόντι μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων 15
 ἀπῆλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο
 ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ ἐστρα-

1. τοιαῦτα δὲ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν.
 3. εἶ] εἰς P.c. καὶ R. 5. δ'] om. R. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 9. μετριοτάτῳ f.
 10. ἐλάσσω P. δοκῶσι νεῖμαι Valcken. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 77. C. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo δοκῶσιν εἶναι. 11. ἐπεὶ g. 13. ξυμμάχοις οὖσι i.
 14. δοκεῖ A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.g. 17. τὸ G.H.P.d.g.m. 18. τὸν] om. L.O.

3. καθ' ὅσον εἶ] Reiske and Poppo object to the conjunction εἰ, and it may have crept in as an explanation of καθ' ὅσον, just as we have ἡ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις in II. 43, 6. where the words ἐν τῷ were a mere marginal interpretation of μετὰ τοῦ. Yet I do not see why it may not be said, "Ex-cept so far as they might think there was a danger of their conquering Sicily"—for this is the exact sense of εἰ ᾤοντο—meaning, not that they positively did think that such would be the case, but that the possibility of it might have occurred to them; and so far as it might have occurred to them, so far did it damp their good-will towards the Athenians.

4. κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι] Com-

pare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγεῖ-
 τνας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον
 καθίσταται.

7. τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας] "The few
 "horsemen whom they had sent," name-
 ly, twenty. See chap. 67, 2.

10. δοκῶσι νεῖμαι] This certain cor-
 rection of Valckenaer's is confirmed by
 the expressions III. 3, 1. and 48, 1.

17. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο] In
 scriptura MSSorum, qui habent τὸ
 καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, hic sensus est: *pro virili*,
vel omni ope; ut hic Valla; ut in τὸ
 κατ' ἐμέ, et aliis hujus generis. Vul-
 gata tamen satis defendi potest. He-
 rodianus, III. 1. ὁ μὲν δὴ Νίγρος οὕτως
 ἐξήρτυε τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλέστατα καὶ
 προμηθέστατα. DUK.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

The Athenians during the winter try to gain over the Sicel tribes to their cause; and solicit the alliance of Tuscany and Carthage.

τοπεδευμένοι, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἔπρασσον, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ὡς πλείστοι προσχωρήσονται. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλλον τῶν Σικελῶν, ὑπήκοοι ὄντες τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφειστήκεσαν· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἔχόντων αὐτόνομοι οὔσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰεὶ [αἰ] οἰκήσεις εὐθύς, πλὴν ὀλίγοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν, καὶ σίτον τε κατεκόμιζον τῷ στρατεύματι, καὶ εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ χρήματα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς μὴ προσχωροῦντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύοντες τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων φρουροὺς τε πεμπόντων καὶ βοηθούντων ἀπεκωλύοντο. τὸν τε χειμῶνα μεθормισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς Νάξου ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὃ κατεκαύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων αὖθις ἀνορθώσαντες, διεχείμαζον. καὶ ἔπεμψαν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδόνα τριήρη περὶ 6

2. προσχωρήσονται A.C.E.F.N.V.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωρήσονται. 4. οὐ πολλοὶ Conject. Canter. 5. ἀφειστήκεσαν A.B.E.F.N.Q. R.V.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφειστήκεισαν e. vulgo ἀφειστήκεσαν. μεσόγαιαν. Q. ἔχόντων] οἰκούντων P. 6. αἰεὶ αἰ Bekk. 2. vulgo αἰ deest. 7. ὀλίγων R. τε] γε g. om. V. κατεκόμιζον] κόμιζον E. 8. τὰ χρήματα R. 9. στρατεύσαντες C.e. 10. ὑπὸ] ἀπὸ F. Portus. φρουροὺς ἐσπεμπόντων C.G.K.Q.e. 11. ἀπεκωλύοντο Bekk. 2. Sic Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ἀπεκώλυντο. 12. τῆς om. R. τὸ] om. e. 13. τῶν] om. Q.

2. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία] Οὐ τῶν Συρακουσίων ἀφειστήκεσαν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις οἰκούντες ἀφειστήκεσαν καὶ οὐ προσεχώρουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

5. ἀφειστήκεσαν] The Scholiast explains this word rightly, "stood aloof." Compare VII. 7, 2. ἀφειστήκει τοῦ πολέμου, and VIII. 2, 1. The absence of any genitive case following is more remarkable; but τῶν Ἀθηναίων must be supplied from what immediately follows, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν. Compare Demosthen. de male gesta Legat. p. 355. 20. Reiske, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀφίσταμαι, "I will have nothing to do with the matter."

6. [αἰ] οἰκήσεις] I have followed Bekker's proposed correction, by inserting the article before οἰκήσεις, which probably dropped out owing to the word αἰ preceding it, as in III. 81, 6. ὦμῃ στάσις is the present reading instead of ὦμῃ ἡ στάσις. Dobree is again extravagant in his alterations, and with-

out any reason. The word οἰκήσεις is purposely chosen rather than πόλεις, or even κῶμαι, to denote the absolutely barbarian habits of these Sikeliens, whose habitations had nothing in them approaching to civil union. And it is accordingly the term used by Plato to describe the first assemblage of dwellings formed by men in the very infancy of society: τῶν οἰκήσεων τούτων μειζόνων αὐξανόμενων ἐκ τῆς ἐλαττόνων καὶ πρώτων. De Legibus, III. p. 681, a.

11. ἀπεκωλύοντο] This most certain conjecture of Bekker's had occurred also to Dobree, and has been received by Poppo and Göller. Τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπεκωλύοντο, scil. τοῦ προσαναγκάζειν. Compare VI. 102, 2. τὸ μὲν προτείχισμα αἰροῦσι,—αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· scil. αἰρεῖν. See also VII. 56, 2. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῖ σωθῆναι—τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι. scil. σωθῆναι.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

φιλίας, εἰ δύναιντό τι ὠφελεῖσθαι, ἔπειμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-
σηνίαν, ἔστιν ὧν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν ξυμπο-
λεμῆν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑγε-
σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-
πειν, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμόν, πλινθία καὶ σίδηρον, 5
ἡτοιμάζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἡρι ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.
7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων
ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παραπλέοντες
ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα
ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίως 10
ἐπιβουλευόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ
ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἀξιοῦντες σφίσι
κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πάσῃ
προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα 15
ξυναπέστελλον αὐτοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅπως καὶ ἐκεί-
νους ξυναναπείθοιεν τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα-
φέστερον ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν
9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβεις
παρῆσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῶν 20
ξυμφυγάδων, περαιωθεὶς τότε εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ὠφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσηνίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.E.
H.K.e.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περιήγγειλαν P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἐγεσταίαν K.
5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. πλινθία F. 6. τῷ] om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.
H.K.L.N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα.
8. παραπλεύσαντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γιγνόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις k. ὁμοίως] om. g.
15. ἀμυνεῖν K. 16. ἐκείνοις f. 17. ξυναπείθοιεν F. ξυναναπείσαιεν γρ. h.
20. τὴν] om. R.f. 21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.G.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγοῦ f.
φορτηγικοῦ Q. φορτικῶ C.E.d.e.i.

1. ἐς Τυρσηνίαν] We should like to know which of the Etruscan cities offered their aid to Athens in this war. Cære was probably among the number, perhaps Populonia and Cosa; the more inland cities were not likely to feel so much enmity towards the Syracusans, as they would come less in their way. Τυρσηνία is properly Etruria, that is, the country to the north of the Tiber: south of the Tiber, the general name,

as we have seen before, was Ὀπικὴ, of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4, 5. and Aristotle, as quoted by Dionysius Halicarn. I. 72. τόπον τοῦτον τῆς Ὀπικῆς, ὃς καλεῖται Λάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ὥστε] Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§. 531. obs. 2.] VIII. 45, 3. πείσαι ὥστε. 79, 1. δόξαν—ὥστε διανυμαχεῖν. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας ἐς Κυλλήνην τῆς Ἡλείας πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμφάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθών· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντινικῶν πράξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 10
5 ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Κορινθίους καὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ διανοοῦμένων τῶν τε ἐφόρων καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύοντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίοις, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ προθύμων 10 ὄντων, παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρώξυνέ τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ἐξώρμησε λέγων τοιάδε.

LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς
“πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ
SPEECH OF “μου ἀκροάσησθε. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων 2
ALCIBIADES. “τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει-
15 (89—92.) “πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων
You look on me as “πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων
your enemy, Lace- “ἐθεράπευον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ
dæmonians ; but it

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q. 4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g. τὴν μαντινικὴν R.
6. ταυτὰ γρ. h. 8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Goell.
Bekk. κωλύ[σ]οντας Poppo. ceteri κωλύσοντας. 14. μου] μὲν h. δ’ ἡμῶν]
δὴ ἐμῶν Reiskius. 15. κατὰ τε d. 17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμφάντων] Thomas Magist. h. v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydidis e lib. VII. 8, 1. profert, in quo μεταπέμψω, forma activa, usus est; sed tamen, potius μεταπέμπομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ’ Εὐχαρίδου καὐτὸς τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέπεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tamquam εὔηθες, id est, ut puto, imperite dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus, ὑποσόλοικον, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idemque Florens, μεταπέμπομαι non solum usitatius, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse, putat, quam μεταπέμψω. Si, quo sæpius Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utuntur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet, recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ rarius in iis leguntur, ideo desinere esse Attica. Μεταπέμψω etiam IV. 30, 3. VII. 15, 1. et 42, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUKER.

14. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων] Reiske, Poppo, and Gøller propose to read δὴ ἐμῶν or δ’ ἐμῶν, objecting to the use of the plural pronoun instead of the singular. Yet the plural occurs several times in the course of the chapter, ἡ προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους, —ἐπειρώμεθα,—προέστημεν. But I think that his fellow-exiles may be understood to have accompanied him to Lacedæmon, (see ch. 88, 9.) and of these, some at least were his personal friends, (τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ’ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 2, 13.) The plural then may possibly be correct, even when speaking of his family; as he may have had more than one relation banished with him, and may have properly been supposed to speak of them together with himself.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- was yourselves who forced me to become so, by your preference of my political enemies. You suspect me for my democratical principles; but how 3 was I to set myself against the institutions of my country?
- “ Πύλου ξυμφοράν. καὶ διατελοῦντός μου
 “ προθύμου, ὑμεῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καταλασ-
 “ σόμενοι τοῖς μὲν ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς δύναμιν, δι’
 “ ἐκείνων πράξαντες, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀτιμίαν περιέθετε.
 “ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα δικαίως ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς τε τὰ 5
 “ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἀργείων τραπομένου, καὶ
 “ ὅσα ἄλλα ἡναντιούμεν ὑμῖν, ἐβλάπτεσθε· καὶ νῦν, εἴ τις
 “ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ πάσχειν οὐκ εἰκότως ὠργίζετό μοι, μετὰ
 4 “ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς σκοπῶν ἀναπειθέσθω. ἢ εἴ τις, διότι καὶ τῷ
 “ δῆμῳ προσεκέειμην μᾶλλον, χεῖρω μὲ ἐνόμιζε, μηδ’ οὕτως 10
 “ ἡγήσεται ὀρθῶς ἄχθεσθαι. τοῖς γὰρ τυράννοις αἰεί ποτε
 “ διάφοροί ἐσμεν, πᾶν δὲ τὸ ἐναντιούμενον τῷ δυναστεύοντι
 “ δῆμος ὠνόμασται· καὶ ἀπ’ ἐκείνου ξυμπαρέμεινεν ἡ προ-
 “ στασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους· ἅμα δὲ τῆς πόλεως δημοκρατου-
 5 “ μένης τὰ πολλὰ ἀνάγκη ἦν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἔπεσθαι. τῆς 15
 “ δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ
 “ πολιτικὰ εἶναι. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πάλαι καὶ νῦν,
 “ οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα ἐξῆγον τὸν ὄχλον· οἷπερ καὶ ἐμέ

1. συμφοράν g. 2. καταλασσόμενοι C.k.m. 3. ἐμοῖς] om. L.O.P.e.k.
 4. περιέθεσθε Q. 9. ἀναπειθέσθω σκοπῶν P. 10. προσεκέειμην F. πρὸς ἐκείνην B.
 ἐνόμιζε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐνόμιζεν Bekk. ἐνό-
 μιζε τε R. vulgo ἐνόμιζε. οὗτος N.V.d.g.m. οὕτως G. 11. ἡγήσητε K.b.
 ἔχεσθαι h. 14. δὲ τῆς A.B.E.F.H.N.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ καὶ τῆς.
 15. κατὰ πολλὰ K. 16. μετριώτερον C.K.M.g. ἐς] om. K.g. 17. πολεμικά L.
 18. πονηρώτατα H. καὶ με K.

13. ἀπ’ ἐκείνου—τοῦ πλήθους] “From
 “ that cause, because one naturally as-
 “ sociates enmity to tyrants with popu-
 “ lar rights and power, we continued to
 “ act as the heads of the popular party
 “ in opposition to the aristocratical.”
 Ἡ προστασία τοῦ πλήθους, “Our head-
 “ ing the party of the multitude.”
 Compare Herodot. I. 59, 5. τῶν ὑπερα-
 κρίων προστάς, and III. 82, 8. ἐς δ’ ἂν
 προστάς τις τοῦ δήμου τοὺς τοιούτους
 παύσῃ. And, though the sense is a
 little different, Thucyd. II. 65, 12. περὶ
 τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστασίας. See also the
 note on VI. 35, 2.

15. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας] Com-
 pare I. 76, 3. δικαιότεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν
 ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν.

17. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, κ. τ. λ.] Namely,
 the high aristocratical party; for Thes-
 salus, the son of Cimon, was the per-
 son who accused him; (Plutarch, Al-
 cibiad. 22.) see also what Thucydides
 himself says as to the motives of his
 enemies, VI. 15, 4. 28, 2. 29, 3. And
 with regard to the charge of instigating
 the people to unjust and unworthy
 measures, compare the language of
 Phrynichus, VIII. 48, 5. where he ex-
 pressly taxes the aristocratical party,
 τοὺς καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους,
 with pandering to the excesses of the
 people for their own advantage, πορι-
 στάς ὄντας καὶ ἐσσηγῆτάς τῶν κακῶν τῷ
 δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφε-
 λείσθαι.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ἐξήλασαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν, δικαιοῦν- 6
 “ τες, ἐν ᾧ σχήματι μεγίστη ἡ πόλις ἐτύγχανε καὶ ἐλευθε-
 “ ρωτάτῃ οὔσα, καὶ ὅπερ ἐδέξατό τις, τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν.
 “ ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε καὶ ἐγιννώσκομεν οἱ φρονοῦντές τι, καὶ
 5 “ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιοι† ἀλλὰ
 “ περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καινὸν λέγοιτο· καὶ
 “ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτὴν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ὑμῶν
 “ πολεμίων προσκαθημένων.

XC. “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὰς ἐμὰς διαβολὰς τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη·

2. μεγίστη] om. d. 3. ξυνδιασώζει C.G.e.k.m. 4. ἐπειδὴ G.L.O.P.k.m.
 γινώσκομεν V. 5. ἂν] ὦν h. ὅσῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσον. 6. ὁμολογ.] ὁμολογ. τε h. ἀνοίας
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 ἀγνοίας. γένοιτο g. 8. προκαθημένων P.g.

I. τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν] Compare VI. 39, 1. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ μέρος. Compare also II. 37, 2. ὄνομα μὲν, διὰ τὸ — ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, δημοκρατία κέκληται.

4. ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε] Ἐπεὶ οἱ γε φρόνιμοι ἴσασιν, ὁποῖόν τι ἐστὶ δημοκρατία (τουτέστιν ὡς πονηρόν) καὶ αὐτὸς ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδενὸς ἦττον λοιδορήσαιοι αὐτήν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτὸς — λοιδορήσαιοι] “And I “too myself could tell this better than “any one, in proportion as I could “more revile it.” So Hermann, Duker, and Goller. Yet the particle ἂν, as Poppo observes, is more wanted with λοιδορήσαιοι than with οὐδενὸς χεῖρον, and the interpretation of the Scholiast makes it probable that some words have been lost before λοιδορήσαιοι, so that the words οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον properly belong to that verb, and after ὅσῳ καὶ there should be supplied μάλλον ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. In what follows, the words καὶ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτήν, κ.τ.λ. are properly a continuation of the sentence, δικαιοῦντες—τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν, all between being a sort of parenthesis.

5. ὅσον καὶ λοιδορήσαιοι] Si pro ὅσον, cum plerisque MSS. et Scholiaste, ὅσῳ legas, locus satis sanus, et tantum μάλλον supplendum; hic enim sensus hujus periodi esse videtur: Nam, cu-

jusmodi popularis status esset, cum omnes, qui aliquid sapimus, tum ego non minus, quam ullus alius, intelligebam. Verba, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, non refero cum Scholiaste et Latinis Interpretibus ad λοιδορήσαιοι, sed ad præcedentia, et ἀπὸ κοινοῦ repeto γινώσκω. Dativo ὅσῳ autem eodem modo, quo hic, etiam aliis locis utitur Thucydides, III. 45, 6. ἀδοκίμως γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε παρισταμένη (ἡ τύχη) καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδεεστέρων κινδυνεύειν τινὰ προάγει, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας, ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς, nempe κινδυνεύουσι, vel, ut Stephanus, κινδυνεύειν αὐτὰς προάγει. V. 90. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ, σφαλέντες ἂν, τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε. VI. 92, 4. γνόντας, τοῦτον δὲ τὸν ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβλλόμενον λόγον, ὡς, εἰ πολέμιός γε ὦν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ ἂν φίλος ὦν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοίην· ὅσῳ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναῖον οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα εἰκάσθω. Sic V. 108, et VI. 11, 6. Nec abhorret hoc Luciani Phalar. I. pag. 735. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῦτο πολλῶν ἀναγκαιότερον τοῖς τυράννοις, ὅσῳ πρὸς ἀνάγκην ἐξηγούμεθα. Et similia apud eundem, pro laps. inter salut. p. 500. Pseudom. p. 747. et alibi. Anacreon quoque Carm. XI. τοῦτο δ’ οἶδα, Ὡς τῷ γέροντι μάλλον Πρέπει τὸ τερπνὰ παίζειν, Ὅσῳ πέλας τὰ Μοίρης. Quæ omnia per ellipsin τοῦ μάλλον dici, apertum est. Duk.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “περὶ δὲ ὧν ὑμῖν τε βουλευτέον, καὶ ἐμοὶ, εἴ τι πλέον οἶδα,
² Listen to me at any rate as to the question now before you. It was our design in going to Sicily, to make our conquests in the west a stepping-stone to the conquest of Pelopon-
³ nesus.
 “ἐσηγητέον, μάθετε ἥδη. ἐπλεύσαμεν εἰς Σικελίαν πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ δυναίμεθα, Σικελιώτας καταστρεψόμενοι, μετὰ δ’ ἐκείνους αὖθις καὶ Ἰταλιώτας, ἔπειτα καὶ τῆς Καρχηδονίων⁵ ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσοντες. εἰ δὲ προχωρήσειε ταῦτα ἢ πάντα ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω, ἥδη τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐμέλλομεν ἐπιχειρήσειν, κομίσαντες ξύμπασαν μὲν τὴν ἐκείθεν προσγενομένην δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους μισθωσάμενοι, καὶ Ἰβηρας¹⁰ καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐκεῖ, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων †μαχιμωτάτους,† τριήρεις τε πρὸς ταῖς ἡμετέραις πολλὰς ναυπηγησάμενοι, ἐχούσης τῆς Ἰταλίας ξύλα ἄφθονα, οἷς τὴν Πελοπόννησον πέριξ πολιορκοῦντες, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐκ γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βία λαβόντες, τὰς¹⁵ δ’ ἐντειχισάμενοι, ῥαδίως ἡλπίζομεν καταπολεμήσειν, καὶ

1. ἡμῖν F.H.R.c.g.h.m. 4. αὖθις καὶ] om. d. 6. αὐτῆς ἀποπειράσονται g. προσχωρήσειε h. 7. ἢ τὰ πλείω K. ἢ καὶ πλείω B. 11. ὁμολογουμένων Q. βαρβάρων] uncis inclusit Bekk. μαχιμωτάτων Q. Porpo. 12. δὲ O. 13. αἷς Duker. Bekk. 2: codices οἷς. 15. ἐφορμαῖς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.f.g.h.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφορμαῖς. 16. ἐντειχισόμεναι K. ἐλπίζομεν K. ἡλπίσαμεν E.

6. ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν] “Their dominion,” i. e. their provinces of Sardinia and Corsica, and possibly some of their subject states in Africa; “and themselves,” i. e. Carthage itself, which Agathocles, with far inferior means, was afterwards so near conquering; and which one consular army under M. Regulus, in the first Punic war, brought to the very verge of subjugation. Compare V. 110. ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς.

10. καὶ Ἰβηρας — †μαχιμωτάτους†] Spaniards or Iberians are mentioned by Herodotus, as forming part of the famous Carthaginian expedition, which invaded Sicily in the time of Gelon. See Herodot. VII. 165, 1. In what follows Porpo reads μαχιμωτάτων, which undoubtedly affords an easier sense. But if we put a comma after ἐκεῖ, the text may perhaps be retained as it is,

referring μαχιμωτάτους both to Ἰβηρας and to ἄλλους; although in that case the omission of the participle ὄντας before ὁμολογουμένως is sufficiently harsh.

13. ξύλα ἄφθονα] Idem de Italia prodidisse multos veterum, observat Casaubonus ad Athen. V. 11. Add. Thucyd. VII. 25, 2. Duk.

οἷς—πολιορκοῦντες] The relative refers neither to ξύλα singly, nor to τριήρεις, but to all that had been mentioned: δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων,—πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους,—τριήρεις τε πολλὰς.

15. [ἐφορμαῖς.—“And at the same time by attacks with our soldiers on the land side.”]

16. ἐντειχισάμενοι] “Having walled them in.” Compare Dionysius Halicarn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 43. ἐντειχίσας τὸν Ἀλεντῖνον. Compare also the meaning of ἐνφοκοδομημένην, VI. 51, 1.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ ξύμπαντος Ἑλληνικοῦ ἄρξιν. χρή- 4
 “ ματα δὲ καὶ σῆτον, ὥστε εὐπορώτερον γίνεσθαι τι αὐτῶν,
 “ αὐτὰ τὰ προσγενόμενα ἐκείθεν χωρία ἔμελλε διαρκῆ ἄνευ
 “ τῆς ἐνθένδε προσόδου παρέξιν. XCI. τοιαῦτα μὲν περὶ
 5 Such were our plans, “ τοῦ νῦν οἰχομένου στόλου παρὰ τοῦ τὰ ἀκρι-
 and without your “ βέστατα εἰδότος, ὥς διενόηθημεν, ἀκηκόατε·
 speedy interference “ καὶ ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι στρατηγοὶ, ἣν δύνωνται,
 they will all be ac- “ ὁμοίως αὐτὰ πράξουσιν. ὥς δὲ εἰ μὴ βοηθή-
 complished. Send aid “ σετε, οὐ περιέσται τάκει, μάθετε ἤδη. Σικε- 2
 to Syracuse; above “ λιῶται γὰρ ἀπειρότεροι μὲν εἰσιν, ὅμως δ’
 all, send a Spartan, “ ἂν ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι καὶ νῦν ἔτι περι-
 to command their sol- “ γένοντο. Συρακόσιοι δὲ μόνοι, μάχη τε
 10 diers. Renew the war “ ἤδη πανδημεὶ ἡσσημένοι καὶ ναυσὶν ἅμα
 in Greece, and strike “ κατειργόμενοι, ἀδύνατοι ἔσονται τῇ νῦν Ἀθηναίων ἐκεῖ
 a fatal blow to your “ παρασκευῇ ἀντισχεῖν. καὶ εἰ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ληφθήσεται, 3
 enemies by occupying “ ἔχεται καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, καὶ εὐθὺς καὶ Ἰταλία· καὶ ὃν
 and fortifying Decelea “ ἄρτι κίνδυνον ἐκείθεν προεῖπον, οὐκ ἂν διὰ μακροῦ ὑμῖν
 in Attica. “ ἐπιπέσοι. ὥστε μὴ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας τις οἰέσθω μόνον 4
 “ βουλευεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, εἰ μὴ ποιή-
 20 “ σετε τάδε ἐν τάχει, στρατιάν τε ἐπὶ νεῶν πέμψετε τοιαύτην
 “ ἐκεῖσε, οἷτινες αὐτερέται κομισθέντες καὶ ὀπλιτεύουσιν
 “ εὐθὺς, καὶ ὃ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἔτι χρησιμώτερον εἶναι νομίζω,
 “ ἄνδρα Σπαρτιατὴν ἄρχοντα, ὥς ἂν τοὺς τε παρόντας ξυν-
 “ τάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ. οὕτω γὰρ οἱ
 25 “ τε ὑπάρχοντες ὑμῖν φίλοι θαρσήσουσι μᾶλλον, καὶ οἱ

2. τι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τινά. 4. περὶ
 b.h. 5. τὰ] om. N. 7. ὅσοι] ὡς οἱ E. 9. ἤδη] om. L.O.P.
 11. ξυστραφέντες B. 12. μόνῃ d.e. 13. ἡσσημένοι P. 16. ἔχετε F.
 ἔχεται ἡ πᾶσα Q. 18. περὶ σικελίας O. βουλευεῖν μόνον N.V. 20. τάδε]
 om. V. 21. αὐθαιρέται g. ὀπλιτεύουσιν L.M.O.P.Q.b.d.i.k. 23. ὅς
 L.O.V.N. συντάξει Q. 24. θέλοντας A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.d.e.
 h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐθέλοντας.

23. ὡς ἂν—ξυντάξῃ] The meaning of
 ὡς ἂν seems to be very nearly the same
 with that of the other reading, ὅς ἂν.
 In both cases the particle renders the
 expression more doubtful: ὡς ἂν ξυν-

τάξῃ is, “that he may, if possible,
 “organize;” ὅς ἂν ξυντάξῃ, would sig-
 nify, “if a man can be found to organ-
 “ize.” See Hermann on Viger, note
 285.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- 5 “ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι. καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα
 “φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, ἵνα Συρακόσιοί τε, νομίζοντες
 “ὑμᾶς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον ἀντέχωσι, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς
 6 “ἐαυτῶν ἦσσον ἄλλην ἐπικουρίαν πέμπωσι. τειχίζειν δὲ
 “χρὴ Δεκέλειαν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα ἀεὶ 5
 “φοβοῦνται, καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ
 “οὐ διαπεπειράσθαι βεβαιότατα δ’ ἂν τις οὕτω τοὺς πολε-
 “μίους βλάπτοι, εἰ ἂ μάλιστα δεδιότας αὐτοὺς αἰσθάνοιτο,
 “ταῦτα σαφῶς πυνθανόμενος ἐπιφέρει· εἰκὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 “ἀκριβέστατα ἐκάστους τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν δεινὰ ἐπίστα- 10
 7 “μένους φοβεῖσθαι. ἃ δ’ ἐν τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει αὐτοὶ ὠφελού-
 “μενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους κωλύσετε, πολλὰ παρεῖς τὰ μέγιστα
 “κεφαλαιώσω. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, τὰ πολλὰ
 “πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ’ αὐτόματα, ἥξει· καὶ
 “τὰς τοῦ Λαυρίου τῶν ἀργυρείων μετάλλων προσόδους, καὶ 15
 “ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων νῦν ὠφελοῦνται, εὐθὺς ἀπο-
 “στερήσονται, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσόδου
 “ἦσσον διαφορομένης, οἷ, τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν νομίσαντες ἤδη

1. ἐνδοιάζοντες G.^o 3. ἐπιμελήσθαι F. ἀντέχωσι μᾶλλον e. καὶ οἱ ἀθη-
 ναῖοι K.N.V. 4. πέμπουσι C.E.Q.e.k. τε χρὴ C. 6. μόνον L.O. 7. τοὺς
 πολεμίους οὕτω N.V. 8. βλάπτει G.k.m. 9. πυνθανόμενος A.B.F.
 10. δεινὰ] om. P. 11. ἐπιχειρήσει Q. αὐτῇ B.h. 12. κωλύετε A.C.G.
 K.N.V.d.e.i.k.m. 13. τε] om. L.d. 14. ἡμᾶς E. 15. λαυρίον E.F.
 H.N.Q.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λαυρείου. ἀργυρίων E.F.K.
 R.e.f. 17. δέ] om. A.

1. προσίασι] “This verb εἶμι, has
 “the peculiar anomaly, that the pre-
 “sent tense usually, and in the Attic
 “writers *always*, has the signification
 “of the future.” Buttmann. Gr. Gr.
 §. 108. 10.

13. οἷς—ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται] “The
 “live and dead stock of the country;
 “slaves, cattle, sheep, farm-houses,
 “trees, &c.”

15. καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων
 νῦν] ἐζητῆται πῶς, Δεκελείας ἐπιτειχι-
 ζομένης, ἔμελλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ἀπὸ
 τῶν δικαστηρίων προσόδου στερεῖσθαι.
 φάμεν οὖν ὡς ἦν τις πρόσοδος ἀπὸ τῶν
 δικαστηρίων, οἷα ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν δω-
 ροδοκίας, ὕβρεως, συκοφαντίας, μοιχείας,
 ψευδογραφίας, παραπρεσβείας, λειπο-
 στρατίου. οὐ γὰρ πάσαις ἀτιμία προσε-

τιμᾶτο ἢ θάνατος, ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς καὶ χρη-
 μάτων εἰσπραξίς· ὁ γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς νικηθεὶς
 ἐζημιούτο. ταύτης οὖν τῆς πάσης προσό-
 δου στερεῖσθαι ἔμελλον Ἀθηναῖοι, πο-
 λεμίων αὐτοῖς ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ
 σχολὴν οὐ παρεχόντων δικάζεσθαι. καὶ
 γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν χρή-
 ματα τῇ πόλει ἐδίδοτο. SCHOL.

16. δικαστηρίων] See the note of the
 Scholiast, and compare Böckh, Staats-
 haushalt. der Athener. I. p. 250, &c.,
 and p. 368, &c. [Eng. Transl. vol. I.
 p. 311, &c., and vol. II. p. 63, &c.] See
 also Thucyd. VIII. 28, and VIII. 69, 1.

18. διαφορομένης] “An hic valet
 “διαφέρειν, i. e. *constanter ferre, per-*
 “*ferre?*” DOBREE. This seems to
 be the sense, “less brought over so
 “as to reach Athens.” Or are several

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “κατὰ κράτος πολεμεῖσθαι, ὀλιγωρήσουσι. γίγνεσθαι δέ τι 8
 “αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ὦ
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπεὶ ὥς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι
 “οἶμαι γνώμης,) πάνυ θαρσῶ. XCII. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ
 5 “ἀξιώ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ μετὰ
 “τῶν πολεμιωτάτων, φιλόπολις ποτε δοκῶν
 “εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑπο-
 “πτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν
 “τὸν λόγον. φυγὰς τε γάρ εἰμι τῆς τῶν ἔξε- 2
 “λασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἣν
 “πείθησθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι
 “οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάβσαντες ὑμεῖς,
 “ἢ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους
 “γενέσθαι. τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι 3
 15 “ἔχω, ἀλλ’ ἐν ᾧ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπολιτεύθην. οὐδ’ ἐπὶ πατρίδα
 “οὔσαν ἔτι ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὴν οὐκ οὔσαν
 “ἀνακτᾶσθαι. καὶ φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, οὐχ ὅς ἂν τὴν

1. δέ] om. A. 4. χείρων A.B.E.F.H.L.O.g.k. χείρω R. 6. ποτε] τε
 M.N.V.e.f.g. 12. οὐχὶ τοὺς G.O.P.i.m. βλάβσαντες Q. που βλάβσαντες—
 πολεμίους] om. V. 13. οἱ] om. Q. 14. φιλόπολιν E.F.H.R.c.d.f.g.m.
 φιλόπολις e. φιλόπονον A.B. 16. ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι] A.B.C.E.F.H.K.
 L.M.N.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt νῦν.
 17. ἀνακτῆσθαι B. ἀνακτῆσεσθαι h.

states said διαφορεῖν χρήματα, “to pay
 “their several sums of money,” as a
 number of men are said διαψηφίζεσθαι,
 “to give their several votes without
 “omitting any?” See note on IV. 88, 1.

7. ὑποπτεύεσθαι — ἐς — προθυμίαν]
 “Suspected with regard to its shewing
 “the common forwardness of an exile.”
 Compare VIII. 88. ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων
 φιλίαν διαβάλλειν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.
 §. 578. and Jelf, 625, 3. c.

9. φυγὰς — ὠφελίας] The play on
 the word φυγὰς is not easy to express
 in another language: “I am not ban-
 “ished from rendering you service.”

10. καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας] οὐκ εἰμι φυγὰς
 τῆς ὑμετέρας ὠφελίας, τουτέστιν οὐ
 φεύγω τὸ ὠφελεῖν ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

14. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι] “I keep not
 “my patriotism in a state where I am
 “wronged; it belonged to a state
 “where I enjoyed securely the rights

“of a citizen:” ἐν ᾧ is, “in a case in
 “which,” “under circumstances in
 “which.” See the note on VI. 55, 3.

17. φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς κ. τ. λ.] This
 strange argument is repeated again by
 Isocrates, in the speech written for the
 son of Alcibiades, where he is made to
 say of his father, ἡγοῦμαι δ’ αὐτὸν παρ’
 ὑμῶν δικαίως ἂν πλείστης συγγνώμης
 τυγχάνειν, “because,” he goes on to
 say, “you yourselves, when you were
 “driven from your country by the
 “Thirty, scrupled at nothing in order
 “to effect your return; you destroyed
 “the corn in the country, you laid
 “waste the land, you burnt the sub-
 “urbs, and even attacked the very
 “walls of the city; so that you cannot
 “in reason think ill of those who, when
 “in exile, endeavoured to get back
 “again to their country.” De Bigis,
 p. 349. b. c.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ἐαυτοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσας μὴ ἐπὶ, ἀλλ’ ὅς ἂν ἐκ παντὸς
 4 “τρόπου διὰ τὸ ἐπιθυμεῖν πειραθῇ αὐτὴν ἀναλαβεῖν. οὕτως
 “ἔμοιγε ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐς κίνδυνον καὶ ἐς ταλαιπωρίαν πᾶσαν
 “ἀδεῶς χρῆσθαι, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντας τοῦτον δὴ τὸν
 “ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὥς εἰ πολέμιός γε
 “ὢν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ φίλος ὢν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοῖν, ὅσῳ
 “τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα ἤκαζον· καὶ αὐτοὺς
 “νῦν νομίσαντας περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων βου-
 “λεύεσθαι, μὴ ἀποκνεῖν τὴν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν
 “Ἀττικὴν στρατείαν, ἵνα τά τε ἐκεῖ βραχεῖ μορίῳ ξυμπα- 10
 “ραγενόμενοι μεγάλα σώσητε, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τὴν τε οὖσαν
 “καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλγητε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 “αὐτοὶ τε ἀσφαλῶς οἰκῆτε, καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης Ἑλλάδος ἐκού-
 “σης, καὶ οὐ βία, κατ’ εὐνοίαν δὲ ἡγήσθε.”

XCIII. Ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Λακε- 15
 δαιμόνιοι διανοούμενοι μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ πρότερον στρατεύειν
 ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, μέλλοντες δ’ ἔτι καὶ περι-
 2 The Spartans resolve
 to act on this advice.
 GYLIPPUS is ap-
 pointed to command
 the Syracusan and
 confederate forces.
 2
 ορώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-
 ξαντος ταῦτα ἕκαστα αὐτοῦ, καὶ νομίσαντες
 20 παρὰ τοῦ σαφέστατα εἰδότος ἀκηκοέναι. ὥστε
 τῇ ἐπιτείχισι τῆς Δεκελείας προσεῖχον ἤδη
 τὸν νοῦν, καὶ τὸ παραντίκα καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν

1. αὐτοῦ B.h. μὴ] om. d. 2. πειρασθῇ i. 3. ἔμοιγε] ἐμοί τε,
 Bekk. 2. ἔμοιγε codices. 5. γε] ἐγὼ Q. 6. καὶ B.h. Goell. Bekk.
 probante Porpon. vulgo καὶ ἂν. 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri εἵκαζον. 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q. 9. ἀποκνεῖν P. 11. μεγάλα
 σώσητε] μεγαλώσητε i. 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσαν R. 13. οἰκέτε E. πάσης
 B.h. ἐκούσης οὐ g. 14. ἡγήσθε B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἡγήσεσθε A.E.
 F.H.R.g. vulgo ἡγήσησθε. 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. τοιαῦτα h.
 17. ἔτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q. 18. ἐπερρώσθησαν g. 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i.
 21. τῇ om. k. 22. τὸ] om. L.O.P. ἐν σικελίᾳ K.Q.d.e.i.

17. περιωρώμενοι] Id est, περισκο-
 ποῦντες. Thomas Mag. in περιωρῶ.
 Scholiastæ καταφρονούντες hic locum
 habere non potest. Et rectius Valla,
 quam vel Stephanus, vel Acacius. Vid.
 cap. 103, 2. Duk.

22. πέμπειν] The infinitive either
 depends on some verb like διενενοήσαν,

which must be supplied from προσεῖχον
 τὸν νοῦν, or else the dative τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 Σικελίᾳ depends on προσεῖχον τὸν νοῦν,
 and the words πέμπειν τινὰ τιμωρίαν
 are added by way of explanation, to
 shew what their attention to the Sici-
 lians was to consist in.

ATHENS. SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

τινὰ τιμωρίαν. καὶ Γύλιππον τὸν Κλεανδρίδου προστάξαν-
 τες ἄρχοντα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἐκέλευον μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ τῶν
 Κορινθίων βουλευόμενον ποιεῖν, ὅπη ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μά-
 λιστα καὶ τάχιστα τις ὠφελία ἦξει τοῖς ἐκεῖ. ὁ δὲ δύο μὲν 3
 5 ναῦς τοὺς Κορινθίους ἤδη ἐκέλευεν οἱ πέμπειν ἐς Ἀσίνην,
 τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὅσας διανοοῦνται πέμπειν,
 καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, ἐτοίμας εἶναι πλεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ ξυνθέμενοι
 ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος.

Ἀφίκετο δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τριήρης τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 4
 10 ἣν ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας. καὶ
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο τὴν τε
 τροφὴν πέμπειν τῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας.
 καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἔβδομον καὶ δέκα-
 15 τον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυ-
 δίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

XCIV. Ἀμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-
 μένου θέρους, οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς
 Κατάνης παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων τῶν ἐν
 τῇ Σικελίᾳ, οὓς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,
 20 ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ἀναστήσαντες
 Συρακόσιοι αὐτοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν. ἀποβάντες 2
 δὲ ἐδήλωσαν τοὺς τε ἀγροὺς, καὶ ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ ἔρυνά τι τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, αὖθις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυσὶ
 παρακομισθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμὸν τό τε πεδῖον ἀνα-

1. γύλλιππον B. κλεανδρίδου G. κλεανδρίδου C.L.O.P.e.k.m. sed in margine
 γρ. κλεανδρίδου eadem manu. κλεανδρίδου d.i. κλεάρχου Diodorus Siculus 15.
 3. βουλευόμενοι Q. βουλευομένων H. βουλόμενον e.g. μάλιστα] κάλλιστα B.
 5. ναῦς] om. d.i. τοὺς] τὰς L.O. ἥδη] om. F.d.i. 7. ἡ καιρὸς h. καιρὸς
 ἦκε d. εἶναι] om. P. 9. καὶ ἐκ K. 12. πέμπειν καὶ ἱππέας d.i. 14. τῷ
 πολέμῳ] om. d. post ἐτελεύτα ponit B. 16. δὲ] om. d. ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐ. θ.]
 ἀρχομένου θέρους d. 17. ἄρξαντες V. 18. μεγαρέων B. 22. τοὺς ἀγροὺς
 B.K.h. 24. τηρέα g. τυρέα c. τηρίαν Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. τηρέαν. vid. c. 50, 3.

22. ἔρυνμα] See VI. 75, 1.

24. Τηρέαν] Τηρίαν Codices omnes
 p. 378. Terias Plinio [lib. III. 8, 14.]
 Τηρίας Diodor. in Ecl. pag. 868. et
 Hesychio. Hinc corrige Diodorum,

qui lib. XIV. p. 402. Τυρίαν vocat. De
 Turia flumine, quod Valentiam præter-
 fluit, adi Vibium Seq. pag. 83. v. et
 Scylacem, pag. 4. WASS. De Teria
 Siciliae Cluver. I. Sicil. 10. Duk.

SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

βάντες ἐδῆρουν καὶ τὸν σῖτον ἐνεπίμπρασαν, καὶ τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων περιτυχόντες τισὶν οὐ πολλοῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείναντές τε
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.
 3 καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες ἐς Κατάνην, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι,
 πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Κεντόριπα Σικελῶν πόλισμα, 5
 καὶ προσαγαγόμενοι ὁμολογία ἀπήεσαν, πιμπράντες ἅμα τὸν
 4 σῖτον τῶν τε Ἰνησσαίων καὶ τῶν Ὑβλαίων. καὶ ἀφικό-
 μενοι ἐς Κατάνην καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἤκοντας
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους, ἄνευ τῶν ἵππων,
 μετὰ σκευῆς, ὡς αὐτόθεν ἵππων πορισθησομένων, καὶ ἵππο- 10
 τοξότας τριάκοντα καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια.

XCV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ἥρος καὶ ἐπ' Ἀργος στρατεύσαντες
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν Κλεωνῶν ἦλθον, σεισμοῦ δὲ γενο-
 2 GREECE. μένου ἀπεχώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα
 Plundering warfare ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Θυρεάτιν ὁμορον οὖσαν, 15
 between Argos and Lacedæmon. Unsuc-
 cessful attempt to ef-
 fect a democratical re-
 volution at Thespiæ.
 3 λείαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν ἔλαβον, ἣ
 ἐπράθη τάλαντων οὐκ ἔλασσον πέντε καὶ εἰ-
 κοσι. καὶ ὁ Θεσπιδέων δῆμος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει,
 οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέ-
 σχεν, ἀλλὰ βοηθησάντων Θηβαίων, οἱ μὲν ξυνελήφθησαν, οἱ 20
 δ' ἐξέπεσον Ἀθήναζε.

XCVI. Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, ὡς ἐπύθοντο
 τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἤκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἤδη

1. ἐνεπίπρασαν A.B.H.N.V.g. ἐνεμπίπρασαν K. ἐμπίπρασαν Q. 2. τισιν
 περιτυχόντες B.h. καὶ] om. B.h. τε] om. C.G.K.O.P.R.V.k.m. 3. τρο-
 παῖον οὐ στήσαντες P. ἀνεχ.—ἀποπλεύσαντες] om. K. 4. ἐκεῖθεν] ἐκ h.
 ἐπισιτισάμενοι g. 5. ἐχώρει e. κεντόρριπα B. κεντόροπα L. κεντορριπα i.
 σικελὸν A.E.F.G.H.K. σικελικὸν B.Q.h. 6. προσαγόμενοι G.L.f.g.i.k.m.
 ὁμολογία] om. g. ἐπήεσαν g. πιπράντες A. πιπράσαντες g. πιμπράσαντες Q.
 ἐμπιπρῶντες B.h. 7. τε Ἰνησσαίων] γεινησίων B.h. 9. ἄνευ] ἄνδρας G.k.m.
 10. ἵππον G. 11. τριακόσια ἀργυρίου B.h. 13. κλεῶν G. 15. ἐμβαλόντες R.
 θυρεάτιν E. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θυραίτιν V. et correct. N. θυράτιν P.k.
 θυρεάτην d.i. vulgo θυρεάτιν. 17. ἔλασσον B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἔλαττον. 20. βοηθησάντων h. βοηθησάντων τῶν K.Q. θηβαίων B.N.V.h.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. A.E.F.G. et vulgo ἀθηναίων. Conf. V. 17, 2. VII. 30, 2.
 21. ἐξέφυγον B.h. 22. καὶ οἱ] οἱ δὲ d. 23. τε] om. B.E.e.h.

19. οὐ κατέσχευ] "Did not get the τικῶ ᾧπερ πάντα κατέσχευ, and the note
 "better." Compare VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυ- on IV. 92, 3.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

A. C. 414.

Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans take measures to prevent the Athenians from occupying Epipolæ.

ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, εἰ μὴ τῶν Ἐπι-
πολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρίου ἀπο-
κρήμνου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κει-
μένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς, οὐδ' εἰ κρατοῦντο
μάχῃ, ἀποτεχισθῆναι, διεννοοῦντο τὰς προσβά-
σεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταύτας λάθωσι σφᾶς
ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμιοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλη γε αὐτοὺς δυνη-
θῆναι. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως
ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἶσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ
10 τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι, Ἐπιπολαί.
καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐξελθόντες πανδημεὶ ἐς τὸν λειμῶνα παρὰ τὸν
Ἄναπον ποταμὸν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς
καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρειληφότες

1. ἐπιπολλῶν F.H.V.e.k. 2. ἀπὸ κρημνοῦ g. 4. κρατοῦντο τῇ μάχῃ O.
5. προσβάσεις K.g. 6. ταῦτα A.E.F.H.K.Q.e.g. Haack. Poppo. ταύτας Bekk.
8. ἐξήρτητο B.h. ἐξήρτυται g. ἄλλον d. 11. ξυνέλθοντες d.i. λιμένα B.R.h.
12. ἀναπτον k. 13. ἄρτι] om. Q.

2. χωρίου ἀποκρήμνου] Descripsit ex hoc loco Stephanus in Ἐπιπολαί. Duk.

4. οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτεχισθῆναι] It is owing to the participle νομίσαντες that σφᾶς is here allowable; for it would not be right to say, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἂν σφεῖς ἀποτεχισθῆναι, but either σφᾶς ἀποτεχισθῆναι, or simply οὐκ ἂν ἀποτεχισθῆναι. The cases in VI. 49, 2. and VII. 21, 3. where Bekker proposes to alter σφᾶς into σφεῖς, are not similar to the present passage.

5. [τὰς προσβάσεις] The surface of Epipolæ, speaking generally, may be called a triangle on an inclined plane, of which the city was the base. The sides of the triangle are two lines of steep descent, more or less precipitous: and it appears that no road led up to them from the country below, either on the north or south of Syracuse. All approach to Epipolæ, therefore, was by the apex of the triangle, where the high ground breaks off abruptly, being divided by a gap from the Hyblæan hills beyond; and here the roads from the plains of Syracuse and of Thapsus meet, joining the road which

came in along the Hyblæan ridge from Leontini and the interior of the island. The προσβάσεις then, or ways of approaching Epipolæ, were the roads or paths which ascended the ridge in particular places, through openings in the line of the cliffs. There were perhaps some such on the northern side, as for instance, what is now called the Scala Greca, by which the Catania road ascends from the plain of Thapsus. But the principal approaches were by the apex of the triangle, by the gap under Euryelus, from whence they mounted to the summit of the ridge.]

8. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ] Μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐξηρτῆσθαι καὶ μετεωρίσθαι ἀκουέσθω, οὐσης τῆς διανοίας τοιαύδε· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο χωρίον, πλὴν τῶν προσβάσεων, ἅπαν ὑψηλὸν ἐστὶ καὶ κρημνώδες, καὶ ἐπικέκλιται πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καταφανές ἐσθθεν εἶναι. SCHOL.

12. ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] “As they had now got their new generals just come into office.” Compare for the dative αὐτοῖς the note on III. 98, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐξέτασιν τε ὅπλων ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἐξακοσίους
 λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν πρότερον, ὧν ἦρχε Διόμιλος,
 φυγὰς ἐξ Ἀνδρου, ὅπως τῶν τε Ἐπιπολῶν εἶσαν φύλακες,
 καὶ ἦν ἐς ἄλλο τι δέη, ταχὺ ξυνεστῶτες παραγίγνωνται.

XCVII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ
 ἡμέρᾳ ἐξητάζοντο, (καὶ ἔλαθον αὐτοὺς παντὶ ἤδη τῷ στρα-

But the Athenians
 arrive suddenly from
 Catana, debark at
 Thapsus, surprise E-
 pipolæ, and establish
 themselves on high
 ground.

τεύματι ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης σχόντες κατὰ τὸν
 Λέοντα καλούμενον, ὃς ἀπέχει τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν
 ἐξ ἧ ἐπὶ σταδίου, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβά-
 σαντες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον καθορ- 10
 μισάμενοι· ἔστι δὲ χερσόνησος μὲν ἐν στενῷ
 ἰσθμῷ προΐχουσα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, τῆς δὲ Συρακοσίων πόλεως
 οὔτε πλοῦν οὔτε ὁδὸν πολλὴν ἀπέχει.) καὶ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς
 στρατὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Θάψῳ, διασταυρωσάμενος τὸν
 ἰσθμὸν, ἡσύχαζεν· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει εὐθὺς δρόμῳ πρὸς τὰς 15

1. ἐπιπλων G. ἐξακοσίους] Ita Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Conf.
 cap. 97, 3. et VII. 43, 4. vulgo ἑπτακοσίους. 3. τε] om. i. ἐπιπλων f.m.
 4. ξυνεστῶτες] om. C.K. παραγίγνουντο f. 5. νυκτὸς καὶ τῇ L.O. γιγνομένη Q.
 7. σχόντες καὶ κατὰ K. 8. καλούμενον] om. k. 10. θάψον] θάλασσαν L.O.P.Q.k.
 καθορμησάμενοι E.f. 14. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. d.

5. ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς—ἡμέρᾳ] “On
 “this same night’s morrow,” i. e. the
 night which had been implied by the
 words ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ: τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ
 ἡμέρᾳ is to be regarded as one word,
 like the Latin “postridie.” Compare
 for the use of the genitive νυκτὸς, the
 words in II. 79, 1. τῇ τῶν Πλαταιέων
 ἐπιστρατείᾳ.

6. ἐξητάζοντο, καὶ ἔλαθον, κ. τ. λ.]
 There is here some difficulty, and
 Dobree proposes to read ἀνέγοντο in-
 stead of ἐξητάζοντο: but that is merely
 cutting the knot. Thucydides, I be-
 lieve, means to say, that, whilst the
 Syracusans were reviewing their men
 on the bank of the Anapus at day-
 break, the Athenians were doing the
 same thing with theirs at the same time
 on the shore to the west of Thapsus:
 for they had landed their men un-
 observed during the night, and had
 then stationed their ships at Thapsus;
 while the soldiers, as soon as it was
 light, after a brief muster of their force,

hastened to ascend to the Hog’s Back
 behind Epipolæ; and having less than
 a third of the distance to accomplish
 which the Syracusans had to perform
 starting from the bank of the Anapus,
 they gained the vantage ground first,
 and were enabled to repel the enemy.
 For the putting to shore under cover of
 the darkness, see the note on IV. 42, 2;
 for the distances and the nature of the
 ground, see the map and memoir on
 Syracuse.

7. κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα] “Opposite to
 “Leon,” i. e. a straight line drawn
 from Leon to the shore would fall upon
 the point where the Athenians landed:
 but the expression implies nothing as
 to the distance of Leon from the sea;
 it only shews that there was no place
 with a name between it and the coast,
 by which the spot where the landing
 took place could be marked more dis-
 tinctly.

11. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ] Compare the
 note on IV. 113, 2.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 3.

Ἐπιπολὰς, καὶ φθάνει ἀναβὰς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, πρὶν τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους αἰσθομένους ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως
 παραγενέσθαι. ἐβοήθουν δὲ οἱ τε ἄλλοι, ὥς ἕκαστος τάχους 3
 εἶχε, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόμιλον ἐξακόσιοι· στάδιοι δὲ, πρὶν
 5 προσμῖξαι ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος, ἐγίγνοντο αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ
 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. προσπεσόντες οὖν αὐτοῖς τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ 4
 ἀτακτότερον, καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ ταῖς
 Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ ὁ τε Διόμιλος
 ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὥς τριακόσιοι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο 5
 10 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖόν τε στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπο-
 σπόνδους ἀποδόντες τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν
 τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπικαταβάντες, ὥς οὐκ ἐπεξήεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἐπανα-
 χωρήσαντες φρούριον ἐπὶ τῷ Λαβδάλῳ ὠκοδόμησαν, ἐπ’
 ἄκροις τοῖς κρημνοῖς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ὁρῶν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα,
 15 ὅπως εἶη αὐτοῖς, ὅποτε †προῖοιεν,† ἢ μαχοῦμενοι ἢ τειχιούν-
 τες, τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη. XCVIII.

The Athenians, having
 received some rein-
 forcements of cavalry,
 commence their lines
 of circumvallation,
 20 and defeat a party of
 the Syracusan cavalry.
 Καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον αὐτοῖς ἦλθον ἔκ τε
 Ἐγέστης ἱππῆς τριακόσιοι, καὶ Σικελῶν καὶ
 Ναξίων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ὥς ἑκατόν· καὶ Ἀθη-
 ναίων ὑπῆρχον πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι, οἷς
 ἵππους τοὺς μὲν παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Κατα-

1. τὸν A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo τό. πρὶν] πλὴν L.O. 2. ἐκ] ἔχων O. λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς A.B.C.E.F.
 G.H.K.L.O.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ. 3. δέ] τε L.O.k.
 4. διόμηλον Q.R. διόμιον b. ἐξακόσιοι A.B.C.E.F.N.Q.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo in edd. recentioribus ἐπτακόσιοι.
 Conf. VII. 43. 4. δέ] om. G. 6. προσπεσόντες g. αὐτοῖς L. 7. ἀτακτότεροι B. ἀπρακτότερον K. οἱ συρ.] om. P. 10. τε] om. B.E.F.g.h. 12. ἐπιβάντες Q. ἐξήεσαν G. 13. λαβδάλῳ L.O.P.Q.e. λαυδάλῳ F.c.g. δαβδάλῳ d.i. 14. ὁρων E.F.g. 15. προῖοιεν F. Portus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri προσίοιεν. 18. ἱππῆς B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγέστης τριακόσιοι. 19. καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν] om. N.V. ἑκατόν] ἕκαστα e. ἕκαστον C. 20. διακόσια g. οἷς C.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷ.

15. †προῖοιεν†] I have not restored the old reading *προσίοιεν*, because in the compounds of the two prepositions *πρὸς* and *πρὸς* the authority of the MSS. is of little value, and all the recent editors have

adopted the correction *προῖοιεν*: yet I believe that *προσίοιεν* is as likely to be the true reading, signifying, “whenever they approached the town.” See the notes on IV. 36, 2. and IV. 108, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 3.

ναίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δ' ἐπρίαντο, καὶ ξύμπαντες πεντήκοντα
 2 καὶ ἑξακόσιοι ἱππῆς ξυνελέγησαν. καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν τῷ
 Λαβδάλῳ φυλακὴν ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἵνα περ καθεζόμενοι ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον διὰ τάχους. καὶ
 ἑκπληξιν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρέσχον τῷ τάχει τῆς οἰκοδο- 5
 μίας· καὶ ἐπεξελθόντες μάχην διενοοῦντο ποιεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ

2. ἐπὶ B.h.
 ἐκύκλωσαν h.

3. τυκὴν correct. F. συκὴν K. σικὴν L.O.d.i.
 5. οἰκονομίας d.

4. ἐτείχισαν]

6. ἐξελθόντες h.

3. πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν] Whether this be the same word as Τύχην, the well known name of one of the quarters of Syracuse at a later period, derived from an ancient temple of Fortune, (Cicero, Verres IV. 53.) it seems impossible to decide. The situation of Tycha would certainly agree with that of the place here mentioned; and there are instances certainly in which the Dorians substituted Σ for Τ, as in the instance of σά, the Megarian form of τά, and of σά μάν for τί μὴν. (Gregor. de Dialect. ed. Schäfer. p. 236.) It is possible also that Thucydides *may* have adopted the Doric form of the word, and have written πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν, i.e. "to the temple and statue of Fortune," as he has elsewhere spoken simply of ὁ Τεμενίτης, meaning the statue of Apollo so called. But is there any reason to believe that the Syracusans ever did write or pronounce Συκὴ for Τύχη; and had they done so, would not a record of it have been preserved by some of the many writers who have mentioned the quarters of Syracuse, just as Livy has preserved the Doric form in speaking of Ortygia, and calls it Nasos, not Nesus? Again, Stephanus Byzantinus speaks of Συκὴ as a place near Syracuse, connecting it with many other places of the same name in various countries, all so named from the *fig-trees* that abounded in their neighbourhood, and have nothing at all to do with the goddess Fortune. And if it be said that Τύχην in the text of Thucydides has been corrupted into συκὴν, I think that this is a most improbable supposition, because the former name was well known as one of the quarters of Syracuse, while the latter was altogether obscure. And how are we to

explain the change of accent also?

[4. ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον. If ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, with which they proposed to surround Syracuse, the aorist here appears out of place, inasmuch as the circumvallation was never completed at all, and much less in this early part of the siege. Yet that the aorist is genuine, and that what is here called ὁ κύκλος was not only begun but finished, appears from ch. 99, 1, and c. 101, 1, where Thucydides first says ἐτείχιζον τὸ πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, and then in c. 101, 1, he adds ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους. Here ὁ κύκλος is assumed to be finished, and the Athenians *begin* to raise their walls, ἐτείχιζον, to the north and south of it. Yet again, in VII. 2, 4, ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, and is spoken of as *not finished*: τῷ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου *** ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμέτερα τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξεργασμένα κατελείπετο. The solution seems to be that ὁ κύκλος which is spoken of as finished, was on the one hand a part of the circumvallation, but was also a complete work in itself,—something that is of an entrenched camp, which was to be the point of junction and key of the two lines which were to run respectively to the sea by Trogilus, and to the great harbour. It was the central point of the whole line, from which the works to the right and left were to commence; and therefore it was neither a single wall nor a double wall, but something of a fortified enclosure, whether circular or square or oblong, from which the double wall of the lines was to be carried out on each side, just as the Athenian long walls contract into a mere line from the wide fortified enclosure of Piræus.]

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91.2. 3.

περιορᾶν. καὶ ἤδη ἀντιπαρατασσομένων ἀλλήλοις οἱ τῶν³
 Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ, ὥς ἐώρων σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα
 διεσπασμένον τε καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσόμενον, ἀνήγαγον
 πάλιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν μέρους τινὸς τῶν ἱππέων· οὗτοι
⁵ δὲ ὑπομένοντες ἐκώλυνον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λιθοφορεῖν τε καὶ
 ἀποσκίδνασθαι μακροτέραν. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία⁴
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν πάντες, ἐτρέψαντο
 τοὺς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέας προσβαλόντες, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν
 τε τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον τῆς ἱππομαχίας ἔστησαν.

¹⁰ XCIX. Καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν ἐτείχιζον τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τὸ πρὸς Βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τεῖχος, οἱ δὲ λίθους καὶ ξύλα
 ξυμφοροῦντες παρέβαλλον, ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον
 καλούμενον, ἀεὶ ἥπερ βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο
 αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν
¹⁵ θάλασσαν τὸ ἀποτείχισμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι,²
 οὐχ ἥκιστα Ἑρμοκράτους τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐση-
 γησαμένοι, μάχαις μὲν πανδημεὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους οὐκέτι

5. τε] om. d.g. 6. μακροτέραν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.f.g. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo μακρότερον. 7. πάντων d.i. 9. τε] om. L. 10. τὸ
 πρὸς βορέαν τῶν ἀθηναίων e. 11. τεῖχος τοῦ κύκλου d.i. 12. φοροῦντες γρ. h.
 παρέβαλλον C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. τρωγίλον E.F.H.L.O.g.
 τρώγιλον Poppo. 17. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B.h.

6. φυλὴ μία] Adnotat hic Acacius e Sigonio IV. de Republ. Athen. 5. Athenienses in sua quemque tribu instructos in acie adversus hostes pugnasse. Hoc bene ostendit Sigonius ex Herodoti VI. III, 2. de pugna Marathonica, et ex Plutarchi Aristide. Et ex hoc loco, quem itidem ibi laudat Sigonius, intelligitur, Athenienses non solitos fuisse inter se miscere diversarum tribuum milites. Eandem rationem etiam alios in bellis sequutos fuisse, credibile est. Sic de Messeniis Thucyd. III. 90, 3. "Ετυχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι. Et paullo post hic cap. 100, 1. de Syracusanis: φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Hinc φύλοπις pro μάχη, ἐκ τῆς ὁπλῆς, ἢ τοῦ βοῆς τῶν φύλων, Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. α'. p. 140. et β'. p. 247. Suidas: Φυλὴ καθ' αὐτὴν ἐστὶ μύριοι

στρατιῶται. Non scio, cui e vetustis Rebuspublicis hoc conveniat. Si χίλιοι dixisset, posset referri ad prima initia Reipubl. Romanæ. DUK.

12. ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον] Traces of this name apparently still exist in the little places "Targia" and "Targetta," which may be seen on the map. I have placed a comma after παρέβαλλον, because the words ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον apply no less to ἐτείχιζον, "some were actually building the wall," "others laying along the line of its" intended course stones and timber, "towards Trogilus." Ἐτείχισαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον could not have been said with truth, but ἐτείχιζον ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον, "they began to fortify their wall to Trogilus," is equivalent to saying, "they fortified their wall towards Trogilus."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

ἐβούλοντο διακινδυνεύειν, ὑποτευχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἢ ἐκείνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν †αὐτοῖ† τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους, ἐκείνους δὲ ἂν 5 πανομένους τοῦ ἔργου πάντας ἂν πρὸς σφᾶς τρέπεσθαι. 3 ἐτείχιζον οὖν ἐξελθόντες, ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, κάτωθεν τοῦ κύκλου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἄγοντες, τὰς τε ἐλάας ἐκκόπτοντες τοῦ Τεμένους καὶ πύργους 4 ξυλίνους καθιστάντες. αἱ δὲ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐπω 10 ἐκ τῆς Θάψου περιεπεπλεύκεσαν ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα, ἀλλ’

2. αὔξειν F.H.g. ἀποκλήσεις C. pr. manu, E.F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσεις. 3. καὶ ἅμα καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ [ἅμα]. ἐπιβοηθεῖν G.N.V. 4. †αὐτοῖ†] αὐτοῖς Bekk. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes αὐτοῖς. ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλ. A.E.F.G. αὐτοὶ προκαταλ. τοῖς σταυροῖς B. Bekk. 2. 5. δὲ ἀναπανομένους B. 6. ἂν om. B. 9. ἐλάας A.E.F.H.K. et marg. N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλαίας. 11. περιεπλεύκεσαν K. περιέπλευσαν H. Goell. μέγα H.K.

1. ὑποτευχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι] Οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (φησὶν) ἐβούλοντο, ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν τεῖχος οἰκοδομησάμενοι, Συρακουσίους εἰρξαι τῆς ἔξω γῆς, κατακλείσαντες εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον· οἱ δὲ Συρακούσιοι ὄρθιον τεῖχος διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἰσθμῶδους ὑπετείχιζον, κώλυμα ἐσόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ δύνασθαι διατειχίσαι. καὶ ἐνόμιζον, εἰ φθάσαιεν περιτειχίσαντες αὐτοὶ, ἀποκλείσαι ἂν ἐκείνους τοῦ ἔτι διατειχίσαι δύνασθαι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀποτευχίζοντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθέλοιεν, μέρει μὲν ἂν τινι τῆς αὐτῶν στρατιᾶς ἀντιτάξασθαι τοῖς ἐπιούσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων· οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ προαποσταυρώσειν τὰ βάσιμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφόδους γὰρ τὰ βάσιμα λέγει. SCHOL.

ὑποτευχίζειν, κ. τ. λ.] For the probable direction of this wall, see the memoir on Syracuse. Ὑποτευχίζειν is, “to build a “wall to intercept that of the enemy.”

2. ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι] The construction here is sufficiently confused. But αὐτοὺς is clearly wrong, and ἀποκλήσεις is, I think, the nominative, supplying either ἐδόκουν or ἔμελλον, for if it were the accusative, ἂν could hardly be omitted. For αὐτοὺς Bekker proposes to read αὐτοῖς: I am inclined to prefer αὐτοί, as opposed to ἐκείνοι just above, and to supply διεννοοῦντο, or some simi-

lar word, from ἄμεινον ἐδόκει. The nominative also seems to me to agree better with φθάνειν ἂν προκαταλαμβάνοντες. [If αὐτοῖς be genuine it must refer to the Athenians, and be governed by ἀντιπέμπειν. But Poppo objects that the Athenians are called ἐκείνοι, and that to apply the pronoun αὐτοῖς to them in the same sentence would create confusion. He therefore now prefers αὐτοί, but I doubt whether his objection to αὐτοῖς is valid, and it seems doubtful whether the nominative or the dative is to be preferred.] Immediately below, the sense seems to be, “they should secure beforehand “with their palisades” (i. e. the palisades which would naturally form a part of their fortification, but which were on this occasion to be raised before the wall could be completed altogether) “those points by which the enemy “could most readily assail them.”

8. ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος] “A cross wall,” i. e. that should cross the intended line of the Athenians. It would not follow that it should cross it at right angles, but merely meet and intercept it, as opposed to the wall of the city, which ran parallel to it.

9. τοῦ Τεμένους] Probably belonging to Apollo Temenites. See ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

ἔτι οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν τῶν περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, κατὰ
 γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Θάψου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπήγοντο.
 C. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς Συρακόσίοις ἀρκούντως ἐδόκει ἔχειν ὅσα
 τε ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ὠκοδομήθη τοῦ ὑποτειχίσματος, καὶ οἱ
 5 The Athenians attack 'Αθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἦλθον κωλύσοντες, φο-
 the counterwork, and βούμενοι μὴ σφίσι δίχα γιγνομένοις ῥᾶον μά-
 destroy it. χωνται, καὶ ἅμα τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν
 ἐπειγόμενοι, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες
 φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ
 10 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε ὀχετοὺς αὐτῶν, οἱ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ὑπονομηδὸν
 ποτοῦ ὕδατος ἡγμένοι ἦσαν, διέφθειραν, καὶ τηρήσαντες τοὺς
 τε ἄλλους Συρακοσίους κατὰ σκηναὺς ὄντας ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ,
 καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀποκεχωρηκότας, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ
 σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, τριακοσίους μὲν σφῶν
 15 αὐτῶν λογάδας καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκλεκτοὺς ὠπλισμένους
 προὔταξαν θεῖν δρόμῳ ἐξαπιναίως πρὸς τὸ ὑποτείχισμα, ἡ
 δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ δίχα, ἡ μὲν μετὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ
 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν, ἡ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ

2. δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.f.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἐκ. ἐπιτήδεια
 σιτία ἐπήγοντο B.h. ἐπείγοντο E.H. 4. ἐπιτειχίσματος Q.g. τειχίσματος L.O.k.
 περιτειχίσματος E. καὶ] om. L. 5. οὐκ ἦλθον αὐτοὺς L. αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἦλθον d.i.
 om. pronomen B.P.h. φοβούμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι μὴ B.h. 6. δίχα σφίσι N.Q.V.g.
 γιγνομένοις g. 7. καθ' αὐτοὺς B. κατ' αὐτοὺς F.H.Q. 8. φυλὴν] φυλακὴν
 C.G.K.e. 10. αὐτῶν] om. K. cum Suida v. ὑπονομηδὸν, qui mox non ποτοῦ sed
 τοῦ, nec διέφθειραν sed κατέστρεψαν. 12. κατὰ] καὶ τὰς H. 13. ἀνακεχωρη-
 κότας L. 14. στρατεύματι i. 15. αὐτῶν] om. d. ἐπιλεκτοὺς B.h. 17. ἡ μὲν]
 οἱ μὲν g. 18. εἰ] ὅπως μὴ L.O.P.Q. et γρ. F. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. οἱ δὲ L.g.

8. φυλὴν μίαν] I believe there is no information as to the number of tribes existing at Syracuse. At Corinth there were eight: (Suidas in πάντα ὀκτώ:) but this would afford no rule for its colony, placed as it was under such different circumstances, and receiving from time to time such numbers of new citizens. May we not imagine, from what is said VI. 72, 3. of the ordinary number of στρατηγοί, that the tribes were fifteen, as the number of tribes generally in the democratical constitutions regulated that of the generals of the commonwealth?

13. ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι] Apparently a

stockade in advance of the cross wall, ὑποτείχισμα, and covering the approach to it, according to the plan of the Syracusans mentioned in the last chapter: φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους. "The rest of the "Syracusans who were in tents," are the main body of the tribe which had been left to guard the cross wall and stockade, as distinguished from the party who were stationed in the stockade, and who, as being most exposed to the enemy's attacks, were obliged to be more on the alert.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

² ἐτέρου πρὸς τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα. καὶ προσ-
 βαλόντες οἱ τριακόσιοι αἰροῦσι τὸ σταύρωμα· καὶ οἱ φύλακες
 αὐτὸ ἐκλιπόντες κατέφυγον ἐς τὸ προτείχισμα τὸ περὶ τὸν
 Τεμενίτην. καὶ αὐτοῖς ξυνεσέπεσον οἱ διώκοντες, καὶ ἐντὸς
 γενομένοι βία ἐξεκρούσθησαν πάλιν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων,⁵
 καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τινὲς αὐτόθι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοὶ
³ διεφθάρησαν. καὶ ἐπαναχωρήσασα ἡ πᾶσα στρατιὰ τὴν τε
 ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον καὶ τὸ σταύρωμα ἀνέσπασαν, καὶ διεφθό-
 ρησαν τοὺς σταυροὺς παρ' ἑαυτοῦς, καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

CI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ¹⁰

1. στράτευμα K. τὸ ante παρὰ om. B.h. ^{πυλίδα} πυραμίδα B.h. 3. αὐτὸ] om.
 L.O.P.k. ἐς E.H.V.c.d.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo εἰς. περιπροτείχισμα B.h.
 4. ξυνεσέπεσον B.E.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνέπεσον. 6. οὐ πολλοὶ δὲ N.
 7. πᾶσα ἡ γ. 9. παρ'] ἐφ' G.L.O.P.k.m. ἑαυτοῖς Q.

1. τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα] This must not be confounded with the stockade just mentioned, for *that* was attacked by the detached party of 300 men, *this* was observed by half of the main army. This latter seems to have been the stockade or palisade which I imagine to have existed generally as an exterior defence to cover the postern gates of the Greek towns. For instance, we read of "the gates leading to the "palisade" at Amphipolis, where it appears by the context that the gates in question were at the back of the town, in a situation, in fact, exactly analogous to the postern here spoken of at Syracuse. When then the garrison of the stockade belonging to the cross wall were dislodged by the Athenian assaulting party, they naturally fled to the postern which opened into the newly inclosed quarter of Apollo Temenites. But the division of the main Athenian army, which had advanced upon the stockade covering this postern for the very purpose of forcing their way in along with the fugitives from the outer stockade of the cross wall, were accordingly now at hand to avail themselves of the opportunity, and did effect an entrance through the postern into the quarter of Temenites. This appears from the circumstance of some Argives being mentioned among the slain, who could not have belonged to the detached party

employed against the cross wall; for that party consisted wholly either of Athenians, or of *light-armed* auxiliaries furnished with heavy armour for this particular occasion; and the Dorian Argives were, as was natural, only *heavy-armed* soldiers. See VI. 43.

10. ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου] Göller translates these words, "*inde ab ambitu opus continuantes.*" I do not think it would follow that the line was continuous; indeed the words of Thucydides rather seem to imply the contrary. I understand ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου to be equivalent to ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ὁρμώμενοι, that is, that they set out from the part of the line already completed on Epipolæ, and began to work on the cliff, which formed the southern extremity of the high ground, above the valley of the Anapus. The work here begun was undoubtedly in the same line as that part already completed, and was intended to be joined to it hereafter: perhaps also the foundations of the walls were dug along the whole distance, and some slight beginning of the work made between the finished wall and the cliff. But the Athenians hastened to complete their lines below Epipolæ, from the cliff to the sea, because it was here that the Syracusans were naturally attempting to carry their counterwall. To carry a counterwall from the city through the Athenian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους, ὃς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ταύτῃ
 Further progress of πρὸς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ὁρᾷ, καὶ ἥπερ αὐτοῖς
 the siege. The Syrac- βραχύτατον ἐγένετο καταβᾶσι διὰ τοῦ ὁμα-
 sans again defeated in λου καὶ τοῦ ἔλους ἐς τὸν λιμένα τὸ περιτεί-
 their attempts to in- χισμα. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ ἐξελθόν- 2
 5 works. Lamachus is killed. τες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεσταύρουν αὐθις, ἀρξάμενοι
 ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἔλους· καὶ τάφρον ἅμα
 παρώρυσσον, ὅπως μὴ οἶόν τε ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μέχρι τῆς
 θαλάσσης ἀποτείχισαι. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν 3
 10 αὐτοῖς ἐξείργαστο, ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὐθις τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων
 σταυρώματι καὶ τάφρῳ, τὰς μὲν ναῦς κελεύσαντες περι-
 πλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τὸν τῶν Συρα-
 κοσίων· αὐτοὶ δὲ περὶ ὄρθρον καταβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπο-
 λῶν ἐς τὸ ὁμαλόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἣ πηλῶδες ἦν καὶ
 15 στεριφώτατον, θύρας καὶ ξύλα πλατέα ἐπιθέντες καὶ ἐπ'
 αὐτῶν διαβαδίσαντες, αἰροῦσιν ἅμα ἔω τό τε σταύρωμα πλὴν
 ὀλίγου καὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν εἶλον·

I. τὸν ante ὑπὲρ om. R. 2. μέγα E.i. 9. ἀποτείχισεν V. τὸ] τὸν E.
 10. τὸ τῶν V. 11. στρατεύματι H. καὶ τάφρῳ] om. f. παραπλεῦσαι h.
 περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες N.V. 12. μέγα Q.i. 13. περὶ ὄρθρον]
 om. i. 15. στεριφώτατον A.B.E.F.H.L.O.Q.f.g.k.m. θύρας καὶ ξύλα] vulgo
 καὶ θύρας καὶ ξύλα: sed καὶ ante θύρας om. A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ἐπ'] δι' B.h. 16. διαβιβάσαντες A. βαδίσαντες c. 17. τάφρον καὶ
 ὕστερον καὶ B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ ὕστερον. ὑποληφθὲν G.d.m.

lines on Epipolæ, was attended with the disadvantage of working up hill; and it was not therefore till the arrival of Gylippus had so greatly encouraged them, that the Syracusans thought of attempting to cut the enemy's lines in this direction. And the Athenians, for the same reason, neglected to complete their walls on Epipolæ: for not apprehending an attack on their rear from the side of Euryelus, they considered that their advantage of ground sufficiently secured them in front, and that they might therefore keep the Syracusans in on this side, even without blockading them by a wall, till they had finished their work in other quarters. Nor would this calculation have failed, had they been sufficiently on their guard against what was going on in their rear, and had hindered

Gylippus from turning their whole position, by establishing himself unopposed on the summit of Epipolæ.

9. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν] "The work which had been carried as far as the cliff, and built at the cliff." Τὸ πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ would have signified simply, "the fortification about or upon the cliff:" τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν seems to allude to the words a little above, ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνόν; and at the same time to contain so much of the sense of πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ, as to imply that the principal part of the work was at the cliff itself. I do not think that the words can bear, or that the sense will allow of, the interpretation proposed by Dobree, "up the crag."

15. ξύλα πλατέα] "Planks," or as Herodotus calls them, ξύλα τετράγωνα. (I. 186, 6.)

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 92. 3.

καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνίκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· καὶ τῶν
 Συρακοσίων οἱ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχοντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν
 4 ἔφυγον, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐτοὺς
 βουλόμενοι ἀποκλήσασθαι τῆς διαβάσεως οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τριακόσιοι λογάδες δρόμῳ ἠπείγοντο πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν. 5
 δείσαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων αὐτοῖς
 οἱ πολλοὶ ἐνταῦθα) ὁμόσε χωροῦσι τοῖς τριακοσίοις τούτοις,
 καὶ τρέπουσί τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσπεσόντων αὐτῶν ξυνεφοβήθη καὶ
 5 ἡ πρώτη † φυλὴ † τοῦ κέρως. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Λάμαχος παρεβόηθει 10
 ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τοῦ ἐαυτῶν, μετὰ τοξοτῶν τε οὐ πολλῶν
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβὼν· καὶ ἐπιδιαβὰς τάφρον τινὰ
 καὶ μονωθεὶς μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν ξυνδιαβάντων ἀποθνήσκει
 6 αὐτός τε καὶ πέντε ἢ ἑξ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ τούτους μὲν οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς κατὰ τάχος φθάνουσιν ἀρπάσαντες πέραν 15
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπιόντος ἤδη καὶ τοῦ
 ἄλλου στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεχώρουν. CII. ἐν
 τούτῳ δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον
 καταφυγόντες, ὥς ἑώρων ταῦτα γιγνόμενα,
 αὐτοὶ τε πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναθαρσήσαν- 20

The Syracusans try to
 take the Athenian
 works on Epipolæ, but

1. ἐν αὐτῇ ante καὶ ponit B. om. e. καὶ om. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων Q. 3. ἔφυγον A.E.F.G. ἔφευγον B.h. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἀποκλήσασθαι C. prima manu, F.c.g. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκλήσεσθαι H.K.N. ceteri ἀποκλείεσθαι. 5. ἠπείγοντο K. 6. δέ] γὰρ d.i. 9. ξυνεσοβήθη Q. ξυνεβοήθη d. ξυνεβοήθει i. 10. φυλακὴ καὶ τοῦ d.i. φυλακὴ τοῦδε τοῦ margo i. 11. εὐωνύμου ἐαυτῶν h. 13. τῶν διαβάντων d. 14. αὐτὸς καὶ K. αὐτῶν A.F. 15. ἀναρπάσαντες καὶ διαβιβάσαντες B.h. παρὰ K. 16. τοῦ om. K. ἤδη] om. P. καὶ] om. Q. 20. πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως] om. K. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως om. e. θαρσήσαντες K.

3. ἔφυγον] The Aorist here is to be preferred to the imperfect, because the flight to the city was not only attempted, but effected without interruption; and accordingly at the beginning of the next chapter we have, οἱ καταφυγόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

10. Ἡ πρώτη φυλακὴ τοῦ κέρως] Velim doceri, quænam in pugna sit πρώτη φυλακὴ cornuum. Interim suspicari licebit, fortassis legendum esse φυλὴ. Vide ad cap. 98, 4. Φυλακὴν pro φυλὴν habet etiam Cod. Gr. (K.) cap. 100, 1. Valla et Portus hic vertunt cohortem, ut supra φυλὴν. DUK. I have followed

Duker's suggestion in reading φυλὴ here instead of φυλακὴ. The latter cannot apply to a portion of an army not defending a fortification, but drawn out in the field for battle. For φυλὴ compare the well known description of the Athenian line of battle at Marathon; ἡγεομένου δὲ τοῦ πολέμαρχου, ἐξεδέκοντο ὡς ἀριθμέοντο αἱ φυλαὶ ἐχόμεναι ἀλληλέων. Herodot. VI. 111, 2.

16. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές] For the Syracusan garrison at Olympieum gave them the command of the whole country on the right or southern bank of the Anapus. Compare ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

without effect. The
Athenian fleet enters
the great harbour.

τες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ μέρος τι αὐτῶν πέμπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν
κύκλον τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἡγούμενοι ἔρημον αἰρήσειν.
καὶ τὸ μὲν δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα αὐτῶν αἰροῦσι καὶ διεπόρ- 2
5 θησαν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· ἔτυχε γὰρ
ἐν αὐτῷ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὑπολελειμμένος· τὰς γὰρ μηχανὰς, καὶ
ξύλα ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἦν καταβεβλημένα, ἐμπρῆσαι
τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἐκέλευσεν, ὥς ἔγνω ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους
ἐρημία ἀνδρῶν ἄλλῳ τρόπῳ περιγενέσθαι. καὶ ξυνέβη οὕτως· 3
10 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προσῆλθον οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ
ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸν κύκλον βοήθεια ἤδη
κάτωθεν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀποδιωξάντων τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπανήει, καὶ
αἱ νῆες ἅμα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάψου, ὥσπερ εἶρητο, κατέπλεον
ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα. ἃ ὁρῶντες οἱ ἄνωθεν κατὰ τάχος ἀπῆ- 4
15 σαν, καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν πόλιν,
νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμεως
ικανοὶ γενέσθαι κωλύσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τειχισμόν.

CIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν, καὶ
τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωκαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ
20 τοὺς μετὰ Λαμάχου καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκομίσαντο. καὶ
παρόντος ἤδη σφίσι παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος,
καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπι-
πολῶν καὶ τοῦ κρημνώδους ἀρξάμενοι ἀπετεί-
χιζον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης τείχει διπλῷ τοὺς

2. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Bekk. om. i. 4. δέκα πλέθρων i. τείχισμα f. 6. ἀπολε-
λειμμένος N.V. 7. πρὸς τοῦ τείχους Q. ἦν πρὸ τοῦ τείχους e. 8. ἐκέλευεν g.
ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἀδυνάτους αὐτοὺς ἐσομένους. 12. ἀποδιωξάντων A.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.e.k.m.
Haack. Porpo. 13. ἅμ' αὐτῶν Bekk. εἶρηται Q.f. 14. μεγαλιμένα Q.i. ἀπῆσαν
κατὰ τάχος B.h. κατὰ τάχος ἐπῆσαν A.E.F.H.Q.f.g. 16. σφίσι] om. i.
20. λάχης P. μαλάχου k. αὐτοὶ L.O.P. αὐτῶν g. 21. σφίσι] om. i.
24. τῆς] om. e. τείχει διπλῷ μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης R.f.

4. τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα] A
sort of redoubt, or covering outwork of
one thousand feet in length, raised be-
fore that part of the line on which the
Athenians were at work, to protect the
workmen, and to cover the stones, tim-
ber, cranes, scaffoldings, and other

things used for the building.

5. διεκώλυσεν] i. e. τὸ μὴ αἰρεῖν καὶ
διαπορθῆσαι διεκώλυσεν. Compare the
note on VI. 89, 5.

16. ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης δυνάμεως] Com-
pare II. 77, 1. νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ
τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

² Συρακοσίους. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐσήγετο ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας πανταχόθεν. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ ξύμμαχοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ πρότερον περιεωρῶντο, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Τυρσηνίας νῆες πεντηκόντοροι τρεῖς. καὶ τᾶλλα πρὸς χώρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολέμῳ μὲν ⁵ οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ἂν περιγενέσθαι, ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὠφελία οὐδεμία ἦκε, τοὺς δὲ λόγους ἐν τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦντο ξυμβατικούς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν οὗτος γὰρ δὴ μόνος εἶχε Λαμάχου τεθνεώτος τὴν ἀρχήν. ⁴ καὶ κύρωσις μὲν οὐδεμία ἐγίνετο, οἷα δὲ εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων ¹⁰ ἀπορούντων καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρὶν πολιορκουμένων, πολλὰ ἐλέγετο πρὸς τε ἐκείνον καὶ πλείῳ ἔτι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ γάρ τινα καὶ ὑποψίαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐς ἀλλήλους εἶχον, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε, ἐφ' ὧν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα ξυνέβη, ἔπαυσαν, ὥς ἢ δυστυχία ἢ προδοσία τῇ ἐκείνων βλαπτόμενοι, ¹⁵ καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντο, Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν.

CIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Γύλιππος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Κορίνθου νῆες περὶ Λευκάδα ἤδη ἦσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν διὰ τάχους βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὥς αὐτοῖς αἱ ἀγγελίαι ἐφοίτων δειναὶ καὶ πᾶσαι ²⁰ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐψευσμέναι, ὥς ἤδη παντελῶς ἀποτετειχισμέναι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσι, τῆς μὲν Σικελίας οὐκέτι ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν εἶχεν ὁ Γύλιππος, τὴν δὲ Ἰταλίαν βουλόμενος περιποιῆσαι, αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ Πυθὴν ὁ Κορίνθιος ναυσὶ δυοῖν μὲν Λακωνικαῖν δυοῖν δὲ Κο- ²⁵ ρινθίαιν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπεραιώθησαν τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐς Τάραντα,

ITALY.

Gylippus, hearing that Syracuse was completely blockaded, thought only of saving the cities of Italy. He arrives at Tarentum.

2. πολλὰχόθεν Q. δὲ] om. f. σικελιωτῶν B. h. 3. ξύμμαχοι om. L. O. καὶ τοῖς K. περιωρῶντο g. 4. πεντηκόντεροι A. E. F. k. m. τᾶλλα] πάντα B. h. 5. ἐλπίδα B. f. h. 6. ἐνόμιζον αὐ G. οὐδὲ] om. Q. f. οὐδὲν F. 8. ξυμβατικούς] om. d. 9. ἤδη B. E. h. 11. πρὶν] om. C. K. R. b. e. 12. ἐκείνον τὸν νικίαν καὶ E. τὴν] om. Q. 13. ἀπὸ H. N. R. V. c. g. corr. F. κακῶς C. K. k. 14. τε] om. L. γε Haack. ἀφ' ὧν V. 16. εὐρυκλέα B. h. πελίαν L. O. 17. γύλλιππος B. ut solet. αἱ] om. G. m. 18. περὶ τὴν λευκάδα Q. ἤδη] om. R. βουλόμενος f. 25. λακωνικῶν Q. 26. ἰώνιον E. G. d. i. m.

5. ἐς ἐλπίδας] "So as to give them hopes."

14. τοὺς στρατηγούς τε] The conjunc-

tion is again out of its place, the true construction being ἔπαυσάν τε τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντο.

ITALY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, πρὸς ταῖς σφετέραις δέκα Λευκαδίας δυο καὶ Ἀμπρακιώτιδας τρεῖς προσπληρώσαντες, ὕστερον ἐμελλον πλεύσεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος ἐς τὴν 2 Θουρίαν πρῶτον πρεσβευσάμενος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρός ποτε 5 πολιτείαν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος αὐτοὺς προσαγαγέσθαι, ἄρας παρέπλει τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ ἄρπασθéis ὑπ' ἀνέμου κατὰ τὸν Τερριναῖον κόλπον, ὃς ἐκπνεῖ ταύτῃ μέγας, κατὰ Βορέαν ἐστηκώς, ἀποφέρεται ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, καὶ πάλιν χειμασθéis ἐς τὰ μάλιστα τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει· καὶ τὰς ναῦς, ὅσαι ἐπόνη- 10 σαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἀνελκύσας ἐπεσκεύαζεν. ὁ δὲ Νικίας 3 πυθόμενος αὐτὸν προσπλέοντα ὑπερεῖδε τὸ πλήθος τῶν νεῶν, ὅπερ καὶ οἱ Θούριοι ἔπαθον, καὶ ληστικώτερον ἔδοξε παρεσκευασμένους πλεῖν, καὶ οὐδεμίαν φυλακὴν πω ἐποίειτο.

1. λευκαδίας E.F.c.g. 2. πληρώσαντες A.f. ὕστερον] om. i. 3. πλεύσασθαι Q. 4. κατὰ A.E.F.G. καὶ B.h. Bekk. 2. ποτε A.E.F.G. ἀναγεωσάμενος B.h. Bekk. 2. om. K. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.k. οὐδὲ g. 6. παρέπλευσε B. ἄρπασθéis A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναρπασθéis. 7. τυρριναῖον O. τερριναῖον c. τερνιῖον V. ἐκπλεῖ e. et prima manu C. 9. προσμίσγει E.F.G.H.K.L.Q.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ὅσαι μάλιστα ἐπόνησαν B.h. 10. ἀπὸ Q.g. ἀπεσκεύαζεν H. 11. προσπλέοντα B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo πλέοντα. 12. παρασκευασμένους A.E.F.R. 13. φυλακὴν που f. πως φυλακὴν h. πω] om. B. ἐποιοῦντο B.h.

4. κατὰ τὴν—πολιτείαν] Nam Gylippi pater Cleandridas in expeditione contra Athenienses Plistoanacti adolescenti adjunctus, [see Thucyd. I. 114, 4. Plutarch. in Pericle 22.] et pecuniæ a Pericle ob reductum acceptæ postea insimulatus damnatusque, Thuriis exul non solum vitam egerat, sed etiam, ut hoc loco patet, civitatem adeptus erat. HAACK. Compare Diodor. Sicul. XIII. p. 389.

6. κατὰ τὸν Τερριναῖον κόλπον] “When “opposite the Terinæan gulf.” Poppo’s proposed correction, Ταραντῖνον, cannot be admitted; for what copyist would have gone out of his way, and substituted an obscure name in the place of one so well known as that of Tarentum? But the mention of the Terinæan gulf, situated as it is on the northern side of the extreme point of Italy, while Gylippus was coasting along the southern side, is exceedingly perplexing. Possibly some local peculiarities may account for it, which can only be ascertained by an exact acquaintance with the Calabrian coast, and with the phenomena of the

winds in that quarter. The words do not at all imply that Gylippus was in the Terinæan gulf; the difficulty is, why the longitude at which he was arrived should be expressed by a place on the northern or western coast, rather than that of the southern or eastern; as if a vessel sailing along the back of the Isle of Wight, and being in Freshwater Bay, were to be described as being opposite to Yarmouth; which, although true, would yet be rather an extraordinary way of describing her situation. Can it be that when the land of Italy becomes so mere a promontory, the north wind is felt as an off-shore wind on the southern coast, much more than when it is broken by all the high land of the Apennines; so that to say that Gylippus was opposite the Terinæan gulf, is no more than saying that he had reached the narrow point of Italy, where the north wind was felt more severely, as there was no sufficient mass of intervening land to break its violence.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

CV. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ θέρους καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἐσέβαλον αὐτοί τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν ἐδήωσαν. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν· αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα τὰς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ληστεῖαις ἐκ Πύλου, καὶ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀποβαίνοντες, μετὰ τε Ἀργείων καὶ Μαντινέων ξυνεπολέμουν· καὶ πολλάκις Ἀργείων κελεύοντων ὅσον σχόντας μόνον ξὺν ὅπλοις ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὸ ἐλάχιστον μετὰ σφῶν δηώσαντας ἀπελθεῖν, οὐκ ᾔθελον· τότε δὲ, Πυθοδώρου καὶ Λαισποδίου καὶ Δημαράτου ἀρχόντων, ἀποβάντες ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν καὶ Πρασιάς καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα, ἐδήωσαν τῆς γῆς, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν. ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας, καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου.

1. δὲ] om. O. χρόνους καὶ τούτου τοῦ θέρους λακεδαιμόνιοι E. 4. ἐβοήθησαν g. 5. τὰς πρὸς τοὺς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo omitt. articulos. 7. ληστεῖαι E. καὶ] om. g. 10. ξυνεπολέμουν B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπολέμουν. 11. ἔχοντας B.h. ἐν τῇ λακωνικῇ g. 12. μετ' αὐτῶν Q. δηώσαντες A.E.F.H.h. 13. δὴ] L.O.k. 14. ἐς] om. E. λιμέραν A.C.E.F.G.H.N.V.g. 15. πρασίαν A.E. (F. teste Bekk.) G.K.L.O.V.g.m. πρασιάς B. Bekk. 2. πρασιάν F.H.c. vulgo πρασιάν. ὅσα ἄλλα] ἄλλα ἅττα B. 17. ἀμύνασθαι Q. 18. ἐξ ἄργους B. 19. τε] γε g. 20. ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας B.h.

15. ὅσα ἄλλα] "Wherever else they landed," according to Poppo; or, "at all the other maritime places of Laco-
nia," as ὅσα ἔτη signifies, "every year," and ὁσημέραι, or ὅσαι ἡμέραι, "every day." See Viger, c. 3. §. 9.

SKETCH OF THE CORINTHIAN COAST SOUTH OF CENCHREÆ.

(Thucyd. IV. 42—44.)

THE mere inspection of this map will render the narrative of Thucydides instantly intelligible. The two points of the peninsula, and the stream or beck, [Chersonesus and Rheitus,] the flat beach between them, *αἰγιαλός*, where the Athenians landed, and the low ridge or shoulder of mount Oneion, which intercepted the view of the battle from the Corinthians stationed at Cenchreæ, exactly correspond with the description in the text. The distance of Corinth from the landing-place agrees very exactly with the sixty stadia mentioned by Thucydides; and the nearness of Cenchreæ to the scene of action, together with the character of the intervening ground, explains how the dust could have been visible, although the battle itself was not so. The only difficulty, or apparent difficulty, relates to the distance of the landing-place from the isthmus, which the MSS. of Thucydides all agree in giving at twenty stadia. This is objected to as too little; but if we take the northern point of the landing-place under Oneion, we shall find that twenty stadia, that is, two miles and 313 yards, extend considerably to the north of Cenchreæ. The "isthmus" is necessarily rather a vague term, and we do not know exactly how far it was applied in the time of Thucydides. Possibly it belonged to the whole country between the two ridges of Oneion, the southern one represented in the accompanying map, and the northern one which comes down to the sea at Schoenus. Cenchreæ itself would then be on the isthmus, and the distance from it to the very centre of the landing-place would not exceed twenty stadia.

MEMOIR

TO

ILLUSTRATE THE MAPS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SPHACTERIA.

FOR the two maps which the following pages are designed to illustrate I am indebted to the kindness of captain Smyth, by whom the whole western coast of Greece was regularly surveyed a few years since, under the orders of the British admiralty. It may seem strange that the names which appear in these maps are all modern, and that I have neither pointed out the site of Pylus, nor marked out, by its most famous name, the island of Sphacteria itself. The truth is, that I was for a long while fully persuaded that the common maps and descriptions of the whole scene were erroneous; that Sphacteria itself had been mistaken; and that the island which holds so prominent a place in the narrative of Thucydides was to be recognised, not, as is commonly supposed, in the island of Sphagia, but in the small and almost insulated spot immediately to the north of it, now called Paleokastro, on account of the ruins which exist in it. But, after the fullest examination of the whole question, I cannot arrive at any certain conclusion; and shall therefore content myself with offering an exact view of the whole scene in its present state, and with mentioning the difficulties which compel me, after all, to leave the subject in uncertainty.

To the common notion of Sphagia being Sphacteria, and the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus, there are some very strong, and, to my mind, almost insurmountable objections.

1st. Thucydides says that the island of Sphacteria lay so close across the mouth of the harbour of Pylus, that it left on one side a passage through which only two ships could pass between it and the main land; and on the other, one which would admit no more than eight or nine. These passages, he farther says, the Lacedæmonians had intended to stop

or wedge up completely, *βύζην κλήσειν*, with ships placed broadside to broadside, with their heads looking out to sea; a position of the vessels which of itself indicates the extreme narrowness of the passage, as otherwise so great a number of ships would be required as to make the operation impracticable. Accordingly, when the Syracusans closed up the mouth of their great port, to prevent the escape of the Athenians, it is expressly said that the ships were placed with their broadsides to the sea, *τρίηρεσι πλαγίαις*; and as even then there were not disposable ships of war sufficient for the purpose, it is added that other vessels of different sizes, *πλοῖα καὶ ἄκατα*, such as a great commercial city could furnish in abundance, were employed to complete the barrier. Now the width of the mouth of the harbour of Syracuse is stated by Thucydides at about eight stadia, or 1533 yards; and the narrowest point of the passage between the southern end of Sphagia and the main land by Navarino is at least between 1300 and 1400 yards. And the whole of this width is a navigable channel; for there are five fathoms water immediately off Sphagia; as many as seven close under the walls of Navarino; and not less than twenty-eight, and in some places thirty-three, in the middle of the passage. It is quite clear therefore that to wedge up such a channel as this with a continuous line of ships placed broadside to broadside was a notion too absurd to have been entertained by any man in his senses for an instant; and it is no less clear that a hundred Greek ships of war might have found room to sail through it abreast quite as easily as eight or nine.

To explain this difficulty, Colonel Leake supposes^a that Thucydides was misinformed respecting the breadth of the harbour's mouth, as it does not appear that he was himself personally acquainted with the scene. And it is a curious fact, that, in the account of the battle of Navarino, given in James's Naval History, the breadth of this very passage is diminished far below the reality; for it is stated, probably on a mere computation made by the eye, to be only 600 yards across, whereas it is really more than twice that distance. But no common false estimate of distances could have mistaken a passage of nearly 1400 yards in width for one so narrow as to admit of only eight or nine ships abreast; and still less could the idea of closing up such a passage by a continuous line of ships lying broadside to broadside—a circumstance which has escaped Colonel Leake's notice—have ever occurred or been ascribed to the Lacedæmonian commanders. Again, Thucydides says that the northern entrance into the harbour would admit only two ships abreast; and yet Colonel Leake states its width to be about 150 yards, and by Captain Smyth's map it appears rather to exceed that distance. Besides, this passage is at present

^a In his very valuable description of the neighbourhood of Sphacteria, which I have referred to throughout this memoir. It occurs in his *Travels in the Morea*, vol. I. p. 401—416.

only practicable for boats, as there is a shoal or bar of sand lying across it, on which there are not more than eighteen inches water. And light as the Greek triremes probably were, it seems impossible to suppose that any vessel holding 200 men, and not absolutely a raft, could have passed a channel so shallow.

2nd. If Thucydides meant to speak of the bay of Navarino, when he describes the harbour of Pylus, one would have expected that he should have said more of its size than merely once calling it "a harbour of considerable magnitude," λιμένα ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ, as it is far larger, not only than all the harbours then existing in Greece, but even than the great port of Syracuse itself. In fact it is in its present state perfectly unlike the ordinary harbours of the Greeks, which were always closed artificially at the mouth by projecting moles, when they were not sufficiently land-locked by nature. One great recommendation of the situation of Pylus was its close neighbourhood to a harbour. Is the bay of Navarino, with its southern entrance more than three quarters of a mile across, and often dangerous when the wind blows from the south or south-west, and its northern entrance, which was of most consequence to the Athenians at Pylus, "exposed to a continual surf, and capable of admitting only boats,—" is this what the Greeks would have considered "a harbour?" or would it have tempted the Athenians to establish themselves at Pylus?

These considerations appeared to me so forcible, that I was for a long time fully persuaded by them; and was satisfied that Sphagia was not Sphacteria, nor the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus. But, on the other hand, if we assume the Paleokastro of Navarino to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour, there are still some formidable difficulties to encounter.

1st. The size of the island, as stated by Thucydides, seems at variance with this hypothesis. He calls it μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου μάλιστα. "By μέγεθος," says Dr. Bloomfield, "the ancients always mean *length*." This is not absolutely correct; for when Herodotus says that there are in the river Araxes many islands nearly of the size of Lesbos, Δέσβῳ μεγάθια παραπλησίας, (I. 202, 1.) he does not mean length, but superficial contents: and again, when Thucydides says that the Athenians were mostly ignorant of the size of Sicily, τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου, (VI. 1, 1.) he himself immediately explains his meaning by giving, not the *length*, but the *circumference* of the island. But μέγεθος, followed simply by a measure of length, such as σταδίου, with no express mention that circumference is intended, would certainly, I suppose, be most naturally understood to mean either length or height. Now fifteen stadia are equal to 2875 yards, reckoning the stadium at 575 feet; or 3000 yards, if we take it at 600 feet. But, taking the lower computation, which approaches nearest to the truth, the length of Sphacteria would be nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles, whereas the Paleokastro of Navarino

does not exceed four-fifths of a geographical mile, or between 1500 and 1600 yards. On the other hand, it should be said that the real length of the island of Sphagia is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ geographical miles, and consequently is much more than fifteen stadia.

2. Colonel Leake informs us, that an inspection of the island Sphagia illustrates the description of Thucydides in the most satisfactory manner:—that the level and source of water in the middle, where the Lacedæmonians encamped—the summit at the northern end, to which they retired—the landing-places on the western side, to which the Helots brought provisions—are all perfectly recognizable.

3rd. Strabo expressly says, that the same island was called either Sphagia or Sphacteria, which seems to shew that, in his opinion, the island now called Sphagia was that of which Thucydides speaks. Stephanus Byzantinus also quotes Phavorinus as saying the same thing. The author of the dialogue “Menexenus” speaks also of the capture of the Spartans taking place at Sphagia. Pausanias describes the city of Pylus as standing on the promontory of Coryphasium, and containing a cavern, which was said to have been the stable of the oxen of Neleus and Nestor. And a large cavern, called in modern Greek *βοῖδο-κοιλία*, or the “Ox’s “Belly,” (qu. “Ox’s Hole?”) is said by Col. Leake, to exist at this day, under the cliffs on the northern side of the Paleokastro of Navarino.

These are all strong arguments in favour of the common hypothesis, that Sphagia is the Sphacteria of Thucydides, and the Paleokastro the promontory of Coryphasium. But they do not appear to me altogether conclusive.

1st. The measure of fifteen stadia, although, if it be taken as signifying length, it agrees better with Sphagia than with the Paleokastro, yet does not in that case agree with the real dimensions of either of them. But if taken as expressing circumference, it is not very far from the real dimensions of the latter, nor is the sense of length so necessarily attached to the word *μέγεθος*, as to render the other interpretation altogether inadmissible.

2nd. The natural features of the Paleokastro and Sphagia so remarkably resemble each other, that each will suit the principal points of the description of Thucydides. Thus in the Paleokastro the ground rises towards the north, and the coast is precipitous on that side and on the east, while it slopes gradually towards the westward. There appears to be, in the centre of the Paleokastro, something of a comparatively level space; and, whether any source of water ever existed there, is a question which we can hardly answer in the negative, without farther examination of the ground with a view to this particular point. The lake of Osmyn Aga exactly corresponds with the Greek notions of a harbour; and openings into it, through the sandy ridges which now unite the Paleokastro with the main land, would be precisely such passages as might be effectually closed by

triremes placed broadside to broadside. The map will shew that, in the southern ridge, there does exist a narrow opening, even at this day; and none can wonder that the sand should have almost filled it up in the course of so many centuries, so that it should have been anciently much wider, and also that a passage should have existed in the northern ridge, wide enough to admit two ships, although at present it is entirely closed.

Again, the ground to the north of the Paleokastro, and which does not seem hitherto to have been minutely examined, suits perfectly well with the description of Pylus. There, too, there is a steep descent, and in one part cliffy, towards the land side, while it slopes down more gradually towards the sea. And here also is a cavern, near the seashore, which, if this be Pylus, will equally agree with the description of Pausanias.

The lake of Osmyn Aga, if it be not the harbour of Pylus, is so unaccountably omitted in the narrative of Thucydides, that Colonel Leake thinks it is altogether of recent formation; such shallow lakes being not unfrequently formed on the sandy coasts of the Mediterranean. I consulted Captain Smyth on this point, and he was decidedly of opinion that the lake was gradually filling up, instead of being of recent formation, and that its history was like that of the Athenian port of Cantharus, which, "through neglect^a, its low situation, and the alluvial depositions of a "small stream running into it," is now become "a mere lagoon, unfit "even to receive the small vessels in use among the modern Greeks." If this be the case, the lake was probably, in ancient times, not only deeper, but more extensive than at present; so as to come up to the very eastern foot of the ridge of hills which runs parallel to the coast; and as even at present it is larger than the port of Piræus, Thucydides might well have called it a "harbour of considerable size." Nor should it be omitted that the Venetian historian, Garzoni, in his account of the capture of Old Navarino, (the Paleokastro,) by the Venetians in the year 1686, describes it as standing on a high peninsular rock, and being joined to the main land by a narrow strip, or tongue, on its eastern side. This seems to imply that the bank, which now unites it to the land on the north side also, was not completely formed even so late as the close of the seventeenth century.

With respect to the authority of those ancient writers who identify Sphagia and Sphacteria, it may be answered that Pliny distinctly asserts^b, that there were *three* islands of the name of Sphagia lying in front of Pylus. It is therefore impossible to prove that the largest of them, now called Sphagia in our maps, was the one identical with Sphacteria, and the scene of the Lacedæmonian defeat.

On the whole, if we believe the Paleokastro to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour of Pylus, we shall have one great dif-

^a Col. Leake, *Topography of Athens*, p. 313.

^b *Histor. Natur.* IV. 12.

ficulty in the statement of Thucydides as to its size, but in other points we shall find no objection that may not be fairly answered, and we shall find a harbour, and narrow passages into it, much more nearly resembling what the story of Thucydides describes, than any thing that can be met with on the other hypothesis. But if we prefer the common opinion, and suppose, with Col. Leake, that the lake is a mere recent formation, and that the bay of Navarino was the ancient harbour of Pylus, here too we shall find some points more agreeable to the account of Thucydides, than the corresponding ones of the other supposition: other points are doubtful, but yet admit of a plausible explanation; while one alone remains not to be got over, the nature and width of the two channels by which the bay of Navarino communicates with the open sea. The account of Thucydides is too particular, too consistent with itself, and too much in accordance with what we know of the naval affairs and mode of warfare among the Greeks, to be suspected of error; yet it is absolutely irreconcilable with the actual state of the channels in question. If there be any reason to think that they may have become wider in the course of years,—that the main land to the south of Navarino formerly advanced much farther out towards the southern point of Sphagia, and has since been washed away; and that the shoal which now closes up the northern passage has been formed, partly by the *detritus* of the shores, as the channel has been widened by the force of the current; and partly by the stones which the Turks are said to have thrown in purposely to obstruct it^c;—if this be not improbable, or inconsistent with the great depth of water between Navarino and the coast of the island, then the whole topography becomes at once clear and intelligible, the bay of Navarino would really have been a harbour, and the approaches to it, the island, and the fort of Pylus, would perfectly accord with the historian's account of them.

^c Garzoni, *Istoria di Venezia*, vol. I. p. 156.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AMPHIPOLIS.

(Thucyd. IV. 102—108. V. 6—11.)

NO actual survey of the country on the banks of the Strymon has, I believe, ever yet been taken. Mr. Hawkins has kindly furnished me with the map which accompanies this edition, and which is copied from drawings taken by himself on the spot. But as he has attempted no more than to give the general outline of the ground, and did not probably, when he was taking his sketches, direct his attention particularly to identifying the points mentioned by Thucydides, there is still considerable difficulty in making out the historian's description.

The difficulty consists, I think, in the following points :

1st. What is the meaning of the words, IV. 102, 4. *περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ᾤκισεν*? For from this we should be inclined to suppose that Amphipolis stood on the top of the hill; and yet from some circumstances and expressions in V. 7—10. it would seem that it was built rather on the slope, so that, from the highest point of the hill, there was a view not only into the town, but over the lake and the country towards Thrace.

2nd. The first founder of Amphipolis is said to have carried a long wall across the hill from one reach of the river to the other; (IV. 102, 4.) yet when Brasidas arrives on the right bank of the Strymon he finds only a small piquet guard defending it; "for there were no walls at that time "carried down to the river." IV. 103, 4.

3rd. What is meant by *τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου*, V. 10, 6. or by *τὸ σταύρωμα*, or by *τὰς πρώτας πύλας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος*?

1st. To judge by the present traces of the walls, the city covered something less than half of the summit of the hill. But these traces of walls are inconsiderable, according to Mr. Hawkins, nor have we any information which might determine the date of their construction. Amphipolis may have grown under the Macedonian kings, or declined, in common with so many of the Greek towns, under the Roman empire. There seems

no proof that the existing remains indicate the extent of the town during the Peloponnesian war: yet as there is no proof to the contrary, and we do not know that the size of the city was at any time altered, we may try whether the narrative of Thucydides is reconcilable with the supposition that the direction and extent of the walls in his time were identical with those of the actual remains.

Assuming that they were, "the hill in front of Amphipolis," V. 7, 4. on which Cleon halted his army, may have been the unoccupied part of the very hill on which the town was built. But if the town reached to the very summit of the hill, it can scarcely be conceived how, as the hill is of a conical shape, it was possible for Cleon to have looked down into it, or to have seen Brasidas descend from Cerdylum. And again the whole description of the battle seems to express that the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and that the enemy advanced to attack them *up hill*.

To obviate these difficulties, we may suppose Cleon's station to have been, not on the hill of Amphipolis itself, but on the high ground to the eastward, from which the hill of Amphipolis is a detached outlier, separated from it by a deep ravine. But, on this supposition, the Athenian army must have been more than a mile from the town, a distance inconsistent with the circumstances of the action, and especially with the remarkable fact of their men's coming so near the walls, as to see under the gates. For even though there were no men to be seen on the walls, yet, had the main army been a mile distant, it would have been dangerous for any Athenians to have advanced so near, as they might have been cut off by a sudden sally, before they could have been supported. And, again, the distance of the Athenian army and the nature of the ground, must have rendered it impossible for Brasidas to have surprised them by a sudden attack, made with only 150 men. The enemy must have had a full view of the amount of his force, and ample time to prepare for its reception, while he was accomplishing his descent from the hill of Amphipolis, and was afterwards engaged in the ascent of the opposite ridge.

But if the hill of Amphipolis be supposed not to be exactly conical, but to present inequalities of surface, and a lower and higher summit, separated from each other by an intervening hollow of the ground, then the detail of Thucydides is easily intelligible. The city wall ran along the edge of the lower summit, while Cleon took post on the higher one. He thus looked over the town, and even into the lower part of it; (V. 10, 3.) and was so close to the walls, perhaps within a quarter of a mile, that he calculated on being able to retreat without fighting, only because there was no enemy to be seen on the walls or about the gates, and he supposed, probably, that their whole force was with Brasidas on Cerdylum. And thus also the term *κατῆλθεν*, V. 7, 5. which has caused so much perplexity,

may be satisfactorily explained, by understanding it of Cleon's approach to the very walls of the town from the higher ground on which his army was posted.

The difficulty however still returns when we consider the expression, IV. 102, 4. that "Amphipolis was built conspicuous both towards the land " and towards the sea." I can only suppose that this may refer to the north and south sides of the hill, and not to its highest summit. Part of the town sloped down towards the modern Turkish village of Yenikeui, and part looked towards the sea and the mouth of the Strymon; the long wall running across the hill from north to south nearly.

2nd. If this were the case, the long wall might be said to have been carried "from river to river," and yet not have come near the point at which Brasidas crossed the Strymon. For, keeping the coast road under the hills, he would come upon the river some way to the eastward of the supposed termination of the long wall; and it appears to me, from the words of Thucydides, that, even before he wrote his history, the town had been extended further to the eastward; so that the new long wall may have actually gone over the middle and highest summit of the hill, and so have come down to the river at a point not far above the last bend which it makes to the south, after it has completed its circuit of the hill of Amphipolis.

3rd. I should then understand τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου of the ascent to the highest summit of the hill, on which the Athenians were posted. It may have been broken into little cliffs, so as to have presented great difficulties to an assailant, and the trophy would naturally be placed on the top of one of these abrupt falls in the ground, to make it more conspicuous. "The first gates of the long wall which then existed," mean the first gates in the long wall to the southward of the city; and seem to shew that the town itself, properly speaking, was built on the northern side of the hill; towards Yenikeui, and that it was only the continuation of the long wall to the southern side which could be said to entitle the city to its name of *Amphipolis*, or "a city looking two ways." The "Thracian gates" led probably out of the town on the north eastern side of the hill, by the shore of the lake; and thus Clearidas, sallying from this gate, would naturally be opposed to the right of the Athenian army. The left, which was nearest Eion, extended so far towards the southern slope of the hill as to have no enemy opposed to it, and therefore was able to retreat in safety; for Brasidas, sallying from the long wall, to the southward of the town, and attacking by the road which ran straight up to the top of the hill, did not come in contact with the *left* of the Athenian army, but was engaged only with their centre. As for the exact position of the σταύρωμα, or "palisade," spoken of by Thucydides, it is impossible to ascertain it. Possibly it may have been an outwork to cover the south-

east angle of the town-wall ; but this of course must remain undetermined.

In supposing Amphipolis to have grown upwards in the course of time, from the neighbourhood of Yenikeui, till it reached the highest summit of the hill, I suppose what was actually the case at Syracuse. There the city spread, from its original seat in the island of Ortygia, till it gradually rose to the top of Epipolæ : but in the time of the Athenian siege the walls ran across the lower part of the hill, at the first beginning of the slope of Epipolæ, and the Athenians *descended* from Labdalum towards Syracuse, just as I suppose Cleon to have *descended* from his position on the summit of the hill towards the walls of Amphipolis, which then only crossed a lower part of the slope, although in later times they were carried over the crown of it.

DATE OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES.

THUCYD. V. 1. Αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων.

THIS passage has given rise to much controversy. The older interpreters, including Haack, understood it to mean that "the truce" having lasted on till the celebration of the Pythian games, then ended." That is, they supposed the Pythian games to have been celebrated in the spring, and in the second year of the Olympiad. But Heilmann, Böckh, Müller, and Göller, following the calculations of Corsini, and believing that the Pythian games were celebrated in the spring of the third year of the Olympiad, interpret the words of Thucydides differently: "The truce was" ended, and the war again renewed, up to the time of the Pythian "games." And, finally, Mr. Fynes Clinton, thinking it proved that the Pythian games fell not in the spring, but in the autumn, and in the third year of the Olympiad, translates the passage in Thucydides as follows: "In the summer which followed the expiration of the armistice, hostilities" recommenced, and were carried on till the season of the Pythian games." *Fasti Hellenici*, part I. Appendix I.

Mr. Fynes Clinton calls this "the more natural interpretation" of the words of Thucydides. But setting aside the other authorities, which may be thought to determine the date of the Pythian games, no one, I think, would hesitate to translate the words of Thucydides as Portus, Bauer, and Haack have translated them; that is, "the truce was now over, which had" lasted up to the time of the Pythian games." The passages to which Göller refers, such as I. 71, 5. *μέχρι τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὑμῶν ἡ βραδυτής*, III. 108, 4. *ἡ μάχη ἐτελεύτα ἕως ὁψέ*, are, I think, decisive on this point. And the pluperfect tense is to be taken in connexion with the first sentence of the following chapter, *αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ διελέλυντο*,—*Κλέων δὲ—ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν*. Compare the use of the pluperfect in IV. 47, 1. *ἐλέλυντο αἱ σπονδαὶ—παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι—καθεῖρξαν*: and see the note on this passage. It seems to me that the use of the tense is absolutely indefensible, if the Pythian games did not precede, but follow, the operations of Cleon mentioned in the next chapter.

But it is urged that the words of Thucydides *must* be understood differently, because the Pythian games did not fall in the second Olympic year, but in the third; and, according to Mr. Fynes Clinton's opinion, not in the spring, but in the autumn. In this latter particular, however, Mr. Clinton differs from the generally received opinion, and it becomes necessary to examine the grounds on which his conclusion is formed.

1st. The great battle of Coronea, fought between Agesilaus and the Theban confederacy, B. C. 394, undoubtedly happened late in the summer, in the month of August. And immediately after the battle, as we learn from Xenophon, who was himself present at it, Agesilaus went to Delphi, to offer the tithe of the spoils to Apollo. But Plutarch states that he arrived at Delphi at the season of the Pythian games. (Agesilaus, 19.) It must follow therefore of necessity, according to this statement, that the Pythian games fell late in the summer or in the beginning of autumn.

It is manifest that the force of this conclusion rests wholly on the testimony of Plutarch. The season of Agesilaus' arrival at Delphi we learn indeed from Xenophon, but *he* says not a word of the Pythian games. The argument from omission is a very unsafe one to build upon; I shall not attempt therefore to argue that the silence of Xenophon discredits Plutarch's assertion: but I should say, with Böckh, that Plutarch's habitual inaccuracy makes him a very insufficient evidence in a matter of this kind. Mr. Clinton says that "he could not have been ignorant of so notorious "a fact as the season of the Pythian games." Perhaps not, if he had thought deliberately about it, or about the month in which the battle of Coronea was fought. But his narrative is so little chronological, that he may have had no distinct notions as to the season of the year at the time; but if he found it recorded in any writer from whom he was copying, that Agesilaus, even in his wounded state, attended the solemn procession to the god on his arrival at Delphi, he may have concluded, without thinking of the dates of the two events, that this procession belonged to the great festival of the Pythian games^a.

2nd. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea, or the citadel of Thebes, in the

^a It happened, curiously enough, that in the course of my inquiry respecting the Pythian games, I found another striking instance of Plutarch's carelessness in matters of chronology. He tells us that Demetrius Poliorcetes on one occasion celebrated the Pythia at Athens, instead of at Delphi, because the approaches to Delphi were occupied by his enemies the Ætolians. (Demetrius, ch. 40.) In endeavouring to discover, if possible, from the context, in what year, and at what season of the year, this celebration took place, I found that it was in the year in which Thebes was taken by Demetrius. But this, according to Plu-

tarch, was within ten years of its restoration: ταῖς μὲν οὖν Θήβαις οὐπὼ δέκατον οἰκουμέναις ἔτος ἀλῶναι δις ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ συνέπεσε. But the restoration of Thebes was the work of Cassander, and took place just twenty years after its destruction by Alexander, that is, in the year B. C. 315. Olymp. 166½. Its capture then must have happened before the year 305: but Cassander died in 296, and the operations in which Thebes was taken took place, according to Plutarch's own narrative, at least two or three years after his death; *more than twenty years* after its restoration, instead of *less than ten*.

summer season of the year B. C. 382. This we learn from Xenophon. (Hell. V. 2, 29.) But Aristides, the rhetorician, who lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, says that the seizure of the Cadmea took place during the celebration of the Pythian games. *Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη.* (Orat. Eleusiniac. p. 258. Jebb.) Admitting this statement to be correct, yet still it would make the games to fall much earlier than August or September; for the occupation of the Cadmea took place in the beginning of the season for military operations; for it was not till some time afterwards that Teleutias was sent out to Thrace: he did not press his march, and yet had time enough before him for a regular campaign, when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Olynthus.

3rd. The Phocians submitted themselves to Philip on the 23d day of the Attic month Scirophorion, in the year B. C. 346. Soon after, the Amphictyonic congress met, to settle the fate of Phocis; and it was agreed, amongst other things, that the superintendence of the Pythian games should be conferred on Philip, jointly with the Thessalians and Bœotians. (Diodorus Siculus, XVI. p. 542. [p. 455, ed. Rhodom.]) Demosthenes says that the Athenians were so indignant at the fate of the Phocians, that they refused to send their usual deputation to the Pythian games. (De Falsa Legatione, p. 380.) From this Mr. Clinton concludes that the games followed immediately after the termination of the war. But surely this is not necessarily implied by the passage in Demosthenes. The Athenians, disgusted at Philip's having obtained the management of the Pythian games, which was, as we have seen, a particular article in the Amphictyonic decree, and exasperated at the sufferings of the Phocians, might very well have refused to attend the games at their first celebration under Philip's superintendence, whether that celebration took place immediately after the war, or nine months afterwards. For the sufferings of the Phocians were in no way lessened during that interval; on the contrary, Demosthenes in this same speech, De Falsa Legatione, which was not delivered till three years afterwards, describes himself as having witnessed the wretched state of Phocis, when he had lately visited Delphi: *ὅτε γὰρ νῦν ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς Δελφοὺς, ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἦν ἡμῖν ὁρᾶν πάντα ταῦτα, οἰκίας κατεσκαμμένας, τείχη περιηρημένα, χώραν ἔρημον τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ.* p. 361. Reiske.

4th. The cause of the crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games; but this cause, Mr. Clinton thinks, must have come on in the beginning of the Attic year, in August or September, B. C. 330. His argument is this: Æschines in his speech mentions Darius as yet alive; but he was killed in the first month of the Attic year; so that, had the Pythian games not taken place till the spring following, intelligence of an event of such importance must, ere that time, have reached Athens.

This, I think, is the strongest part of Mr. Clinton's case. Admitting that the cause of the crown was pleaded in the archonship of Aristophon,

and that Darius was killed in the first month of that same archonship, it certainly does seem impossible to assign, either to the speech or to the games, so late a date as the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year: that is, the spring of the year B. C. 329. For the death of Darius, even allowing Herodotus' reckoning of a three months' journey from the interior of Persia to Greece, must have been known at Athens in the autumn after it took place, at the very latest. And if Æschines had already heard of this event, it seems incredible that he should have weakened his contrast by merely comparing the present *danger* of the Persian king, ἡδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας διαγωνίζεται, (p. 72. 522. Reiske,) with the greatness of his ancestors, when it would have been so much more to the purpose to allude to his deplorable death,

“ Deserted, at his utmost need,
 “ By those his former bounty fed,
 “ On the bare earth exposed he lies,
 “ Without a friend to close his eyes.”

It seems to me therefore clear from this, that the Pythian games in the year B. C. 330. must have been celebrated either in the summer or autumn.

5th. Jason, the Tagus of Thessaly, παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις ἐς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 30.) That is, says Mr. Clinton, “the Thessalians would be required “to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the “autumn.” It is manifest that Mr. Clinton has completely mistaken the sense of this passage; and that it furnishes, in fact, decisive evidence that the Pythian games could not have been celebrated in autumn. The words of Xenophon signify, “He gave notice to the Thessalians to prepare for “military service against the time of the Pythian festival;” that is, the campaign was to begin about the time of the Pythian games, and not to last up to that period. It is strange that Mr. Clinton should still persist in his mistake, (see vol. II. p. 296.) even after Böckh has pointed it out to him. The expression occurs frequently enough in the Greek historians: —ἐπαγγείλας [ὁ Κροῖσος] δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους παρῆναι ἐς χρόνον ῥητόν. Herodot. I. 77, 2. And again, in the same chapter, §. 3. ἔπεμπε κήρυκας προερέοντας ἐς πέμπτον μῆνα συλλέγεσθαι ἐς Σάρδεις. See again, ch. 81, 2. And so Thucydides, πρὶν αὖν—τά τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον παρασκευάζονται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντες ταῖς Συρακούσαις. VI. 71, 2. We have it also in Æschines, παρηγγέλλαι, πάντας ἡκὺν συνεδρεύοντας Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὴν σελήμην. Contra Ctesiphont. p. 67. (Reiske, 489.)

As to the question whether the games took place in the second or third Olympic year, it seems clearly proved that it was in the latter. Not only have we the express testimony of Pausanias, X. 7, 3. to this effect, but every celebration of them noticed in history is found to fall on the third

Olympic year, and not on the second. On this point Scaliger, Meursius, and Corsini, all agree with Mr. Clinton.

My own opinion is, that the Pythian games were celebrated about Midsummer, in the month Hecatombæon, that is, in the first month of every third Olympic year; and, according to our calendar, about the beginning of July. And the words in Thucydides, αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διετέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων, mean, as I understand them, that “the truce for a year had lasted “on till the Pythian games, and then ended:” that is, instead of expiring on the 14th of Elaphebolion, it had been tacitly continued nearly four months longer, till after Midsummer; and it was not till the middle of Hecatombæon that Cleon was sent out to recover Amphipolis.

This hypothesis will, I think, suit with all our information on the subject. We can understand how there would be time enough after the Pythian games for the expedition and campaign of Teleutias; and how Jason of Pheræ should have summoned the Thessalians to prepare for military service against that period. We see that the games followed in the very next month after the surrender of the Phocian towns to Philip; and that the speech of Æschines against Ctesiphon being delivered in the first month of the archonship of Aristophon, just before the games were celebrated, he could not have been aware of the death of Darius, which happened only in the very same month. We can understand the passage in Pindar, referred to by Scaliger, (Olymp. XIII. v. 50—55.) where it is said that Thessalus was thrice crowned at Athens in the same month in which he had won a prize at Delphi; for the greater Panathenæa were celebrated towards the end of Hecatombæon. And we can see how ripe fruit could have been offered to Apollo at this festival, without supposing, what seems to me a solecism in mythology, that the festival of such a god as Apollo, connected as he was, on every hypothesis, with all images of perfect beauty and youthful prime, could have been solemnized when the year was in its decline.

It may be worth noticing, that the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, which were borrowed entirely from Greece, and first instituted in consequence of an oracle from Delphi, were celebrated also in the beginning of July. See Livy, XXXVII. 4. “Ludis Apollinaribus, ante diem quintum Idus “Quinctiles.”

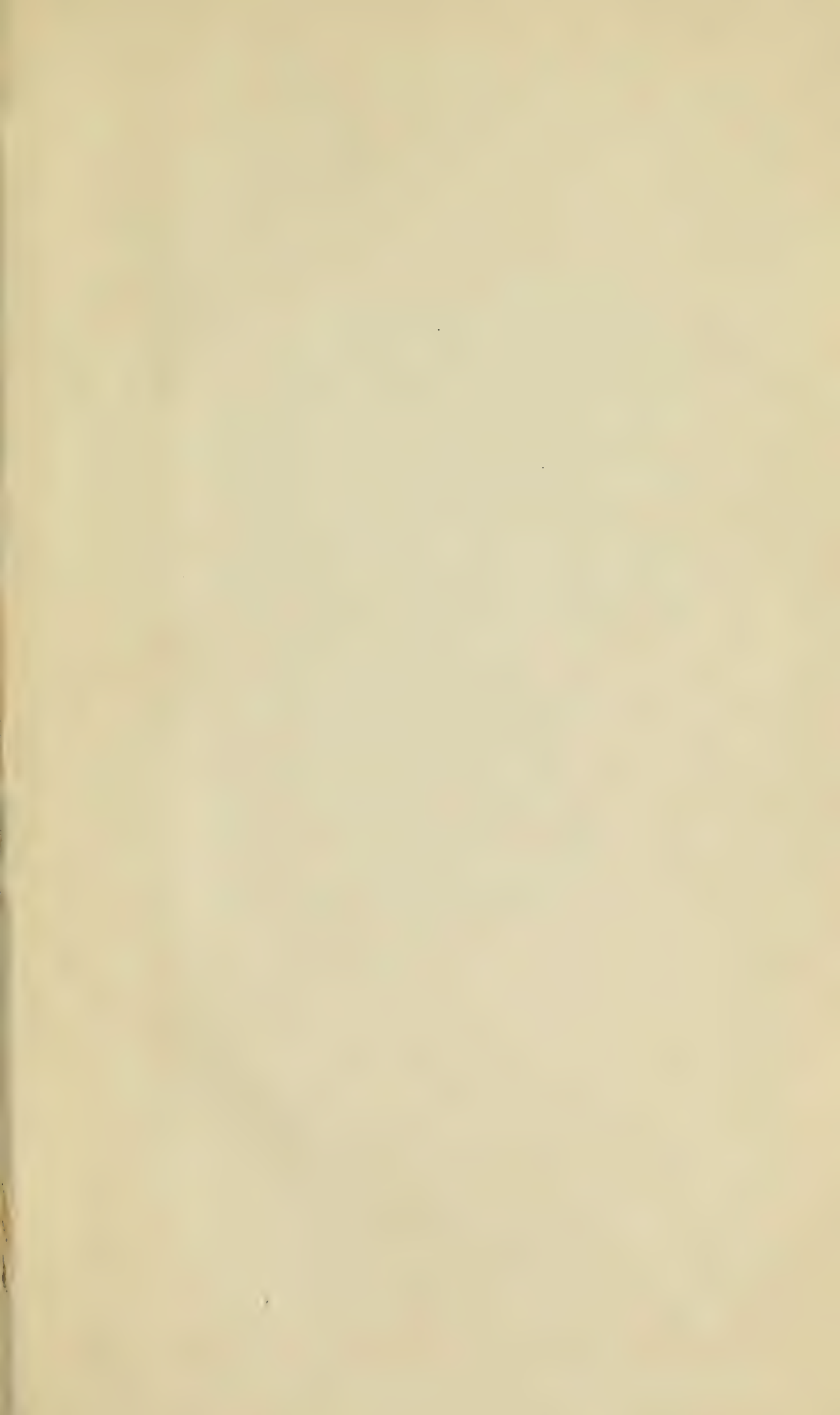
Again, supposing the Pythian games to have taken place early in July, and that Cleon set out on his expedition immediately afterwards, we can understand how the season following after the battle of Amphipolis should have been the close of the summer, τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος, ch. 12, 1; that is, about the latter end of September. We can conceive that the operations of Cleon may have occupied a little more than two months; but it is quite impossible that they should have lasted for *six*; which must have been the case if the truce expired virtually in Elaphebolion, and Cleon sailed for

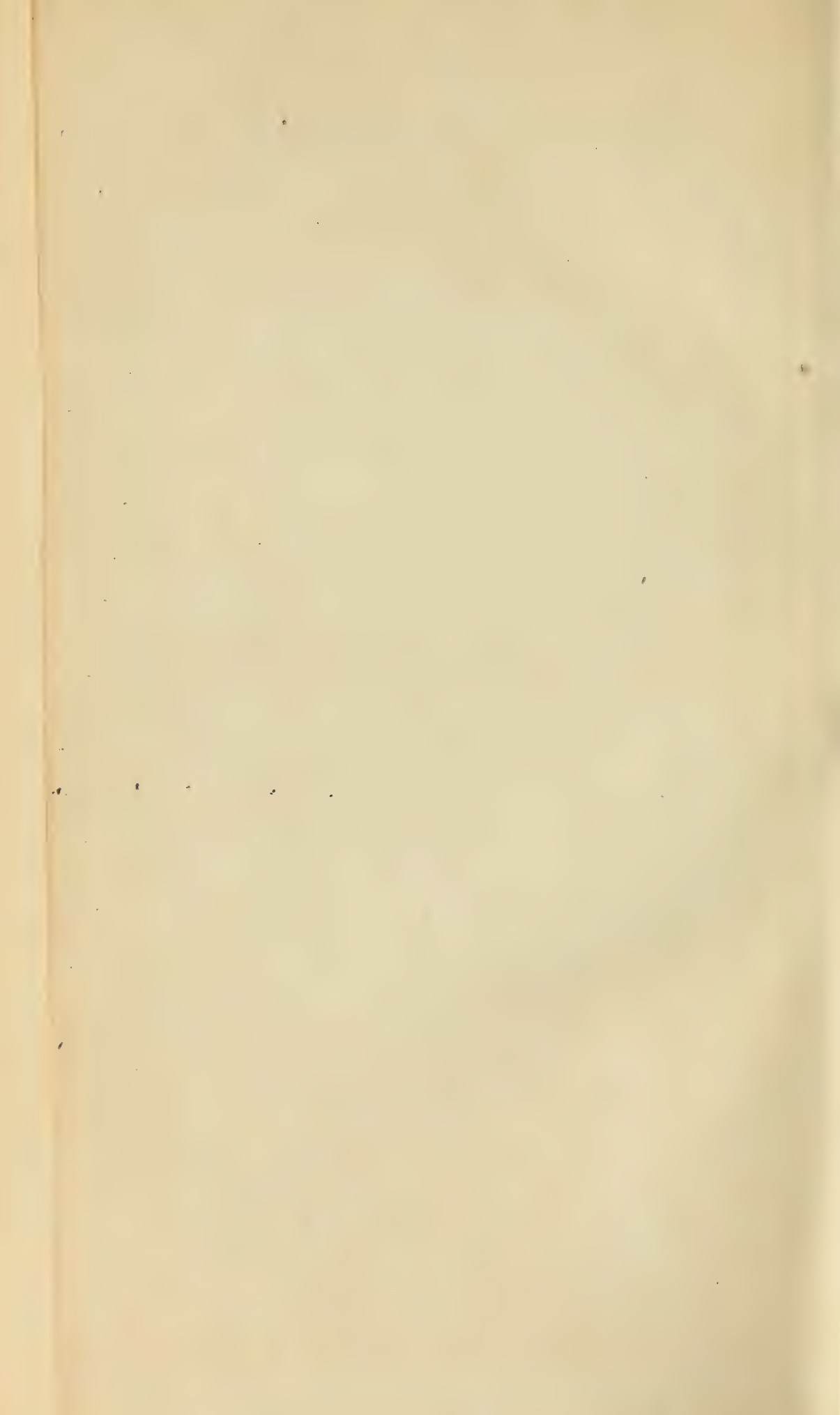
Torone and Amphipolis soon after its expiration. It were indeed to extend pretty largely the meaning of Thucydides' words, *ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν*, (ch. 7, 1.) if by *τέως μὲν* we understand a period reaching from Elaphebolion to Boedromion, from the early spring to the beginning, or more than the beginning, of autumn.

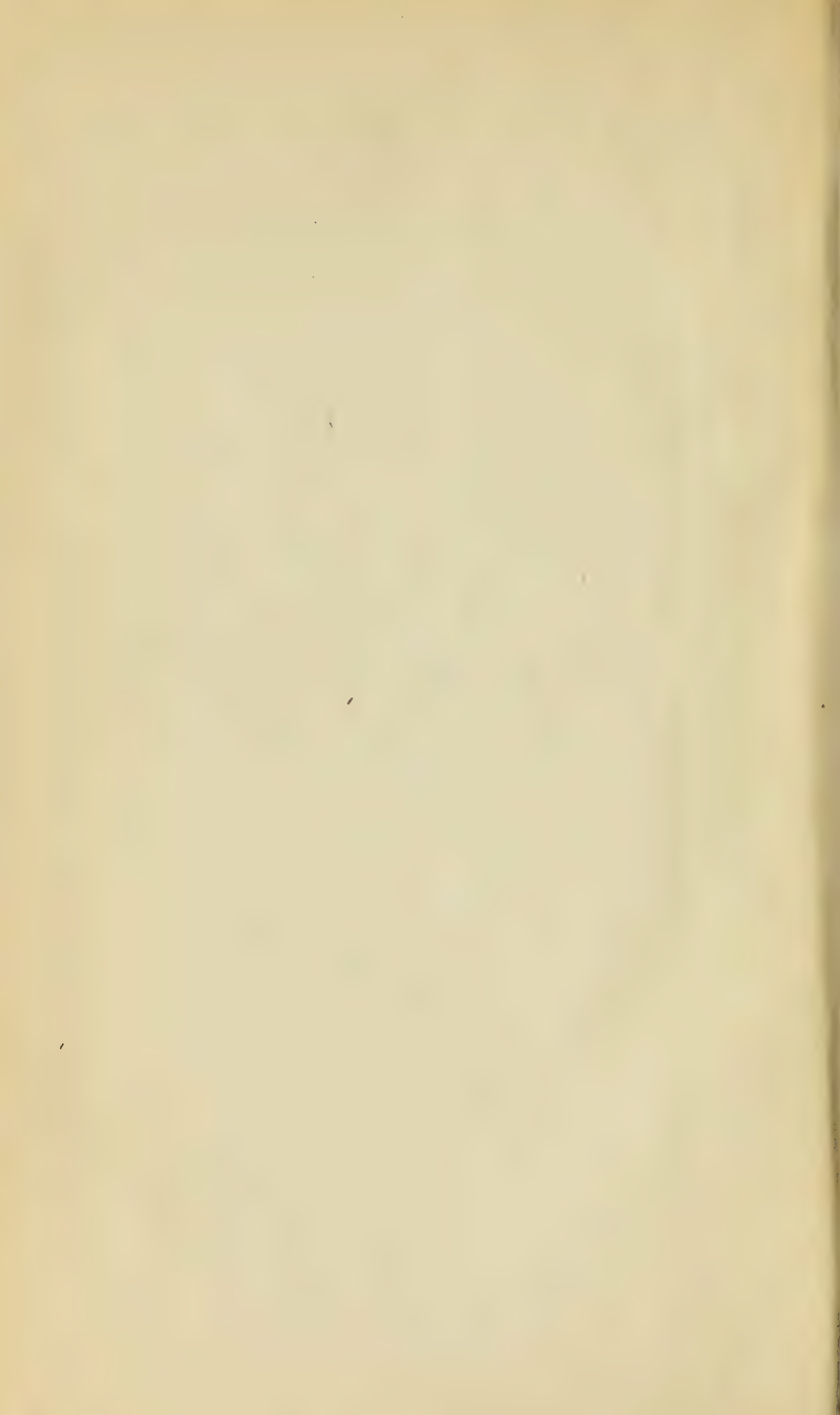
Moreover, the words *μέχρι Πυθίων* are nothing to the purpose, if we adopt either Mr. Clinton's interpretation of them, or Böckh's. "Hostilities were resumed till the Pythia." "The Pythian games, at the distance of three or four months, interposed another cessation of hostilities." But Thucydides does not usually introduce the games, whether Olympian or Pythian, as a date in his chronology. And here it would be worse than needless, for the campaign lasted of itself till the end of the summer, and was terminated, not by the Pythian games, but by the deaths of the two generals, and the ascendancy obtained immediately, both at Athens and Sparta, by the parties who were disposed to peace; not to mention the return of the Athenian armament to Athens after its defeat, and the inability felt by the successors of Brasidas to carry his plans into effect, now that he was no more. It does not appear then that the Pythian games, had they fallen in the autumn, could have had any effect whatever on the military operations of this year; and the mention of them by Thucydides on this one occasion, when he never notices them elsewhere, would be, on this interpretation, utterly impertinent. Still more impertinent would it be, according to the interpretation of Böckh and Gölle. "Inde a mense Martio, Olymp. 89. 2, induciæ finitæ erant, rursus bellum geri poterat usque ad Pythia, Olymp. 89. 3. Hinc rursus per breve Pythiorum spatium induciæ." It is not true that hostilities were suspended by the Pythian games in the following spring: they stopped in the autumn, after the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas; then the whole of the winter was passed in negociations, and the peace was signed in the spring following, without any renewal of military operations at all, and as a natural result of the previous negociations. It is impossible to see what the Pythian games could have had to do with the matter, or why they should have been mentioned at all, if they are merely synonymous with "the following spring," as we have seen that Thucydides is not accustomed to mark his chronology by the festivals, but simply by the natural divisions of the year.

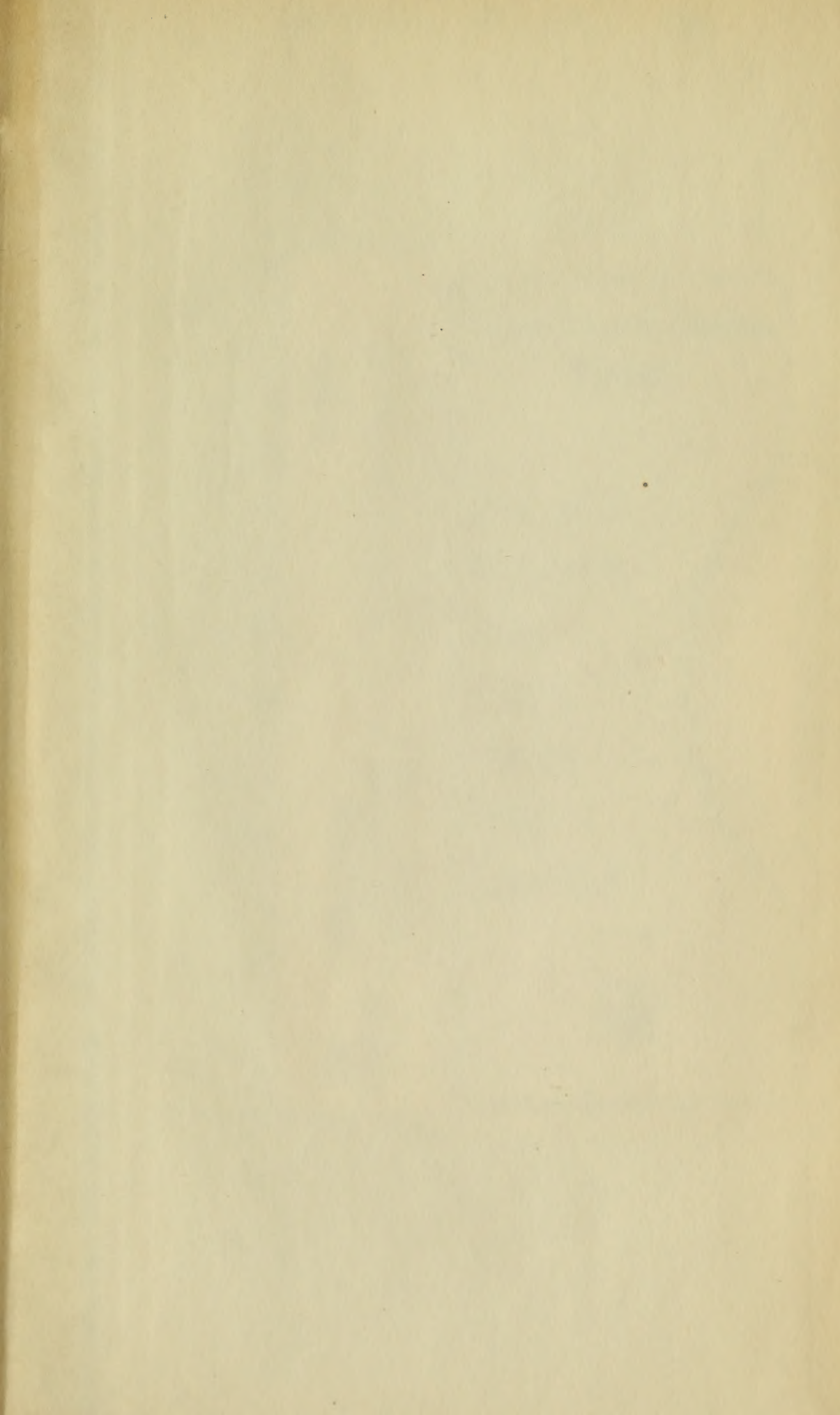
But on the supposition that the Pythian games fell in Hecatombæon, the mention of them is natural, and the use of the pluperfect tense, *διελέλυντο*, is quite correct. The truce properly was to end in Elaphebolion; but hostilities were not actually resumed till Hecatombæon. Had Thucydides merely said *αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυντο*, and then proceeded to state that Cleon, after the truce, sailed for Thrace, his readers would naturally have supposed that he sailed either in Elaphebolion, or in the

beginning of Munychion ; but by adding *μέχρι Πυθίων*, he informs us that the renewal of hostilities was much later, and did not take place till Hecatombæon. If it be asked, why the truce was thus prolonged, it may be well supposed that the peace party at Athens would use their best efforts to protract its term, in the hope of converting it into a more lasting peace : and the very words of Thucydides, *Κλέων δὲ, Ἀθηναίους πείσας, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσεν*, seem to intimate that the expedition was not resolved upon without much opposition, and was thus delayed till after Midsummer. And if it be further asked, why the expression should be *μέχρι Πυθίων*, instead of *μέχρι μέσου θέρους*, or *μέχρι θέρους μεσοῦντος*, the story immediately following may perhaps offer some explanation of it. It was evidently a matter of policy with the Athenians at this period to propitiate the god Apollo, the national deity of their enemies, who had actually promised by his oracle to aid them against Athens, and who was believed to have fulfilled his word by bringing upon the Athenians the fearful visitation of the pestilence. Hence in this very spring, and apparently between the months of Elaphebolion and Hecatombæon, the Athenians resolved to complete the purification of his favoured birthplace Delos, possibly as some atonement for their occupation of his temple at Delium, when they invaded Bœotia. But his most solemn festival, the Pythian games, which only returned once in four years, was on the point of being celebrated in this very summer. To these games a solemn deputation, *θεωρία*, was always sent from Athens with sacrifices, and during their continuance hostilities were suspended. What wonder then, if the peace party availed themselves of this pretext to delay Cleon's proposed expedition : if they urged the duty and the wisdom of not trying again the chances of war till the god at Delphi had been fully appeased : his birthplace had been now completely purified ; it only remained to approach his temple with their suppliant offerings at his great Pythian festival ; to profane it by no din of warlike preparation, but to wait till they should be assured of his favour, in consideration of their devout reverence to his solemnity, and their prayers and sacrifices there offered : and then, when this assurance was obtained, they might proceed with full confidence to assert the rights of their country against its enemies.









LGr

T532ArT

Thucydides

The history of the Peloponnesian War; ed.
Arnold. Vol.2.

111362

Indeses by Tiddeman

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET



